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THE
Official and Statistical Register

OF THE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

1908

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BY

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Association and National Public Archives Commission.



NASHVILLE, TENN.

PRESS OF THE BRANDON PRINTING COMPANY

1908

charging. "They leaped the ditch, which was crowded with soldiers, made a circuit in front of the British lines and charged over the ditch a second time, each dragoon firing his pistol on the astounded soldiers as they bounded over. . . . They recovered in time to give us a general volley, which wounded several of the troops and tumbled over a number of horses. L. C. Harris and Charles E. Jourdan each got a bullet in the right shoulder." (M. W. Trimble, quoted in Claiborne's *Mississippi*.)

In the battle of January 8th the cavalry was held in reserve. "On the morning of the 19th it was perceived that the enemy had evacuated, not a single man appearing." A letter was received from General Lambert asking care for the wounded left behind. "Doctor Kerr, Surgeon-General of our army, was immediately sent with the British doctor to Jumonville's plantation. . . . Shortly after, General Jackson ordered Colonel Hinds, commanding the cavalry, to repair with all speed to Villere's canal and proceed along it as far as possible, harrassing the enemy on his retreat. . . . Colonel Laronde, accompanied by Colonel Kemper and a detachment of Major Hinds' cavalry, went in pursuit of the enemy through the prairie. They took four prisoners . . . and advanced within a mile of the forks of Bayou Bienvenue. . . . On the night of the 25th of January Colonel Hinds, with his troop of horse, General Humbert and the engineer Latrobe, went once more to reconnoitre the enemy's position, which they found he had not changed. Colonel Hinds had one man killed and two wounded by the cannon of the enemy, and finding it impossible to execute for the present the object he had in view, which was to erect a battery on Bayou Bienvenue in the place best calculated to oppose the enemy, should he be disposed to revisit the Mississippi, he returned with his detachment."

By a resolution of the 2d of February the Legislature voted thanks to the troops of Tennessee, Kentucky and the Mississippi Territory, to their commanders, Generals Carroll, Coffee, Thomas and Adair, and also to Colonel Hinds, for their services in the defense of the State." (Latour's *Historical Memoir*.)

In his address to the army, below New Orleans, January 21, 1815, General Jackson said: "The cavalry from the Mississippi Territory, under their enterprising leader, Major Hinds, was always ready to perform every service which the nature of the country permitted them to execute. The daring manner in which they reconnoitred the enemy on his lines excited the admiration of one army and the astonishment of the other." The battalion was mustered out in March, 1815.

NATCHEZ VOLUNTEER RIFLEMEN.

The Natchez Volunteer Riflemen, under Captain James C. Wilkins, "by the most strenuous efforts reached the city on the 8th, at an early hour in the morning. They were hurrying to the battlefield when they perceived the American forces on the opposite bank of the river in great confusion retreating before a British regiment. Having received no

orders it occurred to Captain Wilkins that the best service he could render would be to cross over and reinforce our defeated party. A couple of plantation ferry boats enabled him to cross, and he immediately took a strong position behind a ditch and sent Lieutenant Bingaman to report to General Morgan. A number of fugitives joined him here. While calmly waiting, determined there to check the enemy or to die, Colonel Thornton, who had been driving our disorganized forces before him, suddenly fell back. He had just been apprised of the disasters on the other side and ordered to recross the river." (Claiborne's Mississippi.) This company of volunteers returned to Natchez February 14.

Major Henry Chotard, a gallant Mississippian of the Third U. S. Infantry, Adjutant-General on the staff of General Jackson, was wounded by a shell in the British bombardment of the Chalmette plantation buildings January 8. (Latour.) In his report of the battle of December 23 Jackson wrote: "Colonels Butler and Piatt and Major Chotard, by their intrepidity, saved the artillery."

Judge George Poindexter served on the staff of General Carroll, commanding the Tennessee militia.

After the battle many of the British prisoners were guarded at Cantonment Washington until escorted to Natchez for embarkation March 1, by Capt. James Green's company of militia.

THE LAST CALL, 1814-15.

Other detachments of militia were called out for United States service in December, 1814, but the information so far discovered in the Archives is very fragmentary. One muster roll has been found "of a company of mounted infantry of the militia of the Mississippi Territory in the service of the United States, commanded by Captain Alexander Calvit from the 31st of December, 1814, to the 4th of February, 1815." Dr. James A. Maxwell, Greenville, applied for commission as surgeon December 29, 1814. He wrote: "I was informed yesterday that another regiment of militia was to be raised immediately." (Mississippi Archives.)

Following the battle of New Orleans General Jackson received reinforcements which he stationed on his fortified line to resist an expected second attack from the British, who were encamped on Bayou Bienvenue and Lake Borgne. In his account of these operations in the latter part of January, 1815, Major Latour writes, in his "Historical Memoir," "The number of troops encamped on Lafon's plantation had been augmented with Colonel Nelson's regiment of volunteers from the Mississippi Territory, four hundred and fifty men strong." This was doubtless Colonel David Nielson of the First Regiment, Mississippi militia, Amite County, but no data are at hand regarding the troops under his command.

P. Dorkins, writing to Governor Holmes from Camp Mandeville, February 6, 1815, said: "The troops at this place are sickly. We are a little upwards of two thousand strong and upwards of three hundred

on the sick report. We bury on an average one a day. I have had command at this place for some time past, but the brigadiers begin to come on so fast I shall be succeeded in a few days. Ever since I reached headquarters I have been so fortunate as to have a separate and honorable command. My service has been as pleasant as I could wish, except the anxiety which we have to be with the army at New Orleans during the last forty days. . . . In a few days more we leave service without ever seeing an enemy."

In the Archives (through the courtesy of Mrs. Kate B. Watson, of Fayette, Miss.) is a monthly return of one of the commands at Camp Mandeville, "Capt. Samuel Bullen's company of Mississippi militia now in the service of the United States." The date is January 31, 1815, and the time and place of last inspection are given as Fort Charlotte (Mobile Bay), 1st December, 1814.

It is estimated that six or seven hundred Mississippians took part in the defense of New Orleans December 23 to January 8. The record of the War Department of the United States shows the total enlistment from Mississippi Territory during the war: Cavalry—officers, 44; men, 442; mounted infantry—officers, 51; men, 738; riflemen—officers, 21; men, 326; spies—officers, 1; men, 13; total, 1,667. In a letter to the Secretary of War, June 2, 1815, Governor Holmes wrote: "Almost every man in the Territory liable to perform militia duty served a tour of six months during the late war, either by person or by substitute. Very few have received any compensation."

In the regular army General Leonard Covington, regarded as a citizen of the Territory, fell in Canada, and Major Andrew Hunter Holmes, brother of the Governor, was killed at Mackinac.

Doubtless a considerable number of Mississippians enlisted in the United States regiments, particularly in the Third, stationed at Cantonment Washington, where an effort was made to secure recruits early in the war. Later, other United States regiments were recruited in the South.

CHOCTAW TROOPS.

In 1812 a battalion of Choctaw Indians joined General Claiborne, and about 150 of them, under the command of Pushmataha, were with Claiborne in the expedition to Holy Ground. Later in the war Pushmataha commanded fifty or more warriors attached to Major Blue's command, in the Pensacola and Mobile operations. When New Orleans was threatened General Jackson appealed to this faithful nation for assistance. Silas Dinsmore, Indian agent, under orders from General Jackson, writing to Governor Holmes from "Camp Pearl River, 30th January, 1815," said: "It is probable that in two weeks four or five hundred Indians will be ready for service, say one hundred and twenty already at or near Mobile, one hundred here, one hundred from the upper towns, fifty from Chickasawhays and one hundred from the lower towns." (Mississippi Archives.)

SEMINOLE WAR, 1836.

After news had reached Gen. E. P. Gaines at New Orleans of the Dade massacre in Florida, December, 1835, that General called for volunteers from the militia of the adjoining States, including Mississippi, and organized a regiment in Louisiana, with which and a battalion of regulars, he sailed to Tampa in February, 1836. Several companies were formed in Mississippi which did not go, as Gaines' requisition was unauthorized. One company of sixty was organized in Yalobusha County and marched to Vicksburg, where it was disbanded by order of the President. The State expended \$6,135 in calling out volunteers.

MISSISSIPPI COMMANDS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES
IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO, 1846-1848.

The organization of the "Army and Navy of the State of Mississippi" at the beginning of the war with Mexico was as follows:

Governor Albert G. Brown, Commander-in-Chief; B. C. Buckley, Adjutant-General; Wiley P. Harris, Quartermaster-General; James Roach, C. W. Clifton, W. B. Tebo, W. F. Courtney, Aides-de-Camp; Samuel Daugherty, E. Rush Buckner, R. B. Miller, William E. Eppes, Assistant Quartermasters-General. Wiley P. Harris was made Adjutant-General and Clifford D. Mitchell Quartermaster-General July 13, 1846. H. L. French, Adjutant-General, October 12, 1847, and Patterson Fletcher Aide-de-Camp, and Azel B. Bacon, Assistant Quartermaster-General, in 1847.

First Division—Major-General William L. Brandon, of Pinckneyville; Robert Semple, Inspector; P. F. Keary and Thomas McLochlin, Aides; J. D. Stewart, Quartermaster. First Brigade—Brigadier-General, F. C. Talbert, of Liberty. Second Brigade—Brigadier-General, Daniel A. Hall, of Leakesville.

Second Division—Major-General, Arthur Fox, of Monticello (successor of John A. Quitman); R. M. Gaines, Inspector; Cornelius McLaurin, Quartermaster; William Strother and L. A. Turner, Aides. First Brigade—Brigadier-General, Robert Stanton, of Lafayette. Second Brigade—Brigadier-General, Alexander Trotter, of Quitman, succeeded in 1847 by Cornelius McLaurin, of Covington County.

Third Division—Major-General, John M. Duffield; Jefferson J. Hughes, Inspector; J. Shall Yerger and Horace Keating, Aides; Lewis M. Maney, Quartermaster. First Brigade—Brigadier-General, Samuel S. Heard, of Spring Ridge, succeeded by S. A. D. Greaves, of Raymond, in 1847. Second Brigade—Brigadier-General, Albert F. Bennett, of Yazoo City, resigned September, 1846, succeeded by Thomas Shackleford.

Fourth Division—Major-General, C. F. Hemingway, of Middleton; M. C. Womack, Inspector; Shilman Durham, Quartermaster; Robert D.

Palmer, Thomas Montgomery, Aides. First Brigade—Brigadier-General, James T. Owens. Second Brigade—Brigadier-General, William Brown, of Macon, succeeded in 1847 by William B. Wade, of Columbus; William Barksdale, Inspector. Third Brigade—Brigadier-General, A. B. Wooldridge, of Philadelphia.

Fifth Division—Major-General, John C. Bradford, of Pontotoc; John F. Wray, Inspector; Samuel Crig and Thomas B. Carroll, Aides; Simon B. Spight, Quartermaster. First Brigade—Brigadier-General, Benjamin Collins, of Ripley (successor of Reuben Davis); Simon R. Speight, Inspector. Second Brigade—Brigadier-General, James S. Oliver, of Hernando. (Adjutant-General's Register of Commissions, 1846-48.)

There was a dispute as to whether General Brandon or General Duffield was the senior Major-General, which the Governor decided in favor of Duffield.

There were sixty-eight regiments, one in each county, some fully organized, some partially, and some with no returns of organization on the Adjutant-General's record. Each regiment when fully organized had its staff of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Judge Advocate and Surgeon, and ten companies with Captains and other officers.

It was through this organization that Governor A. G. Brown first acted in 1846 in preparing to furnish troops to the United States Government.

The life of the State military, however, was in the volunteer companies. These had been increased in number somewhat, before this, on account of the Oregon dispute with great Britain. Mississippi's patriotism was not confined to the Southwest. The Adjutant-General's record covering the years 1844-48 shows the following volunteer companies. The list is of historical interest, though incomplete. The dates are the dates of commissions of the Captains, but some of the companies were older than these dates, while in many cases the date indicates the beginning of the company.

Warren County.

Hill City Guards, Capt. John B. Markham, 10 July, 1847.
Volunteer Rifle Company, Capt. A. M. Winn, 3 July, 1846.
Warren Troop, Capt. William A. Lake, 14 May, 1846.
Light Artillery corps, Vicksburg Southrons, Capt. John Willis, 17 May, 1846.

Hinds County.

Brown Guards, Capt. John C. Turner, 10 July, 1847.
Utica Guards, Capt. D. A. Jones, 16 October, 1847.
Raymond Reserve, Capt. Joseph W. Stewart, 6 July, 1846.
Brownsville Volunteers, Capt. Joseph W. Birdsong, 9 July, 1847.

Lowndes County.

Lowndes Invincibles, Capt. R. B. Covington, 6 August, 1847.
Tombigby Guards, Capt. John H. Lauderdale, 12 October, 1847.
Mississippi Guards, Columbus, Capt. J. Riley, 27 March, 1847.
Columbus Rifle Company, Capt. H. Abert, 7 September, 1847.
Columbus Riflemen, Capt. Chas. H. Abert, 30 August, 1846.

Hinds County.

State Fencibles, Capt. J. L. McManus, 30 May, 1846.
Brownsville Volunteers, Capt. R. D. Chapman, 25 June, 1846.
Raymond Fencibles, Capt. R. N. Downing, 2 June, 1846.
Jackson Dragoons, Capt. Harvey S. Crittenden, 20 May, 1846.
Oregon Guards, Capt. S. B. Pyrcce, 30 June, 1845.
State Fencibles, Capt. Charles W. Clifton, 12 July, 1845.

Jackson County.

Dauntless Blues, Capt. Ellis Fairbanks, 10 June, 1846.
Jackson Grays, Capt. Joseph Rogers, 10 June, 1846.

Greene County.

Greene Guards, Capt. Campbell McKay, 27 January, 1846.
Greene Light Infantry, Capt. Charles Bellman, 17 February, 1846.

Amite County.

Amite Volunteers, Capt. E. M. Davis, 22 May, 1846.

Wilkinson County.

Wilkinson County Volunteers, Capt. D. H. Cooper, 15 May, 1846.

Adams County.

Natchez Guards, artillery, Capt. J. W. Bruce, 17 March, 1845.
Adams Light Guard.
Natchez Fencibles, Capt. Thomas W. Clay.

Claiborne County.

Claiborne Guards, Capt. Henry T. Ellett, 12 January, 1846.
Quitman Riflemen, Capt. Richard Parkinson, 4 August, 1845.
Claiborne Volunteers, Capt. F. J. Poor, May, 1846.

Yazoo County.

Yazoo Mounted Infantry Capt. J. W. Sharp, 15 May, 1846.

Madison County.

Madison Citizens Corps, Capt. Thomas Shackleford, 25 July, 1845.

Holmes County.

Volunteer Company, Capt. Fleming Amyx, 15 July, 1845.

Kemper County.

Kemper County Rangers (cavalry), Capt. T. S. Cocke, 15 January, 1846.

Oktibbeha County.

Starkville Dragoons, Capt. William T. Montgomery, 24 July, 1845.
Starkville Guards, Capt. A. J. Maxwell, 25 June, 1845.

Winston County.

Louisville Light Infantry.
Nanna Warrior Legion, Capt. John McLeod, 19 July, 1845.

Yalobusha County.

Coffeeville Guards, Capt. Ephraim Fisher, 31 March, 1845.
Yalobusha Guards, Capt. A. H. Davidson, 8 August, 1846.

Carroll County.

Carroll County Volunteers, Capt. B. D. Howard, 26 May, 1846.
Volunteer Company, Capt. Calvin Carns (?), 3 July, 1845.
Carroll Guards, Capt. J. M. Strang, 4 July, 1845.
Carroll Guards (cavalry company at Middleton), Capt. Wm. H. Curtis, 10 July, 1847.

Jasper County.

Volunteer Riflemen, Capt. G. W. Ryan, 17 September, 1845.
Jasper Volunteers, Capt. James McDougal, 7 August, 1845.

Smith County.

Republican Blues, Capt. Richard Cosper, 28 August, 1845.

Attala County.

Kosciusko Cavalry, Capt. James Hayden, 26 October, 1846.
Attala Guards.
Attala Blues, Capt. David P. Crawley, 14 August, 1847.

Chickasaw County.

Prairie Guards, cavalry, Capt. W. L. Baskin, 14 October, 1846.

Itawamba County.

Volunteer Cavalry Company, Capt. Joshua Scurlock, 10 October, 1846.

Tippah County.

Tippah Guards, Capt. A. M. Jackson, 1 June, 1846.

DeSoto County.

DeSoto Dragoons, Capt. James H. Murray, 23 October, 1846.

Lafayette County.

Oxford Guards, Capt. E. W. Smith, 10 July, 1847.

Rough and Ready Cavalry, Capt. M. G. Kelso, 27 July, 1847.

Lafayette Guards, Capt. John F. Davidson, 21 March, 1845.

Lafayette Volunteers, Capt. William Delay, 1 June, 1846.

Lafayette Cavalry, Capt. James M. Cook, 6 July, 1846.

Monroe County.

Aberdeen Guards, Capt. C. T. Valentine, 24 June, 1845.

Jefferson County.

Jefferson Troop, cavalry company, Capt. Charles Clark.

Marshall County.

Marshall Guards, Capt. A. B. Bradford.

Marshall Avengers, Capt. Thos. G. Polk.

Pontotoc County.

Pontotoc Rovers, Capt. J. D. Bradford.

The war began as a result of the order to Gen. Zachary Taylor, commanding United States troops in Texas, to take a position of "observation" on the Rio Grande. Taylor was a Mississippian by intention, had no property except in the State, and had long been the owner of a plantation on the river in Jefferson County, where he intended to make his home after retiring from the army, near his son-in-law, Jefferson Davis.

After General Taylor had marched to the Rio Grande and had come into conflict with the Mexicans in April, 1846, he called on Texas and Louisiana for eight volunteer regiments. General E. P. Gaines, in command of the Military Department of the United States Army, also made a requisition for volunteers, including two regiments from Mississippi, without authority from the War Department, which soon repudiated his action and relieved him of command. Governor Brown was bitterly criticised by many in the State for disregarding the Gaines requisition, and later complimented and thanked by the War Department. For there was no way to care for the men who went on Gaines' call and they suffered much unnecessarily. Late in April and early in May there was intense excitement in Mississippi.

On May 9 Governor Brown sent out an order to the Colonels of militia advising them to have all the effective militia enrolled in companies, "and with a view of responding to any call that may be made on this State for troops you are advised to open a list for the enrollment of such volunteers as are ready to march at twenty-four hours' notice."

General Duffield was appointed "drill officer," as provided in the militia law, and directed to visit the counties of Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, Wilkinson, Amite, Franklin, Copiah, Hinds, Madison, Rankin, Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll and Yalobusha, to urge these enrollments, it being expected that the State would be asked for 2,500 men.

Volunteer companies were drilling on the streets of Mississippi towns by the middle of May. The Governor accepted conditionally twenty-eight companies organized under his instructions to the Colonels. He also, on the advice of General Gaines, began the organization of a cavalry regiment, and awaited the call from Washington. When this came, May 29, the Governor and the State were disappointed, for it asked for only "one regiment of infantry or riflemen." (Act of Congress, May 13, 1846.) The Governor's call for ten companies to serve one year under his requisition was published June 1.

Meanwhile not a few Mississippians had entered the organizations in other States where regiments were formed to meet the calls of General Taylor and General Gaines.

It appears that the first citizens to go to the war from Natchez were Dr. Joseph A. Applewhite, Kemp Sprague, John Stockman, Burrus Wren, and James Filmore, who took boat for New Orleans May 6, and enlisted in Colonel Dakin's Louisiana regiment, which they accompanied to Mexico. This regiment served three months.

THE SPARROW VOLUNTEERS.

At Natchez, in the first week of May, a company was recruited with James D. Galbraith as Captain, William W. W. Wood and Ezra R. Price Lieutenants, which crossed the river and were mustered in as volunteers under the requisition of General Taylor upon the State of Louisiana. They took the name of "Sparrow Volunteers," in compliment to General Sparrow, of Concordia Parish. They left New Orleans for the front May 20, as Company E, Fourth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers (Montezuma Regiment), Col. Horatio Davis, landed on Brazos Island, crossed the Rio Grande June 7, and marched to camp near Matamoras. In August the regiment accepted discharge, on the ruling of the War Department that they could not be retained longer than three months. Lieutenant Price, who had been made Adjutant of the regiment, joined Taylor's army and was distinguished at the battle of Monterey.

A company of Mississippians, commanded by Captain J. A. Talbot, arrived at New Orleans on May 22, from Biloxi.

Governor Brown called June 1, 1846, for ten companies to make up the regiment of riflemen, which was the quota of Mississippi in Presi-

dent Polk's call for 17,000 volunteers. The companies were to rendezvous at Vicksburg, and as the State had no money which could be used, the citizens were asked to loan money for the transportation and subsistence of the troops. Thirty thousand dollars was put at the Governor's disposal in response to this request.

On June 10 the following companies had reported to the Governor: Vicksburg Southrons, Captain Willis; State Fencibles, Captain McManus; Raymond Fencibles, Captain Downing; Yazoo Volunteers, Captain Sharp; Carroll Volunteers, Captain Howard; Natchez Fencibles, Captain Clay; Claiborne Volunteers, Captain Poore; Tombigbee Volunteers, Captain McClung; Marshall Guards, Captain A. B. Bradford; Pontotoc Rovers, Captain J. D. Bradford; Lexington Volunteers, Captain Amys; Grenada Hornets, Captain Judson; Woodville Volunteers, Captain Cooper; DeSoto Volunteers, Captain Labauve; Vicksburg Volunteers, Captain Crump; Lawrence Guards, Captain Delay; Lawrence Volunteers, Captain Williams; Quitman Riflemen, Captain Parkinson; Copiah Volunteers, Captain King; Lauderdale Volunteers, Captain Daniel; Tippah Volunteers, Captain Jackson; Attala Guards, Captain McWillie. Besides these twenty-two companies the Lexington Volunteers, Woodville Volunteers and Vicksburg Volunteers were entered as alternates for the Yazoo company, Claiborne company and Natchez Fencibles.

By June 10 the Vicksburg Southrons, State Fencibles of Jackson Raymond Fencibles, Yazoo Volunteers and Carroll Volunteers had been mustered in at Camp Brown, near Vicksburg. There was a pressure of companies to be admitted, but those were accepted that were first complete and organized. The famous Natchez Fencibles, one of the first to go to Vicksburg, failed to come within this rule by a deficiency of two or three men, and their indignant remonstrances and the retorts of the Governor filled the newspapers for several weeks. The regiment was completed with the following companies, in which list an attempt has been made to give all the commissioned officers during its service:

Company A, Yazoo Volunteers—Capt. John M. Sharp, Lieutenants Philip J. Burrus, Thomas P. Slade, Amos B. Corwine, S. M. Phillips.

Company B, Wilkinson Volunteers—Capt. H. Cooper, Lieutenants Carnot Posey, James Calhoun, Sam R. Harrison.

Company C, Vicksburg Southrons—Capt. John Willis, Lieutenants Henry F. Cook, Richard Griffith, Rufus K. Arthur.

Company D, Carroll County Volunteers—Capt. Bainbridge D. Howard, Lieutenants Daniel R. Russell, Louis T. Howard, E. W. Hollingsworth, Thomas J. Kyle, Leon Trousdale.

Company E, State Fencibles, Hinds County—Capt. John L. McManus, Lieutenants Crawford Fletcher, J. H. Hughes, C. M. Bradford.

Company F, Lafayette Volunteers—Capt. William Delay, Lieutenants W. N. Brown, F. J. Malone, W. W. Redding, J. J. Tatum, John P. Stockard.

Company G, Raymond Fencibles—Capt. Reuben N. Downing, Lieutenants Samuel A. D. Greaves, W. H. Hampton, F. J. McNulty, Samuel B. Thomas.

Company H, Vicksburg Volunteers—Capt. George P. Crump, John S. Clendenin, Lieutenants Robert L. Moore, Hugh M. Markham, James E. Stewart, John J. Poindexter, Richard Hopkins.

Company I, Marshall Guards—Capt. Alexander B. Bradford, succeeded by James H. R. Taylor; Lieutenants Christopher H. Mott, Samuel H. Dill, W. E. Epps.

Company K, Tombigbee Volunteers—Capt. Alexander K. McClung, succeeded by William P. Rogers; Lieutenants William H. H. Patterson, William P. Townsend.

At the election of officers July 18, Capt. A. B. Bradford, who had been a soldier under Jackson in 1812-15 and Colonel of a regiment of Tennessee volunteers of Armstrong's mounted brigade under General Call in Florida, 1836, and was known as "the hero of Withlacoochee," was supported by the northern counties for Colonel and received 350 votes to 300 for Jefferson Davis, who was a graduate of West Point, had been a Lieutenant in the regular army in the Black Hawk war, and Adjutant of the Dragoons in a Comanche war, and was at the time a Representative of Mississippi in Congress. R. N. Downing also received 135 votes, W. L. Brandon 91, and A. G. Bennett 37. Bradford declined to consider the election his, although it was sufficient in militia elections, unless he had a majority of the regiment. On the second ballot Davis received a majority of 147. A. K. McClung, R. E. Downing and Major-General Duffield were candidates for Lieutenant-Colonel and McClung was elected on the second ballot. On a subsequent day Bradford was elected Major. McClung commanded the regiment until after it reached New Orleans.

The staff officers were: Richard Griffith, Adjutant; Seymour Halsey, Surgeon; John Thompson, Assistant Surgeon; Charles T. Harlan, Sergeant-Major; S. Warren White, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Kemp S. Holland, Commissary; Stephen Dodds, Principal Musician.

Colonel Davis, then at Washington, D. C., arranged that the regiment should be armed with rifles instead of the ordinary infantry musket. On this subject he said later in life: "General Scott endeavored to persuade me not to take more rifles than enough for four companies, and objected particularly to percussion arms as not having been sufficiently tested for the use of troops in the field. Knowing that the Mississippians would have no confidence in the old flint lock muskets, I insisted on their being armed with the kind of rifle then recently made at New Haven, Conn., the Whitney rifle. From having been first used by the Mississippians, those rifles have always been known as the Mississippi rifles." The arms were sent to the regiment by ship, to New Orleans. They were without bayonets, there having been no time to make them. Colonel Davis, traveling by way of Wheeling, joined his command at the camp near New Orleans July 21, 1846.

While the regiment was in camp in Louisiana many men were taken sick, some died, and a considerable number were sent home. The regiment sailed on the steamship Alabama July 26, and landed at Brazos Island, seven miles from Point Isabel, where they encamped and remained until August 2. They were assigned, in the organization of General Taylor's army, to the Third Brigade of the Second Division, there being brigaded with them the regiments from Alabama and Georgia, and the Baltimore and Washington battalion. The commander of the brigade was John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, who had been commissioned July 1 Brigadier-General of Volunteers. This command was notable for its gallantry in the severe fighting which led up to the capture of Monterey.

Quitman's brigade brought up the rear in the march out of Camargo, August 19. The assault upon Monterey began September 21. Quitman's brigade attacked the fort called the Teneria. Colonel Davis advanced his riflemen obliquely by the left of companies into a line near the works, under the enemy's fire, the Mississippians opening fire as soon as they formed in open order. Then as the Mexican fire slackened, the Mississippians charged, the flanks converging toward an open embrasure that lay before the center of the line. "The enemy fled from the rear sally port as we entered the fort." Colonel Davis wrote in his report, "leaving behind him his artillery, a considerable number of muskets, his dead and wounded." Hot pursuit was made and many of the refugees captured in a fortified stone building which they had not time to close before the Mississippians were upon them. With part of the regiment Davis crossed a stream and attacked another fort on the interior line, but while waiting for reinforcements the battalion was withdrawn to another part of the field, where they repulsed a charge of Mexican lancers. Colonel Davis wrote: "I saw no exhibition of fear, no want of confidence, but on every-side the men who stood around me were prompt and willing to execute my orders. I cannot omit to mention the gallant bearing of Lieutenant-Colonel McClung. At the storming of the fort he first mounted the parapet and turning to the regiment waved his sword over his head in that position to cheer the men on to further danger. It was my misfortune soon after to lose his services. At the fortified stone building he was dangerously wounded. I must also mention Lieutenant Patterson, who sprung into the open embrasure as Colonel McClung mounted the parapet, and fired the first American piece within the works of the enemy. Captain Downing, in whom is happily combined the qualities of a leader and commander, was severely wounded whilst (among the foremost) cheering his company to the charge, and I felt severely the loss of his services. Corporal Gresham, of Captain Taylor's company, fell near me, after we had crossed the stream and were advancing upon the fort beyond it. He had fired his rifle several times and was advancing, firing with exemplary intrepidity, when he fell forward with two wounds and died as he had fought, calmly, silently, with his eye upon the foe. Lieutenant Calhoun attracted my attention by

the gallantry with which he exposed himself and the effort he made to shelter others."

The manuscript report of Colonel Davis to Governor Brown on the gallantry of the Mississippi troops is preserved in the Department of Archives and History.

Next day (22d) Quitman's brigade, including the Rifles, occupied the Teneria fort, exposed to the fire of the Citadel, Fort El Diablo and other works, while attacks were made in other quarters. On the last day of the battle (23d) Colonel Davis took Company H, Lieutenant Moore, and Company C, Lieutenant Greaves, and two Tennessee companies out on a perilous reconnaissance into the town. Lieutenant Cook volunteered to take the place of Adjutant Griffith, wounded. They found El Diablo evacuated, but swept by the Mexican fire so that it was untenable. Company B, Captain Cooper, and Company D, Lieutenant Russell, joined them and they advanced, encountering the enemy at a barricade, which they carried, Colonel Davis narrowly escaping the Mexican balls. Private Tyree was killed here. They pushed on, driving parties of the enemy from courts, gardens, houses and housetops, until near the plaza, where they found the streets all barricaded and swept by so severe a fire that the adventurous Mississippians halted and set about building a barricade. They intended to hold their position against artillery and musketry, but were recalled. In the return Lieutenant Howard and others were wounded. Colonel Davis specially mentioned Captain Cooper, Lieutenants Moore, Russell, Posey, Greaves, Hampton and Cook, Surgeons Seymour and Halsey and Sergeant-Major Harlan. Two volunteers, Ezra R. Price, lately Lieutenant of the Natchez company of the Fourth Louisiana, and I. R. Smith, of New Orleans, were conspicuous for gallantry. On this same day (23d) the remainder of the regiment made a sortie into the city under Major Bradford. "We carried the street for several hundred yards under a continued shower of grape and canister shot, accompanied with musketry," Bradford reported, "and took a position in the heart of the town and maintained it firmly for several hours under a most galling fire the whole time, and until we were ordered by the commanding General to draw off, and then retired in good order. The officers with us were Captains Willis and McManus, Lieutenants Patterson, Townsend, Wade, Arthur, Bradford and Markham, who all behaved with great presence of mind and courage, as did every soldier who accompanied us." Next day Monterey was surrendered to Taylor, Colonel Davis being one of the three American officers who met the Mexicans to arrange terms.

The honor of first entering the Mexican works was contested by a Tennessee regiment. As Douglas H. Cooper said, it was true that the flag of the Tennesseans first floated there, but the inference was not correct. "The reason that the Mississippi flag was not the first to wave there was that they had no flag with them to unfurl. The ladies of Wilkinson would have had the pleasure of knowing that the beautiful colors their fair fingers and generous hearts bestowed upon the Wilkinson

volunteers were the first to throw its broad stripes and bright stars abroad over the blood stained ramparts of the east fort at Monterey but for the simple fact that it was left in a hurry in the knapsack of a sick volunteer at Ceralvo."

The following were the casualties among Mississippi troops at Monterey:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. McClung, dangerously wounded.

Company B—Wounded, W. H. Miller, A. Lanehart, J. L. Anderson, J. H. Jackson, G. H. Jones, R. W. Chance (mortally).

Company C—Killed, L. M. Turner. Wounded, Lieut. H. F. Cook, Lieut. R. K. Arthur, J. B. Markham, H. B. Thompson, P. W. Johnson.

Company D—Wounded, Lieut. L. T. Howard, Serg. E. W. Hollingsworth, George Wills, W. Huffman, E. W. Jones, A. Cobb, William Orr, D. Love.

Company E—Killed, S. Meechem, Wounded, Serg. J. H. Langford, H. W. Pierce, W. H. Fleming, Wm. Shadt, A. P. Broinham (mortal), Jacob Fredericks, John Coleman, W. P. Spencer, W. M. Smith, James Kilby.

Company G—Killed, Samuel Potts. Wounded, Capt. R. N. Downing, J. Williamson, Warren White, A. W. Seague, Robert Owen.

Company H—Killed, Joseph P. Tennille. Wounded, D. D. Dubois, B. F. Roberts, A. Noland, Robert Grigg, F. Matheois (mortal).

Company I—Killed, Joseph Heatron, Joseph Downing, W. H. Grisham. Wounded, Serg. F. A. Wolf, C. F. Cotton, G. Williams, Nat Massie.

Company K—Killed, John Tyree. Wounded, Serg. W. H. Bell, E. B. Lewis, Charles Martin, J. S. Thompson, John Stewart, John McNorris, P. Snedecor (mortal).

Company D—Dr. G. W. Ramsey, mortally wounded.

Total—Fourteen killed and forty-seven wounded.

The regiment went in camp and for a short time the war was supposed to be over. Colonel Davis visited his home, leaving Major Bradford in command. December 14 the army began the march to Saltillo. General Scott had arrived on the coast and Taylor was ordered to co-operate in a campaign from Vera Cruz. The troops marched 260 miles to Victoria, under the command of Quitman. Scott ordered Quitman's troops into his army, allowing Taylor to retain Bragg's and Washington's batteries and any one regiment he might choose. Taylor's choice was the Mississippi Rifles. They turned back sadly from what seemed the path of glory, unaware that they were destined to serve their country with almost unparalleled prominence on a battlefield that should be immortal in song and story. The Rifles encamped at Agua Nueva, eighteen miles from Saltillo, and were joined by some new regiments from Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Arkansas, under General Wool. This was the compo-

sition of Taylor's army, no seasoned troops but the Mississippians and two batteries, when the ablest Mexican General, Santa Ana, advanced with nearly three times as many men for the purpose of crushing Taylor and thus defeating Scott's plan of invasion. Taylor fell back toward Saltillo and prepared to fight at the pass of La Angostura, a little south of the ranch called Buena Vista. The famous battle of February 22-23, 1847, was for the possession of this pass and the fighting was in a mountain valley. On the first day the Mexicans gained a flanking position on the hills, while their cavalry, under the famous Minon, threatened Saltillo, in the rear. Taylor took the Mississippi Rifles and May's Dragoons back to the town in the night. Two companies (the Tombigbee and Carroll Volunteers) were left there, in that place of vital importance, when Colonel Davis returned with eight companies to Buena Vista in the morning. Before their arrival the Mexicans had overwhelmed and driven back the left wing of the army. The day seemed lost when Taylor arrived. He sent Davis with his eight companies to meet the enemy coming down the hillside and himself took the dragoons to support the artillery yet holding the pass. The Mississippians advanced through the demoralized commands that had yielded to the fierce attack, some of them not until practically destroyed, and on nearing the enemy formed in line of battle, advancing at double quick until in rifle range, then more slowly, firing as they advanced. A difficult ravine was crossed under heavy fire and the steady march resumed in good order. The enemy in front fell back, but the Mexican cavalry circled to the rear of the Mississippians, who found themselves alone in a perilous position. Colonel Davis then retired his regiment behind the ravine, where he was joined by Kilbourn's battery and Lane's Indiana regiment. With this aid the battle swung back and forth. Davis was greatly embarrassed by lack of cavalry to meet the enemy's horsemen, which all the time menaced the flank of his line. Finally, in one of the retiring movements, a more formidable attack of cavalry was seen rapidly advancing from the flank of the position he had just fortunately abandoned. "The Mississippi regiment was filed to the right," Colonel Davis wrote in his report, "and fronted in line across the plain; the Indiana regiment was formed on the bank of the ravine, in advance of our right flank, by which a re-entering angle was presented to the enemy. . . . The enemy, who was now seen to be a body of richly caparisoned lancers, came forward rapidly and in beautiful order, the files and ranks so closed as to look like a mass of men and horses. Perfect silence and the greatest steadiness prevailed in both lines of our troops as they stood at shouldered arms awaiting an attack. Confident of success and anxious to obtain the full advantage of a cross fire at a short distance, I repeatedly called to the men not to shoot. As the enemy approached his speed regularly diminished until when, within eighty or one hundred yards, he had drawn up to a walk and seemed about to halt. A few files fired without orders and both lines then instantly poured in a volley so destructive that the mass yielded to the blow and the survivors fled." [The original report of Colonel Davis on the gallantry of Mississippi troops

at the battle of Buena Vista is on file in the Department of Archives and History.] This victory won, Davis and his men were asked to help in a movement against the enemy at the base of the mountain, coming under heavy artillery fire. Thence they were called by Taylor to help meet the attack of the enemy on the right. The second battle was at the place where the Mexican reserves made the last assault, sweeping away the Illinois and Kentucky infantry, until they were held in check only by the three guns of Captains O'Brien and George H. Thomas, reinforced at the critical moment by Couch, of the Washington battery, and a little later by Bragg, who was in time to let fly some canister and check the enemy. It was there that the famous order came from Taylor, "A little more grape, Captain Bragg." The ravine was strewn with the American dead and dying, among them Colonel Hardin, McKee and Henry Clay, Jr., when Davis and Lane reached the adjoining plateau, the Mississippians coming up in time to pour a destructive fire into the right flank of the Mexican line. The enemy fled in confusion and the battle ended with Bragg pursuing the fugitives, supported by the Mississippi riflemen. "In this last contest of the day my regiment equalled—it was not possible to exceed—my expectations," Davis reported. "Though worn down by many hours of fatigue and thirst, the ranks thinned by our heavy loss in the morning, they yet advanced upon the enemy with the alacrity and eagerness of men fresh to the combat." Meanwhile the Tombigbee and Carroll companies, under Capt. W. P. Rogers and Lieut. D. R. Russell, had, with some help, held Saltillo against Minon's cavalry.

Colonel Davis was painfully wounded in the right foot when the regiment first went into action, but throughout the engagement exhibited perfect composure and superb presence of mind. In his report he particularly commended the service of Major Bradford, Adjutant Griffith, Sergeant-Major Miller, Quartermaster-Sergeant White, Commissary Mott, Quartermaster Slade, and the company commanders, Captain Sharp, Captain Delay, Lieutenant Cook, who commanded Company C; Lieutenant Moore, who led Company H and fell in the first fight and was succeeded by Lieutenant Clendenin; Lieutenant Fletcher, who commanded Company E, and Captains Taylor, Cooper and Downing.

Companies A and F, on detached duty during the battle of Monterey, had the honor of first division in the battle of Buena Vista.

Quartermaster Slade mounted his teamsters and others on wagon horses and joined the artillery in a brilliant sortie that drove the Mexican cavalry from the American camp.

Captain Sharp stayed with his company through the fight, on horseback, though shot through both thighs.

Lieutenants Posey, Corwine and Stockard, Sergeants Scott and Hollingsworth and private Malone were given honorable mention for continuing on duty after being wounded. In addition to these Lieutenants Calhoun, Dill, Arthur, Harrison, Brown and Hughes were honorably mentioned in the Colonel's report.

General Taylor, in his official report, mentioned the Mississippians first among the volunteer regiments, saying: "The Mississippi riflemen, under Colonel Davis, were highly conspicuous for their gallantry and steadiness, and sustained throughout the engagement the reputation of veteran troops. Brought into action against an immensely superior force, they maintained themselves for a long time unsupported and with heavy loss, and held an important part of the field until reinforced. Colonel Davis, though severely wounded, remained in the saddle until the close of the action. His distinguished coolness and gallantry at the head of his regiment on this day entitle him to the particular notice of the government."

Of peculiar value is the mention by Colonel Lane: "At this critical juncture the Mississippi regiment, under the command of Colonel Davis, arrived upon the field, and being joined by a part of the Second Indiana regiment, met the enemy in a most gallant style, and after a severe and bloody engagement repulsed them with great loss." Again he wrote: "In a battle so fierce and protracted as this, where there were so many exhibitions of coolness and bravery, it is a difficult and delicate task to particularize. But justice compels me to mention Colonel Davis and his regiment of Mississippians, who so nobly came to the rescue at the proper time to save the fortunes of the day."

CASUALTIES AT THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA AS REPORTED BY ADJUTANT
GRIFFITH.

Col. Jefferson Davis, shot through the foot.

Company A—Killed: Serg. Wm. Ingram, C. O'Sullivan. Wounded: Captain Sharp, Lieut. A. B. Corwin, Henry Clark, W. H. Stubblefield, Sergt. D. M. Hollingsworth, S. P. Stubblefield, R. L. Shook, George Brook (mortally).

Company B—Killed: Seaburn Jones, Lewis Turbeville, Thomas H. Tilley, W. H. Wilkinson. Wounded: Lieutenant Posey, Solomon Newman, James M. Miller, G. H. Jones, W. Spurlock, W. A. Lawrence, J. W. Donnelly. Missing: F. M. Schneider.

Company C—Killed: William Couch, D. H. Eggleston, James Johnson, John Preston. Wounded: Howard Morris, G. W. Conn, Sergt. W. H. Scott, J. A. McLaughlin, Samuel C. Suit, J. N. Collier, John Barnes, Levi H. Stevens.

Company E—Killed: Sergts. Wm. W. Phillips and Joseph Langford; Corporals Frank M. Robinson and Joseph C. Reville; privates Robert A. Joyce, William Sellers. Wounded: Richard Claridy, A. B. Puckett, John Kennedy, Isham C. Laird, Robert Fox, James Waugh.

Company F—Killed: Sergt. Ben Higany, Corporals J. W. Blakely and D. L. Butler; privates Stephen Jones. Enos Garrett, P. Dunevant. Wounded: James N. Bigby, J. L. Simpson, Thomas Courtney, James W. Morris, Lieut. J. P. Stockard, F. G. Malone.

Company G—Killed: Lieut. Francis McNulty, J. S. Bond, J. H. Graves, W. M. Seay, R. E. Parr, Corp. J. M. Alexander, R. Felts, L. A. Cooper. Wounded: Corp. A. B. Atkinson, B. S. Edwards, Job Hammond, Ph. Burnett, P. Sinclair, G. W. Harrison, A. W. Neely, C. W. Gibbs.

Company H—Killed: Lieut. R. L. Moore, W. D. Harrison, Pat Raridon, Jacob Locke. Wounded: Thomas White (mortally), William Winans, Sam Edwards, John Dart, Henry Land, S. D. Carson, Sergt. A. M. Newman, W. H. McKinney. Missing: J. E. Stewart.

Company J—Killed: Sergt. Garland Anderson, H. F. Trotter, John S. Branch, A. Collingsworth, John Peace, J. W. Vinson. Wounded: Sergt. P. M. Martin, John Hedspeth, T. O. McClanahan, T. D. Randolph, John Bass.

Total, 42 killed, 51 wounded.

The period of enlistment having expired, the First Regiment returned to the coast and sailed May 29, 1847, from the Brazos for New Orleans, where it arrived June 9. "When the regiment went to the war its numbers aggregated, officers and men, 926. It brought back to New Orleans but 376, showing a loss in battle and from disease of 550 men." The regiment was welcomed with great enthusiasm at New Orleans, and addressed on behalf of the city by Sergeant S. Prentiss. Its gallantry at Buena Vista and the efficacy of the peculiar V formation of the line to meet a cavalry charge were favorite subjects of discussion, not only in Mississippi but all over the Union for many years.

Col. Jefferson Davis became a national character by reason of his brilliant record. There was much comment upon his refusal to accept a commission as Brigadier-General from the President, which refusal he put on the ground that the Constitution did not authorize such appointments. He accepted appointment to succeed Jesse Speight in the United States Senate, and in January, 1848, was unanimously elected to the same office by the Legislature. Because of his wound he used crutches two years, suffered much for five years, and was for a much longer time disabled.

THE CLAIBORNE VOLUNTEERS.

The Claiborne Volunteers, organized at Port Gibson in May, 1846, for the First Regiment, on failing to gain admission took boat at Grand Gulf June 7, and proceeded to New Orleans, where they again found no encouragement, and whence, at their own expense, they sailed to Point Isabel. There were sixty-five men in the company and the officers were William R. Shivers, Captain; W. H. Jacobs, First Lieutenant; H. E. Hall, Second Lieutenant; M. W. Goff, First Sergeant. They were assigned to the First Texas Regiment on reaching Point Isabel and by August 1 they were at Camargo. In the same month the Texans voted to go home and disbanded, the enlistment of the regiment being irregular and not binding for more than three months. Some of the Missis-

sippians also left, but enough stood firm to save Shivers' company, which was the only one that remained on duty. There remained ten officers and twenty privates, besides the twelve in hospital, and the company was recruited from the Texans who desired to stay. The Mississippians received the special praise of Generals Taylor and Worth, and Taylor paid them the high compliment of assignment to the Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, in Twigg's Brigade. With this command they were in the battle of Monterey on active and perilous duty in the hottest of the fight. Later, when it was generally believed the war was over, the company accepted discharge and arrived at home in November, 1846.

SECOND REGIMENT MISSISSIPPI INFANTRY, 1847-48.

Under a second requisition from the President, Governor Brown called for volunteers November 27, 1846, enlistment to be for the period of the war, the rendezvous to be at Vicksburg, January 1-5, 1847. December 18 the Governor announced that he had accepted seven companies, as follows:

Lowndes Guards, Capt. Andrew K. Blythe.
 Marshall Relief Guards, Capt. J. H. Kilpatrick.
 Choctaw Volunteers, Capt. Enos Elder.
 Monroe Volunteers, Capt. Joel M. Acker.
 Tippah Guards, Capt. A. M. Jackson.
 Lauderdale Volunteers, Capt. W. J. Daniel.
 Thomas Hinds Guards (Jefferson County), Capt. Charles Clark.
 Very soon afterward the other companies were accepted:
 Panola Boys, Capt. A. A. Overton.
 Union Grays, (Attala County), Capt. Adam McWillie.
 Union Company (Lawrence and Covington).

The full list of Captains during the service included, besides the above named: Fleming Amyx, Chesley S. Coffee (who succeeded Clark), John B. Deason, William M. Estelle, Wilson Ijams, Phillip F. Liddell.

The First Lieutenants were: Christopher C. Chinn, Everard Downing, William C. Faulkner, James M. McKinney, Holland Middleton, Jesse G. Steele, William Strother, A. W. Weaver.

Second Lieutenants: George Barrows, Mark J. Biddle, Thomas Y. Carter, Robert Cleland, Robert M. Cook, Richard S. Cromer, Felix Goff, Charles Gouvenaux, Alston Gregory, Francis M. Heckworth, Eli G. Henry, Thomas C. Hickman, John A. Jackson, William H. Jackson, William C. Lauderdale, James M. Liddell, M. A. Mann, Robert Martin, Beverley Matthews, Thomas S. Munce, Edward B. Shelton, Andrew J. Trussell, Martin S. White. (Historical Register U. S. A.)

The companies went into camp at Camp McClung, three miles north of Vicksburg, in January. The Governor wrote to the Secretary of War: "The regiment is of the very best material and will do as good service

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as any in the world. It contains judges, generals, legislators, lawyers, doctors, farmers, mechanics and gentlemen of every description."

January 12 Reuben Davis was elected Colonel (the vote being, Davis 485, B. C. Buckley 312), Captain Kilpatrick Lieutenant-Colonel and Ezra R. Price Major. The staff officers were: Beverly Matthews, Adjutant; William Barksdale, Commissary; Charles M. Price, Quartermaster; Thomas M. Love, Surgeon; D. A. Kinchloe, Assistant Surgeon. Lieut. Thomas S. Munce succeeded Matthews as Adjutant. Capt. Charles Clark succeeded Davis as Colonel, and Lieut. John A. Wilcox was made Lieutenant-Colonel while in Mexico.

It was the intention of the War Department to arm this regiment with muskets, but through the endeavors of General Price, editor of the *Mississippian*, the Second was, like the First Regiment, equipped with rifles by the government, also authorized to add bowie knives as side arms if desired.

While at Vicksburg the regiment suffered severely from sickness. Going to New Orleans in January the men were assigned to tents on the old battle ground, which was soon submerged by heavy rains. According to a letter from Charles Clark the regiment lost there from sickness and death three times as many as the First Regiment lost in battle at Monterey. The bureau officials denied the Mississippians and a Pennsylvania regiment, there at the same time, the use of the barracks. The Vicksburg *Sentinel*, commenting, said: "Men thrust out like beasts, without clothing, and denied the shelter they saw others enjoying, put to wallow in the mire and exposed to the bitter elements which they felt every moment destroying their lives, were little disposed to obey the restraints of discipline, and the real wonder is not that a few outbreaks were committed by such as flew to the wine cup to forget their sufferings, but rather that the whole regiment, with arms in their hands, did not march and take the buildings they knew belonged to their government, but from which a tyrannical partiality was excluding them." The regiment reached the mouth of the Rio Grande the day of the battle of Buena Vista and ascended to Matamoras, where Colonel Davis was in command of the city. A letter from the seat of war said: "The Second Mississippi riflemen left Matamoras on the 14th (March) for Monterey. This regiment has suffered awfully. Originally consisting of 850 men, it now numbers 650. They have lost 135 by death and fifty are now sick. The rest are eager for a fight." A list of those who had died, prepared by Lieut. John Martin, dated May 10, 1847, was reprinted from the *Picayune* in the Natchez *Weekly Courier* of June 9, 1847 (on file in the Mississippi Archives). The following is a summary: Lowndes Guards, 23; Monroe Volunteers, 19; Union Grays, 17; Panola Boys, 21; Marshall Relief Guards, 13; Lauderdale Volunteers, 18; Choctaw Volunteers, 18; Union Company, 12; Tippah Guards, 7; Thomas Hinds Guards, 8; total, 156. Among these were Captain Elder and Lieutenants R. Martin, M. D. Laird and H. Middleton. In June the death list was 167, 134 had been discharged, 38 had deserted. Captain Clark returned

to Mississippi in July to enlist recruits. When General Scott's army advanced on the Mexican capital the Second was advanced to Saltillo and Buena Vista. In a skirmish with Indians near Agua Nueva, Henry Bell, of Holmes County, with the Texas Rangers, was killed, and part of the Second was called out, but the enemy had disappeared. Save an occasional alarm, there was no experience of war. The men suffered from smallpox and Mexican diarrhoea. The Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, when desperately sick, resigned, and Captain Charles Clark was elected Colonel and Lieut. John A. Wilcox Lieutenant-Colonel. Afterward the remnant of the regiment was encamped near the city of Calderito, not far from Monterey. In April, 1848, the headquarters were at Cedras, 120 miles south of Saltillo.

The Second Regiment returned home in the summer of 1848 and was welcomed with a barbecue at Fort Adams August 3, by the citizens of Wilkinson County.

BATTALION OF RIFLEMEN, 1847-48.

A third requisition was made by the President in 1847 for a battalion of five companies of riflemen, under which the Governor issued his call July 29, 1847, appointing the rendezvous at Vicksburg. Several companies had been formed, partly of veterans from the First Regiment, but only one reported by August 24. Various reasons were assigned for the apathy, but the real reason was, according to the Vicksburg *Sentinel*, "the dictatorial and capricious, almost contemptuous, course which the Secretary of War has pursued towards our State in refusing the wishes of our people. The great wish of Mississippi has been to furnish a mounted force for the war." There is little information in records or newspapers regarding this battalion. The company first enrolled was the Chickasaw Heroes, Capt. William M. Keyes. The Governor sent out a second and urgent appeal in October, also recruiting agents. But a very exciting political campaign was on, and the purpose of his agents was misrepresented. The Vicksburg *Sentinel* of November 25 said: "Two companies of the battalion called for from this State left on the Old Hickory last evening. There were three completed and encamped here, and we learn that a fourth is now on the way from Pontotoc. This will leave but one company yet to be raised to complete the battalion. The companies which have been encamped here are made up generally of fine, intelligent looking men." The activity of General Duffield finally filled the battalion in the latter part of December. The Pontotoc Avengers was Company D, Capt. John F. Wray (died at Vicksburg), succeeded by Nathaniel R. Cary; Lieutenants Columbus M. Leland and John W. Stewart. Company E came from Monroe County.

Lieut.-Col. James P. Anderson was the commander of the battalion. Lieut. John A. Anderson Adjutant. The Captains were: Nathaniel R. Cary, Elisha Crowson, Hilliard P. Dorsey, William M. Keyes, George

E. Stewart. First Lieutenants: Samuel C. Astin, Ezekiel W. Evans, Richard S. King, William H. Landers, Columbus M. Leland. Second Lieutenants, Jeremiah Alexander, John A. Anderson, William T. Cocke, William H. Dillingham, Hardman C. Forrest, Samuel Hunter, Thomas Ivey, Luke Lowe, Thomas J. Ramsey, William T. Sharp, John W. Stewart, Thomas Washer.

The New Orleans *Delta*, early in January, 1848, said that Companies A and B of the battalion had been for about six weeks encamped in a swamp at the rear of the barracks, and that Company C had been there since December 17. "There are now, we are informed, over seventy of them in the hospital. Five men are reported dead there yesterday morning. The Captain of Company A reported yesterday that of his whole command not twenty men were fit for duty. The prevailing sickness is pleurisy." The other companies arrived in New Orleans in January, and the battalion was sent to the Mexican coast. Hostilities had then ceased, but there was need of troops to preserve order. July 1, 1848, the Vicksburg *Sentinel* said: "By general subscription of our citizens a collation was given on Thursday last to the battalion from this State, just returned from its station at Tampico. An address was delivered by Mr. Horace Miller, and Lieut.-Col. Anderson replied on behalf of his command."

Mississippi's most distinguished representative with General Scott's army was General John A. Quitman. He was more deeply interested in the war than any other of the Generals. It had long been his dream and object of effort to cause the annexation of Mexico. After the battle of Monterey, where he was distinguished, he welcomed the transfer from Taylor's army to Scott's. On the coast he took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, with Commodore Perry made the Alvarado campaign (in token of which he presented two captured cannons to Mississippi), was voted a sword by Congress for his gallantry at Monterey, and being commissioned Major-General in the regular army in April, 1847, was next in rank to General Scott, who did not, however, give him an opportunity for command. Finally, when the Mexican capital was reached, he carried the Belen gate, entered the city with his troops and was "the first to plant the stars and stripes above the halls of the Montezumas."

The first raising of the flag in the city of Mexico was afterward the subject of discussion by Congress. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported that the only flag displayed at the Belen gate was that of the Palmetto regiment, and it was displayed under the personal order of General Quitman. And in regard to the grand plaza, "It is undeniable that Captain Roberts, under the immediate orders of General Quitman, was the first to display our national colors from the staff upon the Mexican capital."

He was appointed Governor of the city, of which the New Orleans *Delta* said: "To gallant Mississippi belongs the honor of giving to Mexico her first American Governor and, we may add, her first wise Governor. General Scott displayed equal judgment and magnanimity in this ap-

pointment. General Quitman had had the misfortune to be excluded from the battle of Cerro Gordo and of Contreras. His brave spirit and acknowledged military talents had met with disappointments, which no doubt grieved his gallant soul. But, in the closing scenes, he availed himself of the long delayed opportunity and covered himself with glory in the various difficult operations which preceded the occupation of the city."

After restoring order he demanded command of a full division of the army, and, not obtaining the same, repaired to Washington and presented plans for the permanent occupation of Mexico. Being offered by the President any position to which his rank entitled him, he asked command of the military district including General Taylor's army. But the treaty of peace ended his military hopes and he was honorably discharged in July, 1848. He held the highest rank ever attained by any Mississippian in the regular army of the United States.

With Scott's army also was Earl VanDorn, son of Peter A. VanDorn, of Port Gibson. A Lieutenant in the Seventh U. S. Infantry, he won promotion to Captain and Major for gallantry at Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco, and was wounded at the Belen gate. He was presented a sword by the Mississippi Legislature and another was given him by Claiborne County.

MISSISSIPPI IN THE CIVIL WAR.

1861-1865.

INTRODUCTION.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES—STATE MILITIA—SOURCE OF ARMS—SECESSION
 —HOSTILITIES AT VICKSBURG—ABERT'S REGIMENT AT PENSACOLA—
 ORGANIZATION OF ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI—FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS—
 OCCUPATION OF SHIP ISLAND—GENERAL CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

In Congress, a few years after the war with Mexico, Governor Brown declared his opinion that the militia system of the State was a "nuisance." In that view, while yet Governor, he recommended volunteer companies. His successor, Governor Matthews, made the same recommendation to the Legislature, and when General Quitman became Governor, he urged such organizations even more strongly, for he had large experience and a clear vision of military needs. Nothing was done, however, until 1858, when, under the recommendation of Governor McWillie for a thorough arming and organization, provision was made for aid of volunteer companies. Four companies qualified, the Quitman Light Infantry, Quitman Guards, Covington Guards and Company B, Adams Light Guard. In 1860 the militia system yet continued. The general and field officers of the Mississippi Militia in that year were as follows: Major-Generals, W. W. W. Wood, I. M. Patridge, E. O. Huntley, T. I. Rogers and W. D. Beck; Brigadier-Generals, William F. Cain, A. M. Dozier, R. H. Davis, J. C. Higgins, R. O. Reynolds, W. C. Falkner, James D. Ruffin, with two of the ten brigadierships vacant.

After the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry in the fall of 1859, the Legislature, meeting in December, appropriated \$150,000 for arming volunteer companies and created a "Volunteer Military Board," to be composed of the Captains of the companies. This was to be supplementary to the militia. "As soon as the passage of the Act appropriating the sum of \$150,000 for arms was known throughout the State, military organizations commenced springing up from her northern borders to the sea coast," wrote the Adjutant-General in his report of January, 1861. "These organizations of volunteer companies progressed steadily, though slowly, during the spring and summer months, organizing at the rate of some two companies per month, the military ardor aroused by the John Brown raid abating to some extent."

The Volunteer Military Board met in May, 1860, and adopted a plan by which the State constituted one division of two brigades, each brigade comprising two regiments of two battalions each. The law did not permit the commissioning of the commanders as Generals, Colonels or Majors. Following is the organization effected at that session:

Commander-in-Chief, Governor John J. Pettus. Staff of the Commander-in-Chief: Walter L. Sykes, Adjutant-General, with rank of Brigadier-General; Nathaniel F. Barksdale, Quartermaster-General, with rank of Colonel; C. G. Armstead, Henry L. Muldrow, G. M. Fowler, V. L. Terrell, Aides-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; F. Labauve, William A. Barber, John C. Russell, S. H. Terral, Assistant Quartermasters-General, with rank of Major.

Commandant of Division, Captain Thomas W. Harris, of the Home Guards.

First Brigade—Commandant, Captain James R. Chalmers, of the Irrepressibles. First Regiment: Commandant, Captain J. G. Hamer, of the Salem Dragoons; Battalion Commandants: First, Captain J. H. Buchanan, of the O'Conner Rifles; Second, vacant. Second Regiment: Commandant, Captain A. R. Bowdre, of the Invincibles; Battalion Commandants: First, Captain W. Delay, of the Lafayette Guards; Second, Captain M. S. Ward, of the Panola Guards.

Second Brigade—Commandant, Captain H. H. Miller, of the Vicksburg Sharpshooters. First Regiment: Commandant; Captain C. H. Abert, of the Columbus Riflemen; Battalion Commandants: First, Captain G. T. Weir, of the Noxubee Rifles; Second, Captain R. S. Weir, of the Enterprise Guards. Second Regiment: Commandant, Captain L. Julianne, of the Mississippi Rifles Company; Battalion Commanders: First, Captain J. J. Thornton, of the Rankin Guards; Second, Captain William McKeever, of the Port Gibson Rifles.

When the organization of volunteer companies had begun to drag, the election of President Lincoln, in November, gave a great impetus. "These expiring military fires are being rekindled," wrote the Adjutant-General two months later, "and companies are organized and have been organizing at the rate of from seven to eight per week, numbering from fifty to sixty men." The number of volunteer companies had increased to eighty-one.

The ordinance of secession from the United States was adopted by the Mississippi convention January 9, 1861, and the same action was taken by the convention of Florida, January 10, and the convention of Alabama, January 11. The naval works on Ship Island were seized by Mississippi forces after several attempts, one made as early as the 13th. Lieutenant F. E. Prime, in command at the Island, reported "On the morning of the 20th instant, a third armed body of men took forcible possession of the works and engineer property at Ship Island." Before this, on January 4, the Alabama government took possession of Fort Morgan and the United States arsenal at Mount Vernon, and Louisiana troops, on January 10, took possession of Baton Rouge arsenal and the forts on the river. While the river forts were yet under the United States flag, Governor Pettus, at the request of the Governor of Louisiana, gave orders to "prevent any hostile expedition from the Northern States descending the river." Captain Kerr, with sixteen of the Jackson Artillery Company, was ordered to Vicksburg, and Captain H. H. Miller

was ordered to call out the volunteer companies of that city, including his own, the Sharpshooters, the Vicksburg Southrons, Captain Moore, and Warren Guards, Captain Brown. January 11, the steamer O. A. Tyler, from Cincinnati, was fired upon. News soon arrived that the forts in Louisiana were occupied.

At Pensacola, Florida, as at Key West and Charleston, the situation was different, the Commander showing no disposition to submit without actual conflict. The military power of Florida being slight, Governor Moore of Alabama ordered several companies of his troops to Pensacola, and Governor Pettus took like action. In his message to the special session of the Legislature, January 15, Governor Pettus wrote: "Seven companies of volunteers, of this State, have been sent from the counties of Chickasaw, Lowndes, Noxubee and Clarke, to aid Florida and Alabama in taking possession of the forts and navy yard at Pensacola. The result of the expedition is not yet known to me. Major Mims was sent by me to meet the Mississippi Volunteers at Enterprise, with instructions to provide them with all necessary camp equipage and provisions, that the sons of Mississippi might not be required to suffer more privations and hardships than are necessarily incident to the life of a soldier." This was the first military corps sent out of the State in the war for the Confederacy. It was, of course, not in the service of the Confederate States, which government was not then formed, but was for service under the control of the Governor of Florida, and there was no law requiring the troops to obey such an order. A history of this episode has recently been written by one of the volunteers, Judge Baxter McFarland, of Aberdeen, under the title, "A Forgotten Expedition to Pensacola." (Publications Miss. Hist. Society, vol. ix). It is also described by Dr. L. W. Lipscomb, in an article, "Columbus During the Civil War" (Columbus Dispatch, 1902). The companies received orders to proceed to Mobile, January 11, 1861, and they took their departure promptly and amid great excitement.

On January 12, Lieutenant Slemmer, commanding the United States artillery detachment at Fort Barrancas, transferred his command to Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island. Next day the movement of the Mississippi battalion was begun by rail to Mobile and thence by boat to Pensacola. At Mobile they were joined by two Alabama companies, one under the command of Theodore O'Hara, author of the famous poem that commemorates the battle of Buena Vista. Arriving at Pensacola harbor the Mississippians were stationed half a mile west of Fort Barrancas, in view of Fort Pickens. January 17 they organized themselves into a regiment, with the following officers:

ABERT'S REGIMENT.

Colonel—Charles A. Abert.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William B. Wade.

Major—Samuel F. Butler.

Adjutant—J. L. Duck.

Quartermaster—William H. Brown.

Commissary—Charles S. Morton or Hugh Topp.

Surgeon—W. D. Lyles.

Assistant Surgeons—A. B. Vaughn and C. B. Dickinson.

Chickasaw Guards: Captain, William F. Tucker; Lieutenants, L. W. Galbraith, J. H. Moore, W. C. White. (See Eleventh Regiment).

Columbus Riflemen: Captain, Charles H. Abert; Lieutenants, W. E. Baldwin, Sam D. Harris, J. W. Benoit. (See Fourteenth Regiment).

Lowndes Southrons: Captain, W. B. Wade; Lieutenants, George H. Lipscomb, T. P. Shields, W. C. Richards. (See Tenth Regiment).

Prairie Guards (Noxubee and Lowndes): Captain, J. W. T. Hairston; Lieutenants, A. H. Ledbetter, James H. Hairston, William H. Gray. (See Eleventh Regiment). Enrolled 65.

Noxubee Rifles: Captain, George T. Weir; Lieutenants, J. H. Rives, William Longstreet, Joseph Koger Dixon.

Enterprise Guards: Captain John W. O'Ferrall; Lieutenants, W. S. Reynolds, Andrew E. Moody. (See Fourteenth Regiment).

Quitman Light Infantry (Clarke County): Captain J. L. Duck; Lieutenants, F. G. Nicholson, William A. Hughs, J. Elbert Hardy.

Lauderdale Rifles: Captain Constantine Rea; Lieutenants, Will Whitaker, Laines Lasley, A. J. Crawford (or Crumpton) or William Spinks. (See Sixth Battalion).

Lieutenant Baldwin was elected Captain of the Columbus Riflemen, with S. D. Harris, J. W. Benoit and R. A. Bell Lieutenants. Lieutenant Lipscomb was elected Captain of the Lowndes Southrons, with T. P. Shields, W. C. Richards and Jacob Isaacs as Lieutenants.

The time at Pensacola was spent in drill, the anticipated hostilities being strictly forbidden by orders from the Senators at Washington until the Confederacy could be organized.

The State Convention, January 23, adopted an ordinance to regulate the military system of the State, which was a revision of the Law of 1860, providing the same number of regiments, but under the name of "The Army of Mississippi," and giving the general officers proper rank. These general officers were immediately elected and commissioned, as follows: Jefferson Davis, Major-General, commanding; Earl VanDorn, Charles Clark, James L. Alcorn and Christopher H. Mott, Brigadier-Generals. All of these, except Alcorn, were veteran officers of the war with Mexico, and men of high military reputation. With the Governor they constituted the Military Board, to have entire control of the army and military property. Richard Griffith, Adjutant of the First Regiment in 1847, was made Adjutant-General; William Barksdale, Quartermaster of the Second Regiment in Mexico, Quartermaster-General, and Samuel G. French, who had been on General Taylor's staff in Mexico, Chief of Ordnance. The Board adopted, as the Mississippi uniform, gray frock coat and trousers, with red trimmings for infantry, yellow for cavalry, and orange for artillery; hat of black felt, looped up on three sides with horse-hair pompon for men and plumes for officers.

The membership of the Military Board changed rapidly. General Davis was soon elected President of the Confederate States, and was succeeded by VanDorn and he by Clark, both of the latter taking commissions in the Army of the Confederate States, after which Reuben Davis became Major-General July 1, 1861. Griffith and Barksdale, of the staff (succeeded by Beverly Matthews and Madison McAfee) became Brigadiers and then went to the front as Colonels. Mott also took a regiment, and in the place of these, A. M. West, John W. O'Ferrall and Charles G. Dahlgren were made Brigadiers.

One of the first duties of General Clark was to proceed to Pensacola and muster out Abert's volunteer regiment, which was done early in February, whereupon the men returned to their homes. Quartermaster William H. Brown became Quartermaster-General of the State army, succeeding Beverly Matthews, and Captain O'Ferrall, as has been noted, was promoted to Brigadier-General of State troops.

President Davis was inaugurated February 22, 1861, and the first call upon Mississippi for troops followed on March 9, the Governor being asked to send 1,500 men to Pensacola, other troops being called from other Gulf States at the same time for service at Pensacola and Charleston. In acknowledging the receipt of this request Governor Pettus wrote, March 16: "The organization of the Army of Mississippi is not yet complete. Thirty or forty companies have been mustered into service. The material of which our volunteer army is composed, I think, will not enlist in the regular army of the Confederate States." He obtained assurance that the troops were not for the regular, but for the provisional army, would be enlisted for twelve months, and could select their own officers.

Twenty companies for Pensacola were forwarded late in March, accompanied by General Charles Clark, as commander. From these companies were organized the Ninth Regiment, Colonel J. R. Chalmers; and the Tenth, Colonel S. M. Phillips; the Colonels' commissions bearing date of April 11, and General Clark, on the 14th, transferred the troops to the command of General Bragg, of the Confederate States Army. These regiments, though the first in the Provisional Army, were numbered as they were, to follow the eight regiments being filled at home for the Army of Mississippi. About the same time Tull's, Kerr's and Lovell's artillery companies entered the Confederate service at Pensacola.

President Davis made his first general call for troops April 8, when Mississippi was asked to organize and hold 3,000 men in readiness. The bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter occurred a few days later, followed by the call to arms in the North, and President Davis asked for 5,000 more from Mississippi, increasing the quota to 8,000 for twelve months' service. April 23 two regiments of the Eighth were asked for.

May 21, the Governor ordered into camp at Corinth, under General Clark, fifty of the State companies. Out of these were formed the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Regiments.



June 29, the Governor was asked to raise two more regiments, to serve during the war, and send them to camp at Corinth. Next day a general call was made for 30,000 men to be organized at Corinth into a "Reserve Corps," Mississippi's quota to be three regiments in addition to the two just called for, these also for the period of the war.

The Second Regiment of State troops, Colonel Falkner, was sent to Virginia early in May, and it retained its original number. Colonel Moore's regiment was sent about the same time, and it was numbered Eleventh, following the Pensacola regiments. Griffith's and Barksdale's regiments were organized at Corinth, the middle of May, and numbered Twelfth and Thirteenth. Meanwhile Mott, Russell and Humphreys were organizing regiments to serve during the war, the others having been for twelve months, and these regiments were numbered Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first. Bonham's regiment, Twenty-second, was enlisted for the war. A second Second regiment, State army, went to Kentucky and was called Third and later Twenty-third. Dowd's regiment, Twenty-fourth, was completed in November; the number Twenty-fifth was given to Martin's Mississippi Valley regiment; Reynolds' regiment, which went to Kentucky in December, was Twenty-sixth; the Twenty-seventh was formed of companies which had gone to Pensacola in 1861.

Beside these, in 1861, the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth regiments, State army, were completed; the "Army of Ten Thousand," or sixty-day troops, under Alcorn and Davis, sent to Kentucky, also infantry battalions of Taylor in Virginia, and Hardcastle in Kentucky; Martin's cavalry battalion in Virginia; Miller's and Blythe's battalions and Wirt Adams' regiment in Kentucky; Kilpatrick's battalion at Pensacola; three batteries at Pensacola, four in Kentucky and one in Virginia, and some in the State.

Before this first year's work was completed Wiley P. Harris wrote to President Davis from Jackson, September 30, 1861: "I do not think the requisition for the reserve of 3,000 men for the war will be filled, even without the requisition of General Johnston for 10,000, recently made. There are, from accounts I get here, fifteen companies in camp. The twelve-months State troops (6,000) have absorbed the young men. The 10,000, if in addition (these State troops are, it is supposed, transferred already) to troops already raised, if you consider Adams', Bonham's and Russell's regiments, together with the fifteen companies in camp and the 6,000 State troops, cannot be obtained. You would be struck with the aspect which our State now presents. Except in the principal towns the country appears to be deserted. There are not more men left than the demands of society and the police of the slave-holding country actually require. The State has put in the field and in camp about 25,000 men. This exceeds her proportion."

*Mississippi Commands in the Army of Northern Virginia, Confederate States Army, 1861-1865. Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.**

SECOND REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—William C. Falkner, May, 1, 1861 to April 23, 1862; John M. Stone.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Bentley B. Boone to reorganization; David W. Humphries, killed at Gettysburg; John A. Blair, wounded at Weldon Railroad.

Majors—David W. Humphries to reorganization; John A. Blair, promoted; John H. Buchanan.

Adjutants—Lawson B. Hovis, to reorganization; Owen.

Sergeant-Majors—John A. Blair, wounded at first Manassas, promoted; Walter Rutledge.

Surgeon—H. H. Hubbard.

Assistant Surgeon—Joseph Holt.

Commissary—Thomas P. Young.

Quartermaster—M. Surratt.

Sergeant—J. J. Guyton.

Chaplains—W. A. Gray, T. D. Witherspoon, Wilson Frierson, died in hospital, 1864.

Company A, Tishomingo Riflemen, mustered into State army at Corinth, 20 February, 1861; officers commissioned 30 April, 1861.

Captains—Bentley B. Boone, elected Lieutenant-Colonel May 10; James M. Leeth, to April 23, 1862; Richard E. Clayton, wounded at Sharpsburg, died; Andrew R. Walker, killed at Petersburg 15 September, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Lafayette Reynolds, to 23 April, 1862; William M. Ralston, killed at Manassas 29 August, 1862; Gustavus A. Mathers, to February 10, 1863, dismissed by court martial; Green G. Ralston, wounded at Gettysburg 1 July, 1863, died.

Second Lieutenants—Wilson Patrick, resigned 12 July, 1861; Henry Davenport, to 23 April, 1861; Gustavus A. Mathers, promoted; Andrew R. Walker, promoted Captain; Arthur M. Belsher.

Third Lieutenants—Richard E. Clayton, elected Captain 23 April, 1862; Andrew R. Walker, promoted; Green G. Ralston, promoted; William M. Moody (brevet), killed at Gettysburg 3 July, 1863; James McKay, wounded 18 August, 1864, died; Robert A. Neely. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

Company B, O'Connor Rifles, Tippah County, officers commissioned by Governor 4 February, 1861; mustered into State army at Ripley, 4

*The rosters of regimental and company officers are made up from available record evidence in the Department of Archives and History. They are not complete in every instance for the reason that the Confederate Records in the War Department in Washington, taken from Richmond, are not at the disposal of historical investigators.

March, 1861; assembled April 30 at Ripley; presented a flag by Mrs. Judge Green; marched to Saulsbury, Tenn., and took cars for Corinth.

Captain—John H. Buchanan, promoted Major.

First Lieutenants—Lawson B. Hovis, Adjutant after first Manassas; J. T. Buchanan, April, 1862; John C. Lauderdale, killed at Gettysburg.

Second Lieutenants—David Humphries, elected Major; J. N. Scalley, wounded first Manassas; R. Talbot, April, 1862.

Third Lieutenants—H. F. Counseille, H. L. Byrn.

Sergeants—Augustus L. P. Varian, Henry F. Counseille, Thomas H. Duncan, John C. Lauderdale, Daniel A. Burnett.

Company C, Town Creek Riflemen, Itawamba County, mustered into the Army of Mississippi 27 February, 1861, at Verona.

Captain—William C. Bromley.

First Lieutenant—William M. Pounds.

Second Lieutenant—James L. Sargent.

Third Lieutenant—L. L. Davis, killed at Sharpsburg.

First Sergeant—Samuel S. Owen.

Company D, Joe Matthews Rifles, Tippah County, mustered into State army at Toombs' Store, March 9, 1861; Beck Rifles, enlisted 27 April, 1861.

Captains—William D. Beck, to 23 April, 1862; Robert M. Brandon, elected at reorganization, mortally wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; John J. Hicks, wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864, disabled.

First Lieutenants—Newton J. Blythe, in State service; Hugh S. Holland, to November 4, 1861, disability; Cornelius L. Harris, to reorganization; Nutt Thompson, wounded at Sharpsburg, disabled.

Second Lieutenants—James C. Butler, in State service; James J. Elliott, discharged June 26, 1861, sickness; James C. Butler, killed first Manassas; Cornelius L. Harris, promoted; Robert M. Brandon, elected Captain; W. C. Bessonette.

Third Lieutenants—John L. Moore, in State service; Orren A. Beck, to reorganization; Henry L. Thompson, wounded June, 1862, disabled; Gideon W. Willis.

Statement, March 15, 1865—Total roll, 112; died of disease, 6; killed and died of wounds, 13; discharged and resigned, 38; deserted, 23; transferred, 8. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

Company E—Calhoun Rifles, mustered into State army February 18, 1861, at Saltillo.

Captains—John F. Boothe, resigned August, 1861; Robert P. Bates to reorganization; Madison L. Robinson, to November 1, 1862, disability; Allen Williams, retired account of wounds.

First Lieutenants—Robert P. Bates, promoted; Thomas S. Mayes, to reorganization; William S. Allen, promoted; Peyton R. Bailey.

Second Lieutenants—Madison S. Robinson, promoted; Gilbert Caruthers, died of wounds; Andrew Stephenson, discharged; Robert Whitley, from January, 1863

Third Lieutenants—Wesley Woodward, to reorganization; Andrew Stephenson, promoted; Peyton R. Bailey, promoted; Benjamin Richardson, killed at Gettysburg July 3.

Statement, March, 1865—Total strength, 141; died of disease, 26; killed and died of wounds, 9; discharged, 28; deserted, 30; transferred, 4; remainder, 44. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

Company F, Magnolia Rifles, Tippah County, mustered into State army March 4, 1861, at Ripley; presented a flag by Mrs. W. R. Cole, April 30; proceeded to Corinth and was mustered into Confederate service.

Captains—William C. Falkner, elected Colonel; William L. Davis.

First Lieutenant—William L. Davis.

Second Lieutenant—Abbott C. Rucker.

Third Lieutenants—Nathan T. Brassellman, promoted Second, killed at first Manassas.

Lieut. John H. Smith, killed at first Manassas.

Company G, Pontotoc Minute Men, mustered into State army at Pontotoc, 2 March, 1861; enlisted in Confederate service 30 April, 1861.

Captains—Hugh R. Miller, to reorganization; Thomas J. Crawford, elected at reorganization, wounded October 2, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Robert A. Palmer, killed at first Manassas; Thomas J. Crawford, promoted; John W. Dillard, captured in Pennsylvania.

Second Lieutenants—William W. Leland, resigned, disability; John W. Dillard, promoted; James W. Combs.

Third Lieutenants—Charles D. Fountain, resigned; Oliver C. Carr; John McCurley, elected April, 1862, captured at Gettysburg.

Statement, March 15, 1865—Total strength, 129; died of disease, 9; killed and died of wounds, 12; discharged, 26; deserted, 18; transferred, 6; promoted, 1; cashiered, 1; remainder, 56. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

Sergeant—Richard Drake, promoted to Lieutenant and Chief of Ordnance Laws Brigade.

Company H, Conewah Rifles, Pontotoc County, mustered into State army at Chesterville, 1 March, 1861, and enlisted in Confederate service at Lynchburg, May 10, 1861.

Captains—Samuel H. Taylor, to reorganization; William M. Cunningham.

First Lieutenants—John J. Stone, one year; William M. Cunningham, promoted; David Marlin, killed at Gettysburg July 3; John O. Fears, promoted in Western Army.

Second Lieutenants—Robert F. Gray, disabled; John B. Vance, disabled; William M. Cunningham, promoted; James W. Porter, to reorganization; Franklin R. Brookshire, killed at Gaines' Farm; A. K. Roberts, killed at Gettysburg July 1; John C. Fears, promoted; James H. Strain.

Third Lieutenants—John B. Vance, promoted; William M. Cunningham, promoted; James W. Porter, promoted; Boston L. Frierson, to reorganization; John C. Fears, William L. Burton, wounded; A. K. Roberts, killed at Gettysburg; James H. Strain, promoted.

Statement, March 15, 1865—Total strength, 136; died of disease, 6; killed and died of wounds, 25; discharged, 48; deserted, 17; transferred, 2; remainder, 29. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

Company I, Cherry Creek Rifles, Pontotoc County, officers commissioned by Governor 1 April, 1861.

Captains—John Herring, R. M. Leavill.

First Lieutenant—S. A. Campbell.

Second Lieutenants—R. M. Leavill; Abner Dixon, killed at Sharpsburg; Joseph S. Owen, killed at Wilderness.

Third Lieutenant—R. B. Pitts.

Lieutenant Ira D. Gamball, killed at Suffolk.

Company K, Iuka Rifles, Tishomingo County, mustered into State army at Iuka, 6 April, 1861.

Captains—John M. Stone, elected Colonel 22 April, 1862; George W. Latham, killed at second Manassas; Jesse A. Cook, killed at Sharpsburg; H. C. Terry, killed at Wilderness.

First Lieutenants—George W. Latham; W. O. Castleberry, died of wounds, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—John Erwin; D. M. Latham, killed at Cold Harbor.

Third Lieutenant—Calvin J. Hyatt.

Company L, Liberty Guards, enlisted March 5, 1862, at Ripley for three years; joined regiment at Fredericksburg April 6, 1862.

Captains—Robert Story, died at Richmond, 1863; Joshua L. Henson.

First Lieutenants—James W. Falkner, Joshua L. Henson, Thomas Story.

Second Lieutenants—Joshua L. Henson, Thomas Story; Ransom Jenkins, killed October 2, 1864.

Third Lieutenant—Thomas Story, Ransom Jenkins. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

The volunteer companies forming this regiment were first assigned to the Second Regiment, Mott's Brigade, State Army. They assembled at Corinth early in May, and on the 3d completed the election of regimental officers. Arrived at Lynchburg, Va., May 9, and next day the regiment was mustered into the Confederate States service for one year. With the Eleventh and Second Battalion the regiment was sent to Harper's Ferry, arrived May 21.

The Inspector-General reported from Harper's Ferry, May 23: "The two regiments from Mississippi have with them their tents and camp equipage but are not satisfied with their arms, which are chiefly of the old flint-lock musket changed into percussion. As usual with troops with this description, they all want rifles." In the way of clothing, he

said, "almost every necessary is wanting. They seem to have come away from home without making proper preparation in this respect."

The force at Harper's Ferry, under the command of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, fell back to Winchester June 16, before the advance of General Patterson from Pennsylvania. July 18 Johnston received an order to support Beauregard at Manassas. In the preparation for the transfer to Manassas Colonel Falkner was assigned, June 17, to command of a brigade composed of the Second and Eleventh Mississippi, Fourth Alabama and First Tennessee, until two days later Gen. Bernard Bee, of South Carolina, arrived and took command of this brigade. The other brigades of Johnston's force were commanded by Thomas J. Jackson, Bartow of Georgia and Elzey of Maryland.

The sick were left in Winchester and the infantry marched through Ashby's Gap in the mountains to Piedmont, where they took cars for Manassas. Jackson's brigade and part of Bartow's were the first to arrive. The Second Mississippi and two companies of the Eleventh arrived with Johnston and Bee about noon of the 20th. A battle was planned by Beauregard on the next morning, in anticipation of which the Mississippians were stationed in position to support the advanced line at either McLean's or Blackburn's ford of Bull Run. But about sunrise next morning the enemy unexpectedly attacked the left flank of the Confederate line, where Colonel Evans with a small command formed a new line to meet the onslaught. The Mississippians and other parts of Bee's and Bartow's brigades on the field were sent to support that line, and finding Evans' men fighting against desperate odds, advanced rapidly across Young's branch and went into the fight about 11 o'clock. Supported by two batteries they held the line against great odds, under a heavy musketry and artillery fire until finally compelled to fall back, badly shattered, having done all that could be expected of them, and yielded the front of the battle to Jackson's fresh brigade until they could reform.

In his report General Jackson says: "Before arriving within cannon range of the enemy I met General Bee's forces falling back. I continued to advance with the understanding he would form in my rear." At the next summit Jackson halted and established a line of defense. Jeb Stuart, who soon made a brilliant cavalry charge that aided materially in saving Jackson from overthrow, reported: "Just after the cavalry charge our reinforcements arrived upon the field and formed rapidly in line. The first was Colonel Falkner's regiment (Mississippians), whose gallantry came under my own observation." The Mississippians stood their, with their comrades, "like a stone wall," until the Federal triumph was changed into rout. "The brave Bee," said Beauregard, "was mortally wounded at the head of the Fourth Alabama and some Mississippians."

Official report of casualties—Killed, 25; wounded, 82; missing, 1.

The winter camp of the Second and Eleventh was near Dumfries until March 8, 1862, when the brigade, now under General Whiting,

was moved to Fredericksburg, and thence to Yorktown, in April, where the regiment was reorganized for the war and recruited. Colonel Falkner was defeated by a few votes for re-election, Captain John M. Stone being successful, and taking command April 23. They arrived at Richmond May 10, and took part in the battle of Seven Pines May 31 and June 1. Though the regiment was not severely engaged, Lieut. D. H. Miller was killed. They formed part of the division under Whiting, sent to reinforce Jackson in the valley, arriving at Strasburg June 18, and a few days later returning to make the flank attack on McClellan's army on the Chickahominy.

In the seven days battles before Richmond the brigade, made up of the Second and Eleventh, with the Fourth Alabama and Sixth North Carolina, under Col. E. M. Law, was in Whiting's division, Hood's Texans being their associate brigade. The two brigades marched from Ashland at three in the morning, June 26, as the advance of Jackson's army, rebuilt a bridge over the Totopotomoy that they found in flames, bivouacked that night in sound of the battle of Mechanicsville. June 27 moved toward Cold Harbor (Gaines' Farm) and went in line of battle at three in the evening and after an advance through woods and swamps and ravines found the battle which they had heard for an hour, going against the Confederates. "Men were skulking from the front in a shameful manner, the woods were full of troops in safe cover, from which they never stirred." The only troops that could be seen advancing were Pickett's brigade, when the Mississippians and Texans together made their famous charge across the ravine held by the Federal infantry and artillery. "Over ditch and breastwork, hill, batteries and infantry, the division swept, routing the enemy from their stronghold. Many pieces of artillery were taken (fourteen in all) and nearly a whole regiment of the enemy." After this the Second was detached to open fire on the retreating masses of the enemy. "The Second Mississippi, Col. J. M. Stone, was skillfully handled by its commander and sustained severe loss," wrote General Whiting. The loss was 21 killed and 79 wounded. They were next under fire on July 1, in the battle of Malvern Hill, and suffered from a murderous artillery fire with no opportunity for action. Here the Second lost 1 killed and 10 wounded.

Among the killed were Lieutenants F. R. Brookshire, G. G. Carothers and D. M. Latham.

The following names were published in the roll of honor (all privates, except when otherwise stated);

Battle of Seven Pines—John H. Cotton (killed), Sergt. R. A. Roberts (killed at Gettysburg), J. H. Walker, Sergt. James McCully (killed at Sharpsburg), J. B. Smith (killed), W. E. Manahan, Franklin S. McKinney (killed), W. J. Sims (killed), Thomas D. Hampton, J. A. McAllister.

Gaines' Farm (Cold Harbor)—W. J. Key, A. J. Pegram (killed), William Bell (killed), J. P. Lewis (killed), Joseph Compton (killed), R. L. Northrup (killed), Sergt. Rich Drake, A. C. Mars (killed), J. M. Scott, Thomas D. Hampton (killed), W. H. Bryan (killed at Sharpsburg).

Malvern Hill—W. J. Key, J. H. Parker (killed), Sergt. J. A. Atkins (killed at Suffolk), J. L. Ralph (killed at Sharpsburg), Corporal T. J. S. Cooper, A. K. Roberts, Hillery Andrews (killed August 29), J. M. Moore, Corporal J. M. Ward (killed). (Records of Union and Confederate Armies.)

July 25 General Lee declined to transfer the Second and Eleventh to a Mississippi brigade, saying he considered Whiting's a Mississippi brigade commanded by a Mississippian. To withdraw the regiments would "break up a veteran brigade distinguished for good service from the beginning of the war in Virginia."

The brigade, under the command of Gen. E. M. Law, continued their association with the Texans and their famous "rebel yell," in Hood's division of Longstreet's corps in the second Manassas campaign. The division marched to Freeman's ford August 22 and drove a force of Pope's army across the Rappahannock; next marched to Waterloo ford, and then, the main body of Longstreet's army having come up, they marched through Thoroughfare gap to the support of Jackson's army, already in battle with Pope's. The Mississippi brigade was on the left of Hood's line as it was marched down to take a stand with Jackson's wearied troops. At sunset August 29, Hood was attacked, and he ordered his men to charge, which they did most gallantly and successfully. Colonel Law's brigade, engaged with King's Federals, captured one piece of artillery, three stands of colors and 100 prisoners. An incident of this fight was reported by Colonel Work, First Texas: "The Second Mississippi, having recrossed the creek, became entangled with the Thirty-third New York Regiment, when Colonel Stone sent me a message requesting me to move up to his relief, which I did. The Fourth Texas and Eighteenth Georgia pressed closely after. The regiment advanced 'with a yell,' which was taken up by the other regiments of the brigade and continued until the woods resounded." After dark Law repulsed attacks of both infantry and cavalry.

Next day, in the battle called Manassas Plains, the brigade advanced to Groveton in support of a battery, was under a heavy artillery fire for half an hour, and then took part in the fight for a Federal battery at Hogan's house, taking some prisoners and pushing ahead until after dark. The loss of the Second was 9 killed and 69 wounded. Among the killed were Capt. George W. Latham and Lieut. William M. Ralston. The roll of honor for the regiment was: John C. Chrisman, W. H. Davis (killed), Corporal C. S. Vinson (killed), Sergt. C. C. Davis, color-bearer; Thomas Woodard, J. L. Harbin (killed), Sergt. J. F. Wray, J. Westmoreland, D. P. Suber (killed), I. N. Aldridge, James Middleton (killed). (Records of Union and Confederate Armies.)

In his march through Maryland, September, 1862, Hood's two brigades turned back to meet the pursuing enemy in Boonsboro gap, and the men made a bayonet charge with their accustomed gallantry that relieved the pressure. From there they were the rear guard of the army to Sharpsburg, where they were stationed near the Dunker church,

and repulsed an attack of the enemy on the evening of the 16th. This was all done with no food for three days but green corn and one-half ration of beef one day. After a night meal they arose next morning early to meet the attack of McClellan's army, and their resistance against enormous odds General Hood described as the most terrible clash of arms that had occurred during the war. "The two little giant brigades of this division wrestled with the mighty force, losing hundreds of their gallant officers and men." (See Eleventh Regiment.) All the field officers, Colonel Stone, Lieutenant-Colonel Humphreys and Major Blair were wounded while leading the Second Regiment. The total casualties were 27 killed and 127 wounded. Col. R. R. Dawes, Sixth Wisconsin, wrote to Colonel Stone in 1876: "We fought the Second Mississippi in the corn field in front of the Dunker church at Antietam. They drove us and we barely saved by hand a battery of six twelve-pounder Howitzers, planted in front of some haystacks."

After the return to the Shenandoah valley the Second and Eleventh were ordered to Richmond to join the Mississippi brigade under Gen. Joseph R. Davis. The Second arrived at Richmond November 17, was ordered to North Carolina, reaching Goldsboro about December 15; left there for Blackwater Bridge, Va., February 2, 1863; moved to Suffolk April 8, and was there during the siege, forming part of Longstreet's army; returned to the Blackwater camp; left there for Fredericksburg June 3; was attached to Heth's division, A. P. Hill's corps; started on the Pennsylvania campaign June 15 (Lieut. R. A. Neely's memoranda.)

July 1, 1863, with the main Confederate army beyond South Mountain, Heth's division was ordered to move toward Gettysburg, Pa., where the presence of Federal troops was reported. Heth sent the brigades of Davis and Archer ahead to observe what strength the enemy had. On their long march from below Richmond and into Pennsylvania the Second Regiment, after being out all night on picket, had stopped for breakfast at Cashtown, and then marched eastward on the Gettysburg road, the men having no idea a battle was at hand. Within a mile of Gettysburg resistance was encountered. Heth reported that Davis advanced, driving the enemy and capturing batteries, but was unable to hold the position he had gained against the overwhelming force that assailed him. "The brigade maintained its position until every field officer save two were shot down and its ranks terribly thinned."

Davis first encountered Buford's dismounted cavalry, the advance guard of the Blue, as the Mississippians were the advance of the Gray army, already turning rapidly from its northward course to follow in forced march the movement to Gettysburg. "Often as the opposing forces had exchanged hard blows in the last two years the encounter on the Willoughby run marked a new epoch in the war," writes an English commentator, Cecil Battine. "Never before had the Federal troops displayed the same confidence in themselves and eagerness to engage. The tenacity with which they clung to their ground imposed on the Confederate infantry, who expected only to have a weak detachment to deal

with." When Wadsworth's division came up to help Buford the Mississippians were driven back with heavy loss. The Second, after defeating a New York regiment, was pushing in for a flank attack on Wadsworth's line, but the left wing got into the railroad cut through the ridge west of the seminary and there was subjected to an enfilading fire from the end of the cut. Though some persisted in fighting surrender was inevitable. Colonel Daves, Sixth Wisconsin, reported that Major John A. Blair, commanding the regiment (Second Mississippi Volunteers), surrendered to him his sword and command, including 7 officers and 225 men. The flag was sent to the Federal rear in care of a Sergeant, who was wounded and captured and held two days in Gettysburg, where he managed to conceal the colors, with the assistance of ladies, until the Confederate army was withdrawn. But this was not the entire regiment. It was a little later in the day, probably, after Early's division had hurried back from its advanced position toward the Susquehanna River, and struck the Federal line on the flank, compelling the retreat through Gettysburg to Cemetery Hill, that a detachment of the Second and Forty-second, under Lieut. A. K. Roberts, of the Second, captured the colors of a Pennsylvania regiment in a hand-to-hand fight, in which the gallant Roberts was killed. Col. J. M. Stone, who was wounded severely, was with the other wing of the regiment. The remnant of this regiment (sixty muskets) shared in the famous charge of the Mississippians up the slope of Cemetery ridge, July 3, a charge made by Heth's division, under Pettigrew, and Pickett's division, and of this heroic remnant all but one were killed, wounded or captured. Among the badly wounded and captured was Sergeant Varian, Company B, from whose diary many facts are obtained for this sketch. Among the killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Humphries.

The casualty list of the regiment at Gettysburg was 40 killed and 183 wounded. The following roll of honor was published: For July 1—Micajah Faris, Sergt. M. J. Bennett, H. H. Story (killed on the 3d), J. Fulton, C. L. Humphries (killed on the 3d), W. L. Luna, Patrick McAnally, Corporal J. A. Raines, W. D. Cobb (killed), W. J. Condrey (killed), D. M. White (killed); for July 3—J. P. Ticer, W. D. Bazemore (killed), W. T. Moore, L. J. Blythe, J. J. Donalson, H. McPherson, M. Yeager (killed), James L. Akers (killed), O. F. Carpenter (killed). (Records of Union and Confederate Armies.)

On the retreat to Virginia the remnant of the regiment took part in the gallant action of the rear guard at Falling Waters on the Potomac, July 14, where Corporals P. G. Braddock and G. M. Easterwood and Privates Henry W. Miller and J. M. Nunnelee gained a place on the roll of honor.

After the return to Virginia Davis' brigade was in battle at Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863, and lost 8 killed, 38 wounded and 2 missing. The Second lost 2 killed, 8 wounded. The roll of honor published included P. C. Eddings, J. A. Walding, A. M. Butler, F. M. Smith.

In December they left their camp on the Rapidan and went into line of battle at Mine Run, but Meade withdrew his army without making an attack.

Heth's division of A. P. Hill's corps, Colonel Stone in command of Davis' brigade, which now included the Second, Eleventh, Twenty-sixth and Forty-second Mississippi, Fifty-fifth North Carolina and First Confederate battalion, moved from camp near Orange Courthouse to meet Grant's army, which had crossed the Rappahannock. Capt. J. H. Buchanan commanded the Second Regiment. Moving along the plank road, May 5, the Federal cavalry was pushed back until Stone encountered the Blue infantry in the Wilderness. The fighting was desperate all the afternoon, the Confederates gradually gaining ground. The thick undergrowth in front of Stone's brigade was cut down by the rain of rifle balls. The tangle was too dense for artillery. After night, when the lines were reformed, Stone's brigade was on the left of Heth, next to Wilcox's division. All were praying for the arrival of Longstreet. Before sunup on the 6th Grant attacked and broke Wilcox's division, which came pell mell down the line, then three brigades of Heth's division broke, also part of Stone's brigade, but Stone held his ground with the Second, Eleventh, Twenty-sixth and Forty-second Mississippi. He changed front, and not only resisted the panic but held back the Federal attack for two hours. Then Longstreet came up and Stone's brigade went into the fight again with his line. Longstreet fell, and in the confusion that followed Stone moved to the rescue of an Alabama brigade, drove the enemy back and built a breastwork of logs that he held till he was called back to the line formed by General Lee. Next day Heth declared that Stone had fairly earned promotion as Major-General. (Nelm's MS.).

Heth's division was the last to move to Spottsylvania, being left behind to bury the dead. On the 10th Davis' brigade, with others under General Early, defeated the Federal movement toward the Confederate depot at Beaver Dam station, a fight (Talley's Mill) in which there was heavy loss to the brigade. The brigade held its part of the line intact under the famous assaults of May 12 and 18. When the battle moved to the North Anna, Heth's division repelled the Federal demonstration at Jericho Ford. On the Cold Harbor line (Bethesda Church) the brigade was in the attack on Grant's right flank. June 3 they aided in the bloody repulse of Grant's assault.

Casualties at Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, killed, 24; wounded, 107.

Roll of honor for battle of the Wilderness—Corporal T. S. Carter (killed), Corporal S. L. Neely, L. C. Guyton, R. Y. Bennett, J. C. Flinn, J. M. Champion, Sergt. Z. D. Prescott, W. A. Thomas, J. S. Bryant, S. D. Kyle, D. B. Cutbirth, John J. Brown, W. A. Edwards, W. C. Handley, P. Clark, G. B. Cobb, J. L. Freeman, T. W. Billingsley, Isaac McKeown (killed), John Lewallen, R. C. Jeter. At Talley's Mill—Corporal S. L. Neely, W. H. Byrn, A. T. Sargent, W. J. Grisham, W. Levitt, W. T. Ayers, J. T. Dillard, T. J. Harwell, D. F. Sims (killed), John Lewallen. At Spottsylvania Courthouse—Corporal S. L. Neely, R. A. Helms, W. H. H. Ralph, Corporal E. L. Earle, A. M. Rea, John Lewallen. At Bethesda Church—Corporal S. L. Neely, W. M. Cochran, D. E. Hughes

(killed), J. W. Wilson, M. L. Clark, W. T. Ayers, Corporal R. J. McDole, J. T. Dillard, J. W. Carr, W. G. Milam, D. G. Chism, Sergt. D. P. Tigert. (Records of Union and Confederate Armies.)

On the Richmond-Petersburg lines in the latter part of 1864, the regiment was in battle August 18-19 on the Weldon Railroad (Ream's Station); October 1, at Fort Bratton; October 3 at Squirrel Level road (Jones' Farm); October 27, at Hatcher's Run, after which they passed the winter on the front lines six miles from Petersburg.

Casualties at Ream's Station—5 killed, 31 wounded; at Jones' Farm—3 killed, 25 wounded, 2 missing; at Hatcher's Run—2 killed.

Among the wounded at Ream's Station were Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, who had been exchanged and promoted; Major J. H. Buchanan, Lieutenant Sorey, Company I; Lieutenant Thomas Story, Company L. The station of the regiment on the Petersburg line was very close to the Federal line and there was constant sharpshooting. September 13, while General Lee, Colonel Stone and Captain Walker were looking over the line, Walker was killed. Men were frequently killed in the rifle pits.

Not many of the gallant regiment ever reached Appomattox Courthouse. Colonel John M. Stone, with some of the brigade returning from furlough, made his last fight and they were captured at Salisbury, N. C., and imprisoned several months. General Davis surrendered with Lee's army a brigade of 21 officers and 54 enlisted men.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.

Colonels—William H. Moore, disabled July 22, 1861; Philip Frank Liddell, elected at reorganization, killed at Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862; Francis M. Green, killed at Spottsylvania; Reuben O. Reynolds.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Philip Frank Liddell, promoted; Samuel F. Butler, elected at reorganization, wounded at Sharpsburg, died October 3, 1862; William B. Lowrey; Reuben O. Reynolds, wounded at Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg and Petersburg.

Majors—Samuel F. Butler, Prairie Guards, promoted; T. Sidney Evans, elected at reorganization, killed at Sharpsburg; Reuben O. Reynolds, promoted; George W. Shannon.

Adjutants—Jamison H. Moore; Thomas Holliday, wounded at Sharpsburg, promoted Adjutant-General of brigade, killed in the battle of the Wilderness; J. J. Evans, promoted Major on brigade staff.

Sergeant-Majors—Buchanan; J. J. Evans, promoted; Dalton, resigned 1862.

Surgeons—B. F. Ward, senior Surgeon Davis' brigade.

Assistant Surgeons—William B. Shields, F. H. Ervin.

Commissaries—S. A. Jonas, Pleasant A. Peebles.

Quartermasters—W. R. Barksdale, Silas Owens.

Color Bearer—George Kidd, killed at Sharpsburg.

Company A, University Grays, Oxford, Lafayette County, officers commissioned by Governor February 7, 1861.

Captains—William B. Lowry, wounded at Seven Pines, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel September 25, 1862; Simeon Marsh, resigned August 1, 1863; John V. Moore, August 1, 1863.

First Lieutenants—Calvin B. McCaleb, resigned December 1, 1861; John H. Graham, resigned on account of wounds November 25, 1862.

Second-Lieutenants—Levins M. Bisland, killed at Manassas July 21, 1861; Jefferson H. McLemore, retired April 21, 1862; P. S. Myers, resigned November 4, 1861; Joseph L. Taylor, resigned January 10, 1864, on account of wounds; Francis O'Dailey.

Third Lieutenants—William A. Raines, killed at Gettysburg; Wilborn L. Anthony, D. C. C., Rodgers.

Lieutenant Chas. O. Brooks, commanding June, 1864.

The company was composed entirely of students of the University of Mississippi. Total enrollment, 136; 24 men killed in action, 66 wounded in action, 133 from in the South, average age 21 years.

Company B, Coahoma Invincibles, mustered into State army at Friar's Point, February 16, 1861.

Captains—Samuel N. Delany, H. P. Reid.

First Lieutenant—L. M. Suddorth.

Second Lieutenant—S. L. Johnson.

Third Lieutenant—J. L. Cox.

Killed, 33; died, 18. No rolls.

Company C, Prairie Rifles, mustered into State army at Okolona, March 2, 1861; enlisted in Confederate service April 25, 1861.

Captains—J. Byrd Williams, to reorganization, then Colonel of Forty-first Regiment; George W. Shannon.

First Lieutenants—A. D. Gatlin, to reorganization, then Captain in Forty-first Regiment; George W. Shannon.

Second Lieutenants—John Richardson, resigned January, 1862, Captain in Forty-first Regiment; Joseph P. Williams, to reorganization, then Captain in Forty-first Regiment; George W. Shannon, promoted; George M. Lusher.

Third Lieutenants—John D. Brandon, to April 25; Joe P. Williams, promoted; George M. Lusher, promoted; James T. Penny, resigned; George F. Cole.

Statement, February, 1865—Total strength, 110; died of disease, 10; killed and died of wounds, 38; discharged, 26; deserted, 12; transferred, 19; remainder, 15. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

Company D, Neshoba Rifles, mustered into State army at Neshoba, April 13, 1861.

Captain—A. H. Franklin.

First Lieutenant—L. C. Franklin.

Second Lieutenant—J. R. Prince.

Third Lieutenants—J. B. Welsh, Jeff H. McLemore.

Lieutenant Wm. A. Whatley, wounded at Bethesda Church.

Company E, Prairie Guards, Lowndes County, mustered into State army at Crawfordsville, February 15, 1861; enlisted in Confederate service April 27, 1861.

Captains—J. T. Watt Hairston, resigned; W. C. Hearn, to reorganization; Henry B. Halbert, killed at Gettysburg, July 3; A. J. Ervin.

First Lieutenants—Wm. H. Gray, died; Henry P. Halbert, wounded at Gaines' Mill and Sharpsburg, elected Captain; W. H. Belton, wounded at Gettysburg July 3.

Second Lieutenants—Alex H. Ledbetter, resigned; W. H. Belton, elected First; T. J. Mims, killed at Gettysburg July 3; A. J. Ervin, wounded at Weldon Railroad; T. S. Scales.

Third Lieutenants—Henry P. Halbert; Johnson Hinkle, died; T. J. Mims, elected Second; Ples Goolsby, killed at Gettysburg July 3; A. J. Ervin, promoted; T. S. Scales, promoted.

First Sergeants—Ed. G. Sanders, William E. Rainey; Thomas Carr, killed at Gettysburg July 3.

Company F, Noxubee Rifles, mustered into State army at Macon, February 24, 1861; enlisted in Confederate service April 26, 1861.

Captains—George T. Wier, resigned November 1, 1862; Thomas J. Stokes.

First Lieutenants—James H. Rives, resigned; George W. Spooner, resigned; Thomas J. Stokes, promoted; Charles O. Brooks.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph K. Dixon; William D. Longstreet, 24 April, 1861, to 1 November, 1862; William A. May, resigned May 1, 1862; Samuel A. Tarrant, promoted; William K. Wiggins, killed at Sharpsburg; Charles O. Brooks, promoted; Daniel A. Featherston.

Third Lieutenants—W. D. Longstreet, promoted at organization; Thomas J. Stokes, promoted; William K. Wiggins, promoted; Charles O. Brooks, promoted; Newton L. Woods.

Statement, February, 1865—Total strength, 160; died of disease, 9; killed and died of wounds, 24; discharged, 61; transferred, 12; deserted, 9; remainder, 45.

Company G, Lamar Rifles, mustered into State army at Oxford, February 23, 1861; enlisted in Confederate service April 26, 1861.

Captains—Francis M. Green, promoted September 25, 1862; William G. Nelms, wounded at Petersburg March 25, 1865.

First Lieutenants—Flavius J. Lovejoy, to reorganization; William G. Nelms, promoted; Henry G. Fernandez.

Second Lieutenants—William G. Nelms, promoted; Henry G. Fernandez, promoted; William A. Osbourn, killed at Gettysburg July 3; Robert W. Black.

Third Lieutenants—James G. Sheegog, resigned; John C. Robinson, to reorganization; William A. Osbourn, promoted; Charles W. Orr, promoted; Charles W. Orr, resigned; Robert W. Black, promoted; John C. Robinson.

Statement, February, 1865—Total strength, 139; died of disease, 8; killed and died of wounds, 29; discharged, 43; transferred, 6; deserted,

5; remainder, 48; average age of men at enlistment, 20 years. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

Company H, Chickasaw Guards, mustered into State army at Houston, March 19, 1861.

Captain—Wm. F. Tucker.

First Lieutenant—L. W. Galbraith.

Second Lieutenant—J. H. Moore.

Third Lieutenant—J. P. Lockhart.

After first Manassas transferred to Army of Tennessee. Captain Tucker organized Forty-first Regiment and was promoted as Brigadier-General.

Company I, VanDorn Reserve, mustered into State army at Aberdeen, February 20, 1861.

Captains—William H. Moore, elected Colonel; W. B. Ward, wounded at Bethesda Church.

First Lieutenant—Reuben O. Reynolds, promoted Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas C. Holliday, promoted Brigade Adjutant-General.

Third Lieutenant—Thomas M. Manning.

Company K, Carroll County Rifles, mustered into State army at Carrollton, February 26, 1861; enlisted in Confederate service April 29, 1861.

Captains—Philip Frank Liddell, elected Lieutenant-Colonel May 4; Robert W. Williamson, to reorganization, afterward Colonel Twenty-ninth Regiment; Pleasant A. Peeples, died of wounds at Gaines' Mill; James S. Standley, resigned; George W. Bird, killed at Gettysburg July 3.

First Lieutenants—James S. Standley, Adjutant-General Bee's brigade, wounded at Seven Pines; William L. Hemmingway, resigned; George W. Bird, promoted; John T. Stanford, wounded at Gettysburg July 3.

Second Lieutenants—Lewis T. Howard, resigned; William L. Hemmingway, wounded at Gaines' Mill, promoted; George W. Bird, promoted; Basil R. Mayes, resigned; John T. Stanford, promoted; Albert G. Drake, killed at Talley's Mill.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas J. Booth, elected Captain Winona Company; William L. Hemmingway; George W. Bird; Basil R. Mayes; John T. Stanford; Albert G. Drake; William P. McMurray, died of wounds May, 1864.

Statement, February, 1865—Total strength, 164; died of disease, 11; killed and died of wounds, 41; discharged, 44; transferred, 17; missing, 1; deserted, 5; remainder, 45. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

These companies were ordered to Corinth in April, 1861, and the regiment was organized May 4. Being transported to Lynchburg, Va., the regiment was there mustered in the provisional army for one year by Major Clay May 13, and on the 19th they arrived at Harper's Ferry.

The Inspector-General reported from Harper's Ferry May 23 that the Mississippians were clamoring for rifles in place of the old muskets they had. The Eleventh, he said, took pride in its appearance and was soldierly.

In the organization of the Army of the Shenandoah, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the Eleventh and Second, with the Fourth Alabama and First Tennessee, constituted Gen. B. E. Bee's brigade, the other brigades being commanded by Thomas J. Jackson, of Virginia, Bartow of Georgia and Elzey of Maryland. With the army they fell back to Winchester June 15, when Patterson's Federal army crossed the Potomac from Pennsylvania, and on July 18 began the movement to Manassas to support Beauregard against the Federal army advancing from Washington. Two companies of the Eleventh, A and F, under Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, arrived at Manassas with General Johnston, about noon of the 20th, and on the next morning they were ordered out, with the Second and other regiments, under General Bee, the first to advance to the relief of the left flank of the army, which was being demoralized by an unexpected attack from the Federal army. They went into battle gallantly, but were also overwhelmed by great odds, after a heroic struggle, and forced to fall back behind the line established in their rear by General Jackson. Casualties—killed, 7; wounded, 21.

Subsequently Liddell was in command of the regiment and the brigade was commanded by General Whiting. General Lee wrote July 25, 1861, that he regarded the brigade as a Mississippi brigade, commanded by a Mississippian.

The six miles march from Winchester at double quick that the regiment made to reach the field of Manassas disabled many. The winter was spent in camp near Dumfries, a few miles from the Evansport batteries on the Potomac. In February the men began enlisting for the war and taking furloughs. They moved to Fredericksburg March 8, and thence to the vicinity of Yorktown, where the regiment was reorganized and officers elected. They left the Yorktown lines May 4, and next day Whiting's division, including his brigade and Hood's Texans, marched thirty-five miles to oppose Franklin's corps, which Hood and Stuart drove back and prevented from interfering with the withdrawal of Johnston's army. There are no official reports covering the action of the regiment at Seven Pines, May 31 and June 1. They supported the Third Alabama in an attack on the Fifty-second New York June 1, and finally took the front line and suffered a heavy loss, which does not appear in the reports. Company E had 2 killed and 8 wounded, 2 of whom were captured. Company K had 3 killed, 11 wounded.

In June they accompanied Whiting's division in the movement to Staunton to reinforce Jackson in the valley, soon returning with Jackson to Ashland to attack McClellan.

In the seven days' battles before Richmond the brigade, under Col. E. M. Law, was in Whiting's division with Hood's Texas brigade. The division marched as the advance of Jackson's army (see Second Regi-

ment) and later in the evening of June 27, in the battle of Gaines' Mill, made the famous charge across the ravine held by the Federal infantry and artillery, sweeping the enemy away and winning the victory. (No regimental reports, see Second Regiment for synopsis of Whiting's report.) "Colonel Liddell led his distinguished regiment to the close of the action," Whiting wrote. The loss of the Eleventh was 18 killed, 142 wounded, 3 missing, the most severe of any in the division except the Fourth Texas. The retreating Federal army was overtaken at White Oak swamp June 30, where the regiment was under fire. At Malvern Hill, July 1, under artillery fire, they lost 1 killed and 20 wounded.

In the second Manassas campaign Hood marched his division to Freeman's ford, August 22, driving a Federal force across the Rappahannock, next to Waterloo ford, and then with the main body of Longstreet's army through Thoroughfare gap to the relief of Jackson's army in battle with Pope. The Eleventh was in the charge at sunset August 29, when the brigade captured one piece of artillery, three stands of colors and 100 prisoners. Next day, in the battle of Manassas Plains, the brigade advanced to Groveton in support of a battery, under heavy artillery fire, and afterwards took part in the fight near Chinn's house, "fighting gallantly and incurring heavy loss and at night resting on our most advanced line." The regimental casualties of the two days were 22 killed and 87 wounded, the heaviest of the brigade.

In the march through Maryland, September, 1862, Hood's division turned about and countermarched to meet the pursuing enemy at Boonsboro gap in the mountains. Hood ordered his Texas brigade and Law's brigade "to move forward with bayonets fixed, which they did with their accustomed gallantry, driving the enemy and regaining all our lost ground." As the rear guard of the army they marched thence to Sharpsburg and were stationed near the Dunker church, where Hood was attacked on the evening of the 16th, but repulsed the enemy. "During the engagement the brave and efficient Col. P. F. Liddell fell, mortally wounded." After this fight the men had their first meal for three days, except that they had a half ration of beef one day and the green corn along the road. Next morning (17th) Hood was called early into the battle. He wrote: "I soon became engaged with an immense force of the enemy, consisting of not less than two corps of their army. It was here that I witnessed the most terrible clash of arms, by far, that has occurred during the war. The two little giant brigades of this division wrestled with this mighty force, losing hundreds of their gallant officers and men, but driving the enemy from his position and forcing him to abandon his guns on our left." They were fighting at right angles to the general line of battle, and Law was so exposed that the division was retired to the church, which they held until relieved by McLaws.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Butler was wounded and Major T. S. Evans killed in command of the regiment. Total casualties of the regiment: 8 killed, 96 wounded. The color bearer was killed and the regimental flag, which had been presented by the government November 6, was lost.

After the return to the Shenandoah valley the Second and Eleventh were ordered to Richmond to join the Mississippi brigade under Gen. Joseph R. Davis. They arrived there in November, and in December the brigade was sent to Goldsboro, N. C., in which vicinity it operated against a Federal force; left there for Blackwater bridge in February, 1863; was in the entrenched line at Suffolk during the siege; left the Blackwater camp for Fredericksburg June 3; was attached to Heth's division, A. P. Hill's corps; started on the Pennsylvania campaign June 15.

The Eleventh did not have a part in the battle of July 1, near Gettysburg, being left as a guard for the division wagon train near Cash-town, Pa. On July 3 it participated in the famous charge up the slope of Cemetery ridge, on the extreme left of the Confederate line. The entire division, under command of Pettigrew, in which the Eleventh was included, moved steadily up the slope, closing up the ranks as they were thinned by the tremendous storm of shot and shell, and finally were at the stone wall behind which the Federal infantry was posted. But there the musketry fire was so murderous that "any further effort to carry the position was hopeless, and there was nothing left but to retire to the position originally held, which was done in more or less confusion." Two men were killed and twenty-one wounded in Davis' brigade by the Federal artillery as they stood in line before the movement was begun. In the charge all the field officers of the brigade were killed or wounded. The regimental casualties were reported as 32 killed, 170 wounded. Company histories reveal the following facts:

Company K took thirty-eight into the charge. Captain Bird was killed while cheering his men over the stone fence. Lieutenant Stanford took his place and fell wounded. Some of the men scaled the fence and were captured. At roll call that evening seven answered. Lieutenant Baker, Company C, surrendered about a dozen men at the fence. Lieutenant Baker, Company A, was wounded beyond the fence and surrendered with his squad of men. Company E took in thirty-nine men, of whom fifteen were killed and twenty-one wounded, including Captain Halbert and two Lieutenants killed and one Lieutenant wounded. Corporal Morgan was the only man able for duty after the charge. Company D took in fifty-five men and all but ten were killed or wounded and captured.

From Gettysburg they marched to Hagerstown and were in line of battle several days, thence to Falling Waters, crossing the Potomac; Bunker Hill, Culpepper, Orange Courthouse, and from there across the Rappahannock in the campaign resulting in the battle of Bristoe Station, where the regiment had four men wounded. In December they marched to Mine Run and intrenched in line of battle. They were in winter quarters at Orange Courthouse until May 4, when they moved into the battle of the Wilderness May 5. The Eleventh led the advance of Heth's division, moving down the plank road deployed in line, pushed back the cavalry, Federal cavalry for several miles, and encountered the Blue infantry toward the middle of the evening. This opened the battle

of the Wilderness. Heth's division was at one time almost entirely surrounded, but Anderson's division arrived on the field and relieved the pressure. On the morning of the 6th the enemy renewed the battle, while Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps was relieving Heth's, which was held as a reserve that day. Some confusion was caused, but the main part of Davis' brigade, under Colonel Stone, remained on the line and took a very active part in the severe battle that followed. (Sketch by D. C. Love, also see Second Regiment.)

After the movement to Spottsylvania the regiment fought at Talley's Mill May 10, where Colonel Green was mortally wounded. He died May 15. The Lamar Rifles, as brigade skirmishers, under Captain Nelms, were particularly distinguished in this battle.

At the battle of May 12, Spottsylvania Courthouse, the brigade repulsed an attack, being posted to the right of the Bloody Angle. One hundred and fifty men of the brigade were sent out in front under Captain Nelms as a skirmish line that day, and of these 120 were killed or wounded. There was considerable loss at Bethesda Church, June 2-3, on the Cold Harbor line, where the brigade remained until after the battle of the Crater, July 30, when they were moved to that part of the Petersburg line.

Roll of honor at the Wilderness battles—Corporal Richard C. Bridges, Edward G. Jones, J. M. Williamson, Corporal G. B. Triplett, Corporal John T. Morgan, W. C. Nance, John C. Barnes, W. H. Johnson, P. H. Neagle, J. W. Young, Sergt. W. D. Reid, John R. Gilcyley, Corporal J. K. Miller, Samuel Stanford (killed), John W. Jennings, Color Bearer Frank L. Hope, At Talley's Mill—A. J. Due, J. H. Cook, Corporal Dennis O'Sullivan, Corporal A. W. Maness, George M. Dooley, Corporal W. R. Holland, H. Clay Moore, Vaiden H. Hughes. At Spottsylvania Courthouse—J. H. Dailey, J. D. Norwood, Balus H. Dumas, A. G. Burney, Sergt. R. T. Hobson, J. Beckett Gladney, E. B. Marcey (killed). At Bethesda Church—J. H. Dailey, J. C. Halbert, Corporal A. W. Maness (killed), W. N. Shaw, John C. Robinson, T. B. Reid, George W. Wall, A. L. Kimbrough, Color Bearer Frank L. Hope. (Records of Union and Confederate Armies.)

The battles that followed were the Weldon Railroad (Ream's Station), August 18-19; Davis Farm, October 1; Jones' Farm, October 3; Hatcher's Run, October 27.

Casualties at battles of Wilderness and Spottsylvania—Killed, 14; wounded, 55; missing, 6. At Bethesda Church, June 2-3—Killed, 6; wounded, 31; missing, 4. At Weldon Railroad, August 18-19—Killed, 10; wounded, 30. At Jones' Farm, October 2-3—Killed, 1; wounded, 3; missing, 1.

Roll of honor for Weldon Railroad, August 18-19—Corporals S. L. Neely (dead), Matthew Knox, W. C. Handley; Privates Z. E. Vernor, George H. Turner (killed), James L. Anderson (killed), S. T. Fife, P. McAnnally, T. W. Billingsley (killed), R. A. Sims, J. T. Stanley, B. F. Trammell, T. J. S. Robinson (killed). Hanover Junction—J. C. Halbert,

A. L. MeJunkin, James M. Gillespie, G. W. Williams. (Records of Union and Confederate Armies).

March 25, 1865, the skirmish line of Davis' brigade on the Petersburg line, was attacked and some of the men captured. The brigade went into the battle which lasted several hours. The Eleventh was only sixty-four strong and lost a considerable proportion of that number. Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds lost his right arm and Captain Nelms was severely wounded. During the night of April 1st the regiment, under command of Major Shannon, moved to the right and took position near Hatcher's Run, where next day the Federal army having broken the line, the remnant of the regiment was almost surrounded by vast numbers. Shannon led his men to the run and disbanded the command. Frank Hope, color bearer, tore the flag into shreds, tied them to the pole and threw it in the stream. Some escaped by swimming, among them Major J. J. Evans of the staff of General Davis, but most surrendered. (Sketch by D. C. Love.)

TWELFTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.

Colonels—Richard Griffith of Jackson, commissioned May 16, 1861, promoted to Brigadier-General; W. H. Taylor; M. B. Harris, wounded and disabled; S. B. Thomas, wounded and captured.

Lieutenant-Colonels—William H. Taylor of Jackson, promoted; Merry B. Harris, promoted; S. B. Thomas, promoted.

Majors—John R. Dickens; William H. Lilly, 1 May, 1862, killed by accident 19 February, 1863; S. B. Thomas, promoted; James R. Bell, 1864.

Adjutant—W. H. Capers of Claiborne; Sergeant-Major E. H. McCaleb of Claiborne; Surgeon M. S. Craft of Hinds; Assistant Surgeon—Clark; Commissary John A. Galbraith of Jefferson; Quartermaster—Bristoe of Yazoo; Chaplain A. A. Lomax of Copiah. (Rietti.)

Company A, Charlie Clark Rifles, mustered in at Union Church, Jefferson County, 11 March, 1861.

Captain—John J. McLean.

First Lieutenant—John B. Fairley.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas C. McNair.

Third Lieutenant—John W. Gilliss.

May 6-12, Lieutenants G. D. Nixon, R. Hunter, missing.

Company B, afterward G, Natchez Fencibles, mustered into State army March 5; into C. S. A. April 5, 1861.

Captains—Edwin M. Blackburn, T. A. Wilson, T. Q. Munce wounded and missing May, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Campbell Marsh, Thomas A. Wilson, promoted Captain 1 May, 1862; T. Q. Munce, promoted Captain April, 1863; W. T. Glasscock.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas A. Wilson, W. T. Glasscock, C. W. Gibson, H. A. Schelling, A. L. Butts.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas Q. Munce, promoted First Lieutenant, May 6-12, 1864; First Lieutenant L. Stampley, Sergt. R. M. Hamblin, wounded.

Private William H. Lilly was promoted to Major May 1, 1862. Private C. G. Groves to Assistant Surgeon, June, 1862.

Company C, Raymond Fencibles, Hinds County, mustered in State army March 13, 1861.

Captains—William H. Taylor, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Cuday Thomas.

First Lieutenant—Joseph B. Johnston.

Second Lieutenant—William B. Thomas.

Third Lieutenant—Beauchamp B. Thomas.

May 6-12, Lieutenant H. A. Bew, killed.

Company D, Pettus Rifles, Copiah County, mustered in at Hazelhurst March 11, 1861.

Captains—Merry B. Harris, promoted; J. A. Barlow, killed.

First Lieutenants—Wm. J. Rea, Benjamin King, resigned 25 September, 1862.

Second Lieutenants—W. L. Haley, Simeon D. Ramsey, resigned 28 April, 1862.

Third Lieutenants—R. P. Willing, J. L. Ard, James A. Barlow, promoted Captain, killed 31 May, 1862; Jesse Thompson, R. Davis, J. P. Moore.

Private J. B. Rutherford was promoted as Assistant Surgeon, C. S. N., and Private A. N. Taliaferro as Quartermaster. (Riatti.)

Company E, Sardis Blues, mustered in at Sardis 20 April, 1861.

Captain—John R. Dickens.

First Lieutenant—Richard W. Crump.

Second Lieutenant—John W. Ward.

Third Lieutenant—Bernard S. Spain.

First Sergeant—William H. Wall.

Lieut. Thomas Farrell, commanding May, 1864; buried at Arlington.

Company F, Durant Rifles, Holmes County, mustered into State army 16 March, 1861.

Captain—John A. Cason.

First Lieutenant—Samuel M. Redd.

Second Lieutenant—Robert M. Murphy.

Marched to Corinth May 9, "Camp Clark," Lieut. A. A. Williamson commanding May, 1864.

Company G, Vicksburg Sharpshooters, on duty in January, 1861; mustered in March 13, 1861.

Captain—Horace H. Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel Twentieth Regiment, Colonel Ninth cavalry.

First Lieutenant—Henry Myers.

Second Lieutenant—Richard Richardson.

Third Lieutenant—Lawrence F. O'Brien.

Company H, Claiborne Guards, mustered into State army at Port Hudson March 25, 1861.

Captains—I. G. Hastings (age 48); Henry Hughes, promoted Colonel, killed in May, 1864; A. K. Jones.

First Lieutenants—A. I. Lewis, A. K. Jones.

Second Lieutenants—W. H. Hastings, A. J. Sims.

Third Lieutenant—Wm. T. Jeffries.

Capt. R. R. Applewhite, commanding May, 1864.

Company I, Satartia Rifles, mustered into State army 24 April, 1861.

Captains—E. R. Gale, resigned; S. Bolton, May, 1864.

First Lieutenant—J. R. Bell, promoted Captain, Major.

Second Lieutenant—B. F. Cannon (killed).

Third Lieutenant—J. L. Stampley, promoted Captain.

Company K, Lawrence Rifles, of Brookhaven, mustered into State army 30 March, 1861.

Captain—Robert J. Bowen.

First Lieutenant—Robert J. Fox.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas R. Hoit (Hart?).

Third Lieutenant—J. J. Carson.

The above lettering of companies is as noted on the muster rolls. The lettering in Rietti's Military Annals is, A, Raymond; B, Natchez; C, Lawrence; D, Pettus; E, Vicksburg; F, Sardis; G, Satartia; H, Charlie Clark; I, Durant; K, Claiborne. No data is at hand regarding the succession of officers except that included in the above.

The companies for the organization of this regiment were assembled at Camp Clark, near Corinth, the post being under the command of Gen. Charles Clark, Army of Mississippi. Balloting by companies for regimental officers began May 16, and seven ballots were taken before all of them were chosen. Capt. Henry Hughes, of the Claiborne Guards, was the favorite of a large part of the regiment for Colonel. Finally the selections were: Colonel, Griffith; Lieutenant-Colonel, Taylor; Major, Dickens. After the regiment was ready for service it was sent to Union City, Tenn., to co-operate in General Polk's campaign against St. Louis, but the imminence of conflict in Virginia caused its transfer to that department. On July 9, 1861, telegrams were sent to General Polk and General Clark, asking that the regiment be sent to Lynchburg without delay. It started July 16, and did not arrive in time for the battle of Manassas. The regiment was posted in northeastern Virginia, and

during the winter of 1861-62 was quartered near Centreville, attached to the Alabama brigade under General Rodes. President Davis planned to make the Twelfth part of a Mississippi brigade, which was to be under the command of Gen. Charles Clark. But Clark was needed in the West, and Colonel Griffith, who had been Adjutant of President Davis' regiment in the Mexican War, and also a General in the State army, was promoted as Brigadier-General and assigned to command of the First Mississippi Brigade. It appears to have been the President's plan to form two Mississippi brigades to be part of a division for Major-General VanDorn, but General Johnston opposed this as impracticable at that time, and it was never effected. The Twelfth did not become a part of the brigade of which its first Colonel was commander.

The first battle of the Twelfth was fought as part of Rodes' brigade, after the army had been transferred to Richmond to meet the advance of McClellan from the Peninsula. Under Col. W. H. Taylor they began the attack of Rodes' brigade in the battle of Seven Pines, and supported by the Fifth Alabama pressed forward under heavy fire into an abatis, and from there into the Federal rifle pits, where they heroically held their ground between the Confederate and Federal batteries. General Rodes mentioned specially the gallantry of Colonel Taylor, Captain Hastings (Company H) and Sergeant Robert Hall. After General Rodes was wounded in this bloody fight Col. John B. Gordon took command of the brigade. The brigade of four regiments carried 2,200 men into action and lost 241 wounded and 853 wounded. The loss of the Twelfth was 41 killed and 152 wounded.

It is told in Rietti's Annals that Gen. D. H. Hill, their division commander, complimented the regiment after this battle, in person, saying in conclusion: "Within the limits of your State resides my only brother, and in your soil rests the remains of my dear departed mother. I had always intended to remove her remains to North Carolina and let them mingle with the ashes of her ancestors, but, Mississippians, since I witnessed your brave conduct on last Saturday, they shall sleep in your soil forever."

In the Mississippi Archives is a roll, evidently prepared in Virginia before the Peninsular campaign, in which the Twelfth is credited with "1,013 men, rank and file." It was one of the largest regiments at Seven Pines.

In June, 1862, the Second Mississippi Brigade was formed, under Gen. W. S. Featherston, including the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Taylor's battalion. In the opening of the battle of Savage Station, June 29, on the York River Railroad, General Griffith, in command of the First Brigade, received a mortal wound. He was borne from the field and died the next morning.

The Twelfth was in battle June 27 (Gaines' Mill or Cold Harbor) on Beaver Dam creek and on the Chickahominy near Gaines' house. Under heavy artillery fire they charged up a hill, driving the Federal line through a forest and capturing a battery. Maj. W. H. Lilly, in command, was

wounded at the head of his regiment, and Captain Thomas then took command. June 30, in the battle of Glendale or Frazier's farm, the brigade went into battle at five in the evening and sustained the attack of a large force of the enemy. The casualties of the regiment in the two battles were 34 killed, 186 wounded and 5 missing. Among the killed were Capts. J. Dobbins and J. E. Vawter, and Lieuts. T. W. Crump and W. B. Thomas.

In the second Manassas campaign the brigade was in Wilcox's division of Longstreet's corps. General Wilcox reported the gallant action of the Twelfth and Sixteenth, near Kelly's ford on the Rappahannock. August 21. Supported by the other regiment the Twelfth repulsed the charge of a large body of Federal cavalry, the deadly fire of the Mississippians throwing the enemy into great confusion. In the battle of August 30 the brigade had a gallant part fighting in the vicinity of the stone house, and the brigade loss was 26 killed, 142 wounded.

The brigade took part in the capture of Harper's Ferry and the battle of Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862, but there are no official reports of the regiment. The casualties were 6 killed, 53 wounded. (See Sixteenth Regiment.)

In the battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862, the regiment, under Col. W. H. Taylor, were three days and nights in line of battle, under artillery fire, which caused them the loss of eight men wounded.

In January General Posey took command of the brigade, which was a part of Anderson's division, Longstreet's corps. They remained near Fredericksburg, with occasional picket duty on the Rappahannock River, until posted at the United States ford in February.

When the Federal army began to cross near Fredericksburg and above, the two brigades moved to Chancellorsville, leaving a guard at the ford. From Chancellorsville Anderson withdrew them to the crossing of the old Mine and Plank roads, where they threw up intrenchments and were reinforced. On the morning of May 1 General Jackson came up and Posey's brigade joined him in the flank movement, arriving near the Federal entrenchments around Chancellorsville about midnight. Next day, in the evening, Posey's brigade attacked the enemy, appearing in strength at the furnace and "gallantly maintained its position against great odds," and during the night constructed breastworks. On the 3d the brigade took its place in line of battle, "pressed forward with spirited impetuosity," and drove the enemy from his entrenchments around Chancellorsville. Next day they marched to Fredericksburg and aided in the defeat of the enemy there also. "Where all performed their part with so much zeal and courage it is almost impossible to make a distinction, but Brigadier-General Posey and his brave, untiring, persevering Mississippians seem to me to deserve especial notice," wrote General Anderson. "Their steadiness at the furnace on Saturday evening, when pressed by greatly superior numbers, saved our army from great peril, while their chivalrous charge upon the trenches on Sunday contributed largely to the successes of that day. After three days of



incessant occupation, Saturday night was again passed by them in hard work upon entrenchments in front of the furnace, while the others had an opportunity to take some rest." The Twelfth fought as skirmishers for the brigade May 1, and in this gallant action with the Federal skirmish line Lieut.-Col. M. B. Harris, commanding the regiment, was severely wounded. Major S. B. Thomas commanded in the charge on the 3d. The loss of the regiment was 3 killed, 38 wounded, 23 missing.

At Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Posey's brigade was in the attack of A. P. Hill's corps upon the Federal positions in the peach orchard and toward the heights of Little Round Top and the Devil's Den. The Mississippi brigade was ordered to support Wright's Georgia brigade. "Wright's men bore the starry cross on their standards to the crest of the ridge, which they held for ten memorable minutes." They believed that if they had been supported the victory was won. But through some fatality they were not supported in that extreme advance. In fact, Posey had been instructed to send only two of his regiments. The Twelfth was held in reserve through the battles of the 2d and 3d. The casualties of the regiment were seven wounded.

With the brigade the Twelfth was in line of battle near Hagerstown, a week or more, and then, with the army, fell back into Virginia and behind the Rapidan. From a two months' rest near Orange Courthouse they were called in October to thwart the maneuvers of General Meade. The flank movement of Hill's corps across the Rappahannock was effective, but while the brigade was under the fire of artillery at Bristoe Station, on the 14th, General Posey was mortally wounded. Colonel Harris, of the Nineteenth, was promoted to the command. They were in line of battle on Mine Run in November, passed the weary winter of 1863-64 on the Rapidan, and left their camp May 5 to go into the battle of the Wilderness. They advanced from the plank road, charged and repulsed two Federal columns that threatened to outflank the brigades of Davis, Perry and Law, and then, in line with these brigades, Harris' men fought through the day, repelling all attacks and capturing many prisoners. Many brave men fell in the gallant charge with which the day's work was begun. After the trying quick-time march to Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 9, the regiment was in battle at the Po River bridge, but its main fight, one memorable in the annals of America, was with the brigade in the Bloody Angle, May 12-13. The casualties of the regiment May 6-12 were 13 killed, 32 wounded, 13 missing. They moved from their station across the Po River to recover the line that Johnston had lost to Hancock, were led toward the point of greatest danger by Lee himself, until they prevailed on the General to go back, and they, with the help of other brigades, closed the dangerous gap in the line with their bodies, and held it from seven in the morning of the 12th to three in the morning of the 13th, without food, and always in danger of being without ammunition, for it was worth a man's life to leave the shelter of the earthworks and the ditches running with water from a steady rain. Lieutenant Bew was among the killed, whose gallantry was conspicuous. It was

almost a continuous battle or its equivalent from May 5. They fought on the North Anna May 24, skirmished on the Totopotomoy later, took position on the lines, close to the Federal line at Cold Harbor June 3, and there was engaged in constant battle under fire of sharpshooters and artillery. There Captain Hannegan, an accomplished officer and brave soldier, was mortally wounded by a mortar shell. The brigade marched into the Petersburg lines June 18, and was in battle in front of that line on the 22d, on the Weldon Railroad on the 24th, and then returned to the trenches where, on the next day, Col. M. B. Harris was shot by a sharpshooter in the head, the character of the wound being such as to deprive his regiment and country permanently of his efficient and gallant services. A casualty report in June showed 10 killed, 20 wounded, 8 missing. They were under heavy fire in the battle of the Crater July 30, took part in the battle of Darbytown Road, north of the James, August 18; and in the battle of Ream's Station on the Weldon Railroad, August 21, the Twelfth and Sixteenth entered the new Federal entrenched line across the railroad, and being overwhelmed many were captured. The Federal command attacked was Gen. E. S. Bragg's brigade of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan regiments, posted on the left of the railroad fronting the Vaughan road. He reported the capture of six field officers, fifteen line officers and 101 enlisted men, two stands of colors and a number of wounded men. Among those wounded and captured were Col. S. B. Thomas, Major Bell, Adjutant Howard McCaleb and Captain Joseph Johnson, of the Twelfth. In August, up to and including this battle, the regiment reported 4 killed, 26 wounded, 63 missing.

The next battle was at the Hatcher's Run bridge for the defense of the Boydton plank road, and again on this road, at Burgess' Mill, the brigade fought in support of Gordon's corps February 6, 1865. This was part of a campaign of seven days, in intensely cold weather, in which great endurance and determined courage were shown by the men.

The brigade served on the Swift Run line and at the time of Sheridan's raid in Richmond. From the former position they marched early in the morning of April 2 to Petersburg, whence they were sent at double quick to the place where the line of General Wilcox had been broken. Reporting to Wilcox near the Newman house on the Boydton plank road, they saw the Federal troops as far as the eye could reach, moving in great and imposing force to seize the advantage gained. The Mississippians actually went into line of battle to meet this demonstration so adroitly as to give an impression of considerable numbers, when they were not stronger than one full regiment, if as strong. But an order soon reached Harris not to sacrifice his men, but occupy the earthworks near him. The Twelfth, under Lieut.-Col. James H. Duncan of the Nineteenth, who had been assigned to command it, and the Sixteenth, in all about 150 men (Harris' Diary), were put in Battery Gregg and the other two regiments in Battery Whitworth.

Gen. John Gibbon, commanding the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, reported: "At 6:50 A. M. an order was received from Major-General Ord

directing me to send all my available force to the support of the Sixth corps, which had broken through the enemy's line near Fort Welch. I at once ordered the whole of Foster's division and two of Turner's brigades to move to the right, and almost immediately afterward Harris' (West Virginia) brigade of Turner's division carried the enemy's line in front of them and, pushing down forward Birney's division, we occupied the enemy's line and met the Sixth corps coming down from the right, sweeping everything before them. Harris' brigade was now pushed up toward Petersburg, followed by that portion of the Sixth corps which had come down the line and by Birney's division. On reaching the vicinity of Fort Welch, where the Sixth corps had broken through, I found Foster (three brigades Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts and New York regiments) already in line of battle perpendicular to the enemy's old line and confronting two strong works, Forts Gregg and Baldwin (Whitworth), which the enemy had erected to protect his right of the town. Harris' brigade was formed on Foster's left, and as soon as they arrived Turner's two other brigades were formed in rear of Foster. As the Sixth corps came up it went into position, two divisions on my left and one on my right, and as soon as they reached within supporting distance Foster's line was ordered to charge the works in its front. The troops moved steadily and rapidly forward, under a very heavy fire of both artillery and musketry, and gained Fort Gregg, to find it surrounded by a deep, wide ditch partially filled with water and flanked by a fire from both right and left. Turner's two brigades were pushed rapidly up in support from the second line, whilst Harris at the same time rushed against Fort Baldwin. The enemy made a most desperate resistance, and it was not until Fort Gregg was almost entirely surrounded and our brave men had succeeded in climbing upon the parapet under a most murderous fire, that the place was finally taken by the last of several determined dashes with the bayonet, Harris and a portion of the First division at the same time carrying Fort Baldwin. This assault, certainly one of the most desperate of the war, succeeded by the obstinate courage of our troops, but at a fearful cost. Fifty-five of the enemy's dead were found inside Fort Gregg, whilst my own loss during the operations of the day, most of which occurred around these two forts, was 10 officers and 112 men killed and 27 officers and 565 men wounded. "We captured two pieces of artillery, several colors and about 300 prisoners." Gen. Robert S. Foster reported the capture of Fort Gregg "with two guns and the entire garrison of 250 officers and men," and he said, "The fighting on both sides at this point was the most desperate I ever witnessed, being a hand-to-hand struggle for twenty-five minutes after my troops had reached the parapet. Fifty-seven of the enemy's dead were found inside the work."

It may be surmised that a large part of the regiment was not in Fort Gregg. At least forty, according to Rietti's Annals, were surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, under command of Sergt. William Brown, Company K, after all the attrition of the Appomattox campaign.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.

Colonels—William Barksdale, promoted as Brigadier-General June 27, 1862, killed at Gettysburg July 2; J. W. Carter, killed at Gettysburg July 2; Kennon McElroy, killed at Knoxville.

Lieutenant-Colonels—M. H. Whitaker, to reorganization; J. W. Carter, promoted; Kennon McElroy, promoted; John M. Bradley, died of wounds; A. G. O'Brien.

Majors—Isham Harrison, to reorganization; Kennon McElroy, promoted; J. M. Bradley, wounded at Gettysburg, promoted; G. L. Donald. Adjutants—E. A. Miller, E. P. Harman.

Surgeons—J. T. Gilmore, promoted as Brigade Surgeon; L. M. Austin, died; John Clopton, transferred; S. Baruch.

Assistant Surgeons—A. C. Anderson, A. N. Ballinger, J. C. Shinks, M. McManning, H. D. Green.

Quartermaster—J. H. Turner, promoted to brigade staff.

Commissary—D. P. McAllum, R. C. Topp.

Chaplain—Farish, T. S. West.

Ensign—A. T. Harvey.

Company A (B first year), Winston Guards, mustered into State army at Louisville March 16, 1861.

Captains—John M. Bradley, promoted as Major; Neville Edmunds, died of wounds October, 1862; Sil J. Quinn.

First Lieutenants—Neville Edmunds, promoted; Sil J. Quinn, promoted; William Johnson, resigned; Judge E. Woodruff.

Second Lieutenants—James J. Hathorn, died of wounds; Sil Quinn, promoted; W. B. Johnson, promoted; Judge E. Woodruff, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—Joseph L. Bradley, killed at Malvern Hill; W. B. Johnson, Judge E. Woodruff; George W. Bradley, died of wounds.

Total enrolled, 161; killed and died of wounds, 26; died of disease, 37; captured, 29.

Company B, Wayne Rifles (C first year), mustered into State army at Waynesboro April 17, 1861.

Captains—W. J. Eckford, killed at Gettysburg; S. H. Powe, resigned; D. M. McRae.

First Lieutenants—D. M. McRae, S. H. Powe, J. T. Shaw.

Second Lieutenants—A. R. Fairley, resigned; D. M. McRae, J. T. Shaw; J. A. Smith, died of wounds.

Third Lieutenants—A. Hays, W. S. Davis; J. S. Kirkland, killed in battle.

Total enrolled, 144; killed and died of wounds 28, died of disease 19, captured, 17.

Company C (F first year), Kemper Legion, mustered into State army April 13, 1861, at DeKalb.

Captains—James W. Carter, elected Lieutenant-Colonel at reorganization; Thomas H. Woods, retired November 5, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Jordan L. Morris, to reorganization; Thomas H. Woods, Albert Magyari.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas P. Bell, to reorganization; Albert Magyari, Fletcher C. Sinclair.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas H. Woods, Fletcher C. Sinclair, John M. Stovall; Absalom H. Farrar, died.

Total enrolled, 136; killed and died of wounds, 28; died of disease, 20; captured, 17.

Company D (E first year), Newton Rifles, mustered into State army at Decatur March 23, 1861.

Captains—Montgomery Carleton, to reorganization; Thomas W. Thurman, lost leg at Fredericksburg.

First Lieutenants—Margatt H. Watkins, to reorganization; George W. Williams, disabled; Andrew F. Clarke.

Second Lieutenants—John A. Keith, to reorganization; Andrew F. Clarke, promoted; Marcet R. Watkins.

Third Lieutenants—Andrew J. Keith, promoted; William C. Goodwin, resigned.

Total enrolled, 131; killed and died of wounds, 17; died of disease 22; captured, 24.

Company E (A first year), Alumutcha Infantry, Lauderdale County mustered into State army March 23, 1861.

Captains—Peter H. Bozeman, to reorganization; H. D. Cameron.

First Lieutenants—W. H. Burton, John J. McElroy, John A. Cameron, T. J. Hearn.

Second Lieutenants—John A. McElroy, H. D. Cameron, T. S. Maxwell, John A. Cameron.

Third Lieutenants—J. F. Ford; Thad Berryman, killed at Malvern Hill; Jackson Shelton.

Total enrolled, 153; killed and died of wounds, 21; died of disease, 24; captured, 14.

Company F (G first year), Lauderdale Zouaves, organized in January, 1861, mustered into State army March 30, 1861, at Lauderdale Station.

Captains—Kennon McElroy, elected major at reorganization; Robert A. Daniels, died; Richard C. Jamison, died of wounds; Archibald A. Currie, wounded at Wilderness.

First Lieutenants—John R. Walker; Henry T. Eason, killed at Sharpsburg; Richmond C. Jamison, Archibald A. Currie, William R. McKinley.

Second Lieutenants—Robert A. Daniels, Richmond C. Jamison, Archibald A. Currie; Anthony D. Bourdeaux, killed at Knoxville.

Third Lieutenants—Elias J. Moore, died; Craggle H. Fluker, died of wounds; Joel P. Walker, Archibald A. Currie, Anthony D. Bourdeaux, William R. McKinley.

Total enrolled, 136; killed and died of wounds, 25; died of disease, 25; captured, 18.

Company G (I first year), Secessionists, mustered into State army at Quitman April 27, 1861.

Captains—Daniel R. McIntosh, to reorganization; George L. Donald, promoted; Daniel J. Barlow.

First Lieutenants—George L. Donald, to reorganization; John Evans, killed at Gettysburg; Robert L. Trotter, killed at Knoxville; David A. Cole, killed at Cedar Creek.

Second Lieutenants—Jesse C. Locke, resigned; Daniel J. Barlow, promoted; Robert L. Trotter, promoted; David A. Cole, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—Edward B. Lott, to reorganization; A. O. DuBose; Robert L. Trotter, promoted; David A. Cole, promoted.

Company H (K first year), Spartan Band, mustered into State army at Sparta March 23, 1861.

Captains—Wesley Millard, resigned; W. H. Worthington, to reorganization; J. L. Clark, killed at Fredericksburg; Z. R. Mixon, died at Camp Chase, Ohio; R. R. Hooker.

First Lieutenants—J. L. Clark, elected Captain at reorganization; Z. R. Mixon, promoted; R. R. Hooker, promoted; W. H. Davis.

Second Lieutenants—A. B. May, to reorganization; R. J. Lyles, resigned; W. H. Davis, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—E. J. Windham, to reorganization; W. G. Baker, resigned.

Company I (D first year), Minute Men of Attala, mustered into State army at Kosciusko April 19, 1861.

Captains—L. D. Fletcher, to reorganization; A. G. O'Brien.

First Lieutenants—George O'Brien, C. H. B. Campbell.

Second Lieutenants—W. E. Meek, C. M. Fuller.

Third Lieutenants—Sam Young, Robert C. Kelly.

(No Power rolls.)

Company K (H first year), Pettus Guards, Lauderdale County, mustered into State army March 30, 1861, at Marion Station.

Captains—S. J. Randell, to reorganization; L. L. Barker, killed at Malvern Hill; William F. Brown.

First Lieutenants—M. H. Whitaker, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; William A. Smith, to reorganization; William F. Brown, promoted; C. E. Meader, died of wounds July 14, 1862; W. W. McElroy.

Second Lieutenants—William A. Smith, promoted; W. F. Brown, promoted by election; C. E. Meader, promoted; W. W. McElroy, promoted; William F. Moseley.

Third Lieutenants—William F. Brown, promoted; R. K. Curtis, to reorganization; W. W. McElroy, promoted; D. H. Stubeck, died of wounds at Knoxville. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

The above companies were ordered to Corinth and enlisted in the Confederate service May 13-15, 1861, for twelve months. The date of organization of the Thirteenth Regiment is May 14, 1861, William Barks-

dale being elected Colonel. Soon afterward the regiment was ordered to Union City, Tenn., where it remained attached to the army under General Polk until ordered to Lynchburg, whither the regiment started July 14. Immediately on reaching Lynchburg they were ordered to Manassas, and reached the railroad junction during the night of July 20 and the morning of the 21st, the day of the battle. As soon as possible they were advanced to the field, with much marching and countermarching in the intense heat and stifling dust. The orders were to report to General Longstreet, but for convenience they were attached to Jubal A. Early's brigade, which was stationed in the rear of Beauregard's line on Bull Run, near McLean's ford. The famous battle of the 21st was brought on by the Federals attacking on the Confederate flank, behind the run. This battle raged from ten o'clock, and General Early did not get orders to participate in it until two, when he immediately marched to the scene of conflict. "This brigade," Beauregard reported, "was marched by the Holtham house across the fields to the left, . . . and under a severe fire into a position in line of battle near Chinn's house, outflanking the enemy's right. At this time the enemy had formed a line of truly formidable proportions. The woods and fields were filled with their masses of infantry and cavalry. It was a magnificent spectacle as they threw forward their cloud of skirmishers on the slopes of the ridge for another attack. But as Early formed his line Elzey's brigade and other regiments advanced, almost simultaneously, with great spirit from their various positions. At the same time, too, Early resolutely assailed their right flank and rear." It was then the rout began.

 Casualties, 6 wounded in the Thirteenth.

 After this the regiment was assigned to the brigade under Gen. N. G. Evans, including the Seventeenth and Eighteenth, stationed in the vicinity of Leesburg. October 20 they marched from Goose Creek to Fort Evans, on the Potomac. October 21 a force of the enemy crossed the river from Maryland, under Colonel Baker, and after the first encounter had been sustained by a company of the Seventeenth Mississippi, four detached companies, including Fletcher's of the Thirteenth became warmly engaged and drove back the Federal advances. While the other regiments met the Federal advance from Ball's Bluff and achieved a famous victory, Barksdale's remaining nine companies held back the other columns of the enemy at Edwards ferry, remaining there after the others had gone back to Leesburg with the Federal prisoners. Next day Barksdale attacked the Federals who had crossed the river on his front and drove them to the river with heavy loss. The loss of the regiment was, 4 killed, 2 wounded, 1 missing. Eckford's and Randall's companies were the advance line in this engagement. The Attala men, under Fletcher, were distinguished in the Ball's Bluff battle, several of them being among the first to reach a Federal battery, which was captured.

The winter camp was at Catoctin Mountain, near Leesburg. The regiment was assigned to the Mississippi brigade organized under Gen.

Richard Griffith, who took command at a brigade review at Camp Carolina December 9, 1861.

After the retreat to Culpepper and transfer to Yorktown, the regiment was reorganized for three years of the war, April 26, 1862. They were not in battle on the Yorktown line or during the retreat, and though under fire at Seven Pines, were not actively engaged.

Before the seven days' battles before Richmond, June, 1862, Griffith's brigade included with the Thirteenth, the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first, and was part of Magruder's division, which first went into battle on the 29th, on the railroad near Savage Station. In the opening of this action General Griffith was mortally wounded, and his place was taken by Colonel Barksdale. The Thirteenth was employed during this battle as reserve for McLaw's division. At the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, the brigade was formed in line of battle in a wood, under fire of batteries and gunboats, after which, at about six o'clock in the evening, they made a charge, attempting to carry the Federal batteries. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Carter was wounded, and Major McElroy took command. Colonel Barksdale praised the conduct of Major Inge, Adjutant-General, and Captain Costin, Aide-de-Camp. Major Watts and Hawkins, of the brigade staff, were required to attend the dying General. The Thirteenth gained an advanced position and held it for nearly an hour without support.

The loss of the Thirteenth in both engagements was 28 killed and 107 wounded.

McElroy, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, commanded the regiment in the Maryland campaign September, 1862. With McLaw's division they diverged from Lee's column to co-operate with Jackson's corps in the capture of Harper's Ferry. On the 12th Barksdale's and Kershaw's South Carolina brigade began to scale the Maryland heights, Major J. M. Bradley commanding the pickets on the left of the line, skirmishing with the Federal troops on the mountain. Next day Kershaw attacked the entrenched line in front and Barksdale on the flank and rear, and possession of the mountain was secured after severe fighting. The Thirteenth was left on the mountain as a garrison when the brigade moved to Brownsville to meet an expected attack, and thence to join the main army. They reached the battlefield of Sharpsburg after the battle had been raging for several hours. The brigade had been on constant duty for five or six days, marching throughout two nights, and many of the men had succumbed to fatigue. The brigade went into battle with less than 900 men and officers, formed line of battle in an open field swept by a terrible fire of artillery, advanced and drove the enemy from a wood in front, and held that position, the Thirteenth and Eighteenth defeating a flank attack. McElroy, though wounded, remained in command of his regiment. Surgeon Austin was honorably mentioned for faithful attention to the wounded. The regiment, taking 202 into battle, lost 6 killed, 54 wounded, 2 missing.

At Fredericksburg, December 11, 1862, Colonel Carter marched his regiment to Carolina Street at five o'clock in the morning, where they remained until four p. m. to support the Seventeenth at the river side. Ten sharpshooters were sent to assist Colonel Fiser, but no other service was required of the regiment. But they were all the time under a very heavy and destructive fire from the Federal batteries. After the enemy effected a landing, the Thirteenth, holding Princess Anne Street, by a determined fight held them back for two hours. Capt. G. L. Donald, in command of several companies, was commended by the Colonel. Capt. J. L. Clark was killed by a solid shot early in the morning. Capt. T. W. Thurman was dangerously wounded and captured. Lieut. J. M. Stovall, missing, was supposed to be dead. The total loss was 7 killed, 59 wounded 14 captured.

April 29, 1863, part of the Federal army crossed the Rappahannock at Deep Run, and Barksdale's brigade was left with Early's division to observe them, while the remainder of Lee's army moved toward Chancellorsville. Early was moving in the same direction when the Federal troops made another crossing at Fredericksburg. Barksdale had a line of three miles to cover, with the Thirteenth on the right. After a desperate resistance against the entire Federal advance, Barksdale's line was broken, when he moved the Thirteenth and Seventeenth in position to check the enemy and protect the rear, which they did, with the aid of artillery. The loss of the regiment was 7 killed and 43 wounded. They were quartered at Fredericksburg until June 3, when they began the march to the valley and Pennsylvania.

At Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863, the Thirteenth, in Barksdale's brigade, fought in the battle against the south wing of the Federal army. At six in the evening, when Sickles still held the peach orchard after a terrific fight, McLaws ordered an assault, and the storming columns of Barksdale and Wofford, "yelling like demons, black with smoke and lusting for hand-to-hand conflict," soon opened a gap in the line of blue. The Federals fell back toward and across Plum Run, toward the base of Round Top, and the onslaught was continued. "Barksdale, conspicuous on horseback, led his Southern riflemen, who singlehanded had barred the passage of the whole Federal army at Fredericksburg right into the hostile masses, where he fell mortally wounded, and whence the remnants of his gallant troops cut their way back with difficulty through the enveloping masses of Blue infantry." (Battine's "Crisis of the Confederacy.") Barksdale's loss in killed and wounded was the heaviest of any brigade in Longstreet's corps and the heaviest of any in Lee's army, except two North Carolina Brigades and Davis' Mississippi brigade. The loss of the Thirteenth was 28 killed, 137 wounded, of whom 86 were left in the field hospital when the army retreated.

After the return to Virginia the regiment participated in the movement of Longstreet's corps by way of Richmond and South Carolina to Atlanta and North Georgia, reaching Ringgold after the battle of Chickamauga was begun. By a night march they arrived on the field on the

morning of September 20 and went into battle in support of General Hood, who broke the Federal line. Their last fighting that day was at Snodgrass Hill, where the victory was completed at dusk. Casualties, 1 killed, 7 wounded.

Advancing toward Chattanooga they were on duty during the siege until November 4, when they left the base of Lookout Mountain for the campaign in East Tennessee. They crossed the Tennessee River, skirmished at Campbell's Station November 16, and were in line for the siege of Knoxville about November 20. Under the command of Colonel McElroy, with the Seventeenth Regiment, and supported by three Georgia regiments, all under the command of Gen. B. G. Humphreys, they made the famous assault upon Fort Loudon, November 29, 1863. After working their way through a tangled abatis, they charged the works, through a wire netting and a deep ditch, and clambered up a parapet ten or twelve feet high, slippery with ice. Some of the officers and men gained the summit of the parapet but they were shot down and dragged others down in falling. All the time they were under a furious fire from another part of the fort. Here Kennon McElroy was killed. "The loss of the heroic McElroy is irreparable," wrote General Humphreys. "He was shot at the angle of the wall at the head of his regiment," wrote General Longstreet. "He was a man of very fine courage, united to a self-possession on all occasions, with a knowledge of his duties and a natural capacity for command which inspired confidence and made him always conspicuous."

After leaving Knoxville the brigade was sent, December 16, to Clinch Mountain Gap, where a body of the enemy fled at their approach. Major Donald, commanding the Thirteenth, was sent in pursuit, and he captured the camp and outfit of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana, which was very welcome.

The winter quarters were at Russellville, Tenn., whence they moved in the last of March to Bristol. At Gordonsville, Va., May 3, they received orders to join General Lee on the Rappahannock. May 6, with the advance of Longstreet's corps, they went into battle in the Wilderness, Major Donald commanding, winning new renown on that bloody field. They were in almost constant action and frequent battles throughout the campaign of 1864, at Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 8-12; at Hanover Junction, May 27; at Cold Harbor early in June, and at Petersburg June 19. In the latter part of July they were sent from the Petersburg lines to support Early in the Shenandoah Valley, where they were in the engagements at Berryville, Charlestown, Rockfish Gap, and Cedar Creek.

In the Wilderness battles the regiment had 18 killed, 61 wounded, 12 missing. Among the severely wounded were Lieut. William Davis (Company C), Captain Currie, Lieut. R. C. Kelly (Company I).

The returns, in October, after this battle show Major Donald in command of the brigade.

At the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, the brigade was conspicuous in taking the Federal position in the early part of the battle. When

the return attack was delivered by Sheridan the brigade met the advance coolly and with an effective fire. It was not until their flank was exposed by the panic in other commands that they yielded.

November 20 they returned to Richmond and during the winter they were posted at Garnett's farm and on the Darbytown and Newmarket roads. April 1-2 they marched through Richmond and began the retreat to Appomattox Courthouse.

In the final returns the remnant of the heroic Thirteenth was commanded by Lieut. W. H. Davis.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.

Colonels—Carnot Posey, promoted Brigadier-General, mortally wounded at Bristoe Station; Samuel E. Baker, killed at Bloody Angle; Edward C. Council, mortally wounded at Weldon Railroad.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Robert Clark, James J. Shannon; Abram M. Feltus, killed at Spottsylvania; Seneca McNeil Bain.

Majors—Jeff H. Bankston, Samuel E. Baker, E. C. Council, S. M. Bain, Thomas R. Stockdale.

Surgeons—A. B. Snell; G. Alston Groves, died at Gettysburg.

Assistant Surgeons—Gwin and Groves.

Chaplains—S. H. Ross, died 12 February, 1863; A. H. Lomax, 1863-65.

Company A, Summit Rifles, Pike County, mustered in at Summit 20 April, 1861.

Captains—J. D. Blincoe, Enoch H. Murphy.

First Lieutenants—E. H. Murphy, Stanton D. Autry.

Second Lieutenant—L. R. Austin.

Third Lieutenant—P. H. Thorpe.

Captain E. H. Gatlin, wounded May, 1864.

Company B, Westville Guards, mustered in at Westville 20 April, 1861.

Captain—George J. D. Funches.

First Lieutenant—Samuel N. Caston.

Second Lieutenant—Charles B. Banks.

Third Lieutenant—William J. Douglas.

Captain Henry Smith, missing May, 1864.

Lieut. J. S. Arnold, commanding May, 1864.

Company C, Crystal Springs Southern Rights, mustered in at Crystal Springs 25 April, 1861.

Captain—James C. Davis.

First Lieutenant—Edmund W. Curley.

Second Lieutenants—Aaron B. Lowe, John L. Hart.

Third Lieutenant—Milton R. Jones.

Lieut. B. D. Herrington, wounded May, 1864.

Capt. E. Slay, commanding May, 1864.

Company D, Adams Light Guard, Second Company, mustered in at Natchez 25 May, 1861.

Captain—Samuel E. Baker, promoted Major.

First Lieutenant—E. C. Council, promoted Major.

Second Lieutenant—E. L. Hopkins, to 26 April, 1862.

Third Lieutenant—D. W. Ducie, detached as Regimental Quartermaster.

Promotions—Sergt. F. J. Arrighi, Captain; Sergts. P. P. Baker, L. A. Thomas, Lieutenants, wounded May, 1864.

Company E, Quitman Guards, of Pike County, mustered in at Holmesville 23 April, 1861.

Captains—Samuel A. Matthews, S. McN. Bain, promoted Major.

First Lieutenant—James M. Nelson.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas R. Stockdale, S. McN. Bain.

Third Lieutenants—S. McNeil Bain, Richard J. K. Bee.

Lieut. R. A. Vasser, died of wounds, 1864.

Lieut. John Holmes, commanding May, 1864.

Company F, Jasper Grays, mustered in at Paulding 27 April, 1861.

Captains—James J. Shannon, J. J. Walton; D. L. Duke, killed on Weldon Railroad; T. J. Hardy.

First Lieutenants—Thomas J. Bankston, Wm. M. Pardes, John J. Walton.

Second Lieutenants—John J. Walton, T. W. Grayson.

Third Lieutenant—Charles A. Jennings.

Promoted to Lieutenantcies—C. H. Wilson, E. Y. Terral, D. L. Duke, P. M. Loper, O. C. Jones.

Company G, Fairview Rifles, mustered in at Port Gibson 10 March, 1861.

Captains—John Taylor Moore, resigned; Benjamin Humphreys.

First Lieutenants—Benjamin Humphreys, E. Kearney.

Second Lieutenant—Charles L. Barrett.

Third Lieutenants—David S. Pattison, resigned; J. B. Coleman, promoted; Ed W. Jeffries, died of wounds.

Lieutenant J. B. Coleman, of G, commanding A and G, May, 1864.

Company H, Defenders, of Smith County, mustered in at Raleigh 29 April, 1861.

Captain—William H. Hardy.

First Lieutenants—William G. Ellis, James E. Griffith.

Second Lieutenant—J. C. Swittamburg, promoted Captain.

Third Lieutenants—James W. Hanna, T. J. Hardy.

Forty-one additional were mustered into the C. S. service at Corinth for twelve months from 17 June, 1861.

Lieut. J. E. Griffith, wounded May, 1864.

Company I, Adams Light Guard, Company No. 1 mustered in at Natchez 25 May, 1861.

Captains—Robert Clark, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Douglas Walworth; James W. Lambert, after April 26, 1862.

First Lieutenants—Douglas Walworth, promoted; E. W. Lindsley; John Russell, 26 April, 1862.

Second Lieutenants—E. W. Lindsley, promoted; James N. Ault, to April 26, 1862; P. Mackin, L. Johnson.

Third Lieutenants—James N. Ault, promoted; Giles M. Hillyer, promoted Brigade Commissary; James W. Lambert, promoted Captain; P. Hanlon.

Hillyer recruited the company with eighteen men June 11, at Corinth.

Company K, Wilkinson Rifles, mustered in at Woodville April 21, 1861, by Carnot Posey.

Captains—Carnot Posey, Abram M. Feltus, James S. Lewis, A. K. Jones.

First Lieutenants—Jones S. Hamilton, John S. Lewis, P. G. Feltus.

Second Lieutenants—Abram M. Feltus, promoted Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Daniel Williams, J. H. Bryan.

Third Lieutenants—John S. Lewis, promoted Captain; Peter G. Feltus, Harry Lewis.

Promotions—W. H. H. Lewis to Lieutenant, killed at Turkey Ridge 9 June, 1864. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

The companies were in camp three months at Corinth as State troops, before being called into the Confederate States service. June 17, 1861, is given as the date of organization of the regiment. Captain Carnot Posey, formerly a Lieutenant in Col. Jefferson Davis' regiment, Mexican war, was elected Colonel. His commission was dated from June 4th. July 24 General Polk, at Memphis, commanding the Confederate army on the Mississippi River, telegraphed to the Secretary of War, "I have had a conference with Governor Harris as to your call for six regiments. He says he can spare only five. As your call is pressing, I send you the Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment from Corinth." Gen. Charles Clark telegraphed that the Sixteenth, Colonel Posey, 900 strong, left for Richmond July 26. It was detained at Lynchburg, its destination being Manassas, and was ordered there August 8.

In Northeastern Virginia the regiment was assigned to a brigade commanded by Gen. George B. Crittenden. They remained near Centerville through the winter, and in the spring fell back with the army behind the Rappahannock. When the main part of Johnston's army was moved to meet McClellan before Richmond, Ewell's division, including the Sixteenth Regiment, remained on guard on the Rappahannock until ordered to join Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley. They crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains to Luray Valley in May.

Under the command of Colonel Posey, and in Trimble's brigade of Ewell's division, this regiment was the only Mississippi command that participated in the famous Valley campaign of Stonewall Jackson in

May and June, 1862. They were at the Front Royal and Winchester battles and shared the forced marches of the army, but were not actively engaged until Cross Keys and Port Republic, June 8-9, where the Sixteenth Regiment was one of the most closely engaged, they and Colonel Posey winning the praise of General Ewell. General Trimble specially mentioned Captain James Brown, of Company A, who, with parts of his command had during the campaign killed twelve of the enemy and captured sixty-four men and twenty-five horses. The loss of the regiment in this last fight of the campaign was 6 killed and 27 wounded.

At Cross Keys five regiments of Blenker's Germans were sent forward to the attack. Their onslaught was directed against the Confederate right, and here, within the woods, Trimble had posted his brigade in a most advantageous position. . . . The pickets soon gave way and crossing the meadow found cover within the thickets, where Trimble's three regiments lay concealed. . . . The long wave of bayonets following close upon their tracks was within sixty paces of the covert when the thickets stirred suddenly with sound and movement. The Southern riflemen rose swiftly to their feet. A sheet of fire ran along their line, followed by a crash that resounded through the woods, and the German regiments, after a vigorous effort to hold their ground, fell back in disorder across the clearing. Later, sending one of his regiments to attack on the flank, Trimble, reinforced by six regiments from Ewell, threw Blenker's whole line of eleven regiments and two batteries back to the shelter of Fremont's line of guns. (Henderson's "Stonewall Jackson.")

From the valley they started June 18 with Jackson for the flank movement against McClellan's army before Richmond.

In the seven days' campaign Trimble's brigade marched from Ashland June 26, past the battle of Mechanicsville, and on the 27th approached the Federal position at Cold Harbor, where the battle was already on and many Confederate commands were falling back declaring the day was lost. The Sixteenth was particularly distinguished in the gallant charge that followed and drove McClellan's troops from their supposedly impregnable position. Trimble said that "the charge of the Sixteenth Mississippi and Twenty-first North Carolina, sustained from the first movement without a falter, could not be surpassed for intrepid bravery and high resolve." He mentioned the conspicuous gallantry of Captain Brown, shot dead in front of his company cheering on his men. July 1 they were in battle at Malvern Hill. The loss in the two battles was 15 killed, 51 wounded and 19 missing.

After this campaign the regiment was transferred to Featherston's Mississippi brigade of Wilcox's division, Longstreet's corps.

In the second Manassas campaign, August, 1862, General Wilcox reported the gallant action of the Sixteenth and Twelfth, near Kelly's ford of the Rappahannock, August 21. The companies of Captains Feltus and Hardy, posted as pickets, were surrounded by Federal cavalry, who demanded their surrender, but Feltus gave the command to

fire, and the cavalry drew off with considerable loss. A larger body of cavalry charged the line of the Twelfth Regiment, but Posey hurriedly supported them with the Sixteenth, and the volleys from the two regiments repulsed the enemy in confusion and with heavy loss.

At the battle of Manassas, August 30, General Featherston was given command of the division and Colonel Posey commanded the brigade, which behaved with great gallantry during the four hours' action. Their fighting was in the direction of the stone house. The loss of the brigade was 26 killed and 142 wounded. After this Gen. R. H. Anderson was in command of the division.

Marching into Maryland in September, the Sixteenth waded the Potomac at Leesburg and after reaching Frederickstown were ordered to Harper's Ferry. Colonel Posey continued in command of the brigade through the capture of Harper's Ferry and battle of Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862, and until November, when Featherston returned. Captain A. M. Feltus, commanding the Sixteenth, made a report of the battle of Sharpsburg, which is one of the most remarkable in the annals of the war. They advanced about ten o'clock in the morning toward the Federal line, past a barn and cornfield, under a heavy fire of artillery and fire arms, until they came upon two Confederate brigades lying down in a road. The Mississippi brigade passed over them and confronted the enemy in line of battle. "A murderous fire of grape, canister, shell and small arms played on us. Notwithstanding, this regiment gallantly held its position until ordered to retire, which it did in as good order as could be expected from its thinned ranks. When we retired as far as the road a scene of great confusion ensued from the mingling together of different brigades. We continued to fall back until we reached the barn, where the remnant of the regiment was rallied in its position on the left of the brigade. In this position we advanced again upon the enemy and met them in the cornfield beyond the barn. Here after a desperate fight we fell back, by orders, to our original position, on account of the terrific cross fire of the enemy's batteries. We remained in this position, under a heavy fire of shell and solid shot, for about an hour, when the enemy advanced upon us in line of battle. This was about four or five o'clock in the afternoon. The remnant of the regiment, in its proper position in the brigade, moved forward and met the enemy in the orchard by the barn and drove them back. After this night ensued and the battle ended. The number of men carried into the action was 228, of them 144 were killed or wounded, leaving only 84 men."

At Fredericksburg, in December, the Sixteenth was in line of battle three days and nights, under artillery fire, which caused them the loss of 3 killed and 17 wounded, among the wounded Capt. G. H. Fulkerson. The Sixteenth and Second Battalion occupied an advanced and particularly exposed position.

"A few days after the battle we were sent out on picket duty, just above Fredericksburg, on the river. While there, late one evening, our

band was playing 'Dixie' and the Federals were playing 'Yankee Doodle.' When the bands finished the airs the Yankees struck up 'Home, Sweet Home.' Our band took up the strain, and when the bands quit playing, as far as we could hear on both sides, all were singing 'Home, Sweet Home.'" (The Veteran's Story.)

Near Fredericksburg the brigade remained in camp, with occasional picket duty on the Rappahannock, until posted in February to guard the United States ford on the Rappahannock.

Colonel Posey, promoted to Brigadier-General, commanded the brigade in the Chancellorsville campaign. Posey moved the brigade from the United States ford to Chancellorsville, when the Federal army had crossed the river at other points, and later Posey moved to the intersection of the Mine and Plank roads, where he intrenched. Advancing May 1 with Jackson's corps, the brigade had a brisk battle during the day with the enemy on the Furnace road. May 2 the brigade skirmished throughout the day on the same road. May 3 they advanced by the furnace, capturing many prisoners, until they reached a point in rear of the Confederate batteries on the extreme right of the Federal line. Being ordered to advance again, all the regiments moved forward, under heavy fire of artillery, through a dense wood and over a wide abatis and into the trenches of the enemy about Chancellorsville. The Sixteenth, under Col. S. E. Baker, attacked the enemy's works on their extreme right. The regimental colors were lost, in this manner—the color-bearer was severely wounded and the flag staff shot in two soon after the regiment was in the Federal trenches. Color Corporal W. M. Wadsworth took up the flag and, being shortly afterward wounded, passed it to Corp. W. J. Sweeney, who fell with severe wounds under a fire of grape shot. The colors were borne to the rear with him, and whether he took the flag to Richmond or it was wrapped around some soldier buried, was not known. All the color guard were wounded. Sergt. S. W. Damphier, Company A, captured a stand of United States colors. The casualties of the regiment were 22 killed, 57 wounded, 25 captured. Segt. P. I. Stampley, Corporal P. Doran, Privates Alex. Stampley, A. S. Jones, of Company G, were among the killed.

In the reorganization that followed Anderson's division was assigned to A. P. Hill's corps, and was on duty at Fredericksburg in the presence of Hooker's army when Lee was beginning his northward march. (See Nineteenth Regiment for brigade movements.) They marched from their camp near Fayetteville, Pa., July 1, toward Gettysburg, and on the 2d the brigade was posted with the rest of Posey's brigade in an open field in the rear of Major Pegram's battery of artillery. Part of the brigade took part in the battle against the south wing of the Federal line, but the Sixteenth was held in reserve until quite late in the evening, when it went well up in front, but had little opportunity before being recalled behind the Pegram batteries, where the brigade was held under fire during the battle of the 3d. The sixteenth lost 2 killed and 17 wounded. Col. Samuel E. Baker was in command. Surgeon G. Alston

Groves, left with the brigade wounded at Gettysburg, died there 5 July, 1863.

Retiring with the army to Hagerstown the brigade was in line of battle and entrenched its position from the 5th to the 13th, after which it moved across the Potomac and took a two months' rest at Orange Courthouse. (For brigade movements see Nineteenth Regiment.)

In October they crossed the Rappahannock with Hill's corps to strike the right and rear of Meade's army. At the battle of Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863, General Posey was severely wounded in the left thigh by a fragment of shell. He died at Charlottesville November 13. Col. Samuel E. Baker had command of the brigade until the return of Col. N. H. Harris, the senior officer, in November. The brigade went into camp near Brandy Station, turned out November 17th to guard the Rappahannock bridge when the garrison there was captured, and later in the month marched to Mine Run and entrenched in line of battle. The winter quarters of the Sixteenth were near the mill on the Rapidan below the railroad crossing, whence they marched May 5, to the battle of the Wilderness. After several changes of position on or near the plank road, the brigade encountered and defeated a Federal force marching against the flank and rear of the brigades of Davis, Perry and Law, and with these brigades they held their position against repeated assaults on the 6th. On May 12 the officers and men of the Sixteenth were among the foremost of the gallant recoverers and defenders of the Bloody Angle. (See Harris' account of brigade service in Nineteenth Regiment sketch.) The loss was heavy. Among the gallant officers killed were Colonel Baker, Lieutenant-Colonel Feltus, Adjutant Lowe, Ensign Mixon and First Sergeant S. W. Dampier, Company B. Major E. C. Council, promoted to Colonel, was mentioned for conspicuous bravery, also Capt. Harry Smith and Private Edward Perrault. The casualties of the regiment May 6-12 were 36 killed, 84 wounded, 31 missing.

Richard S. Ewell, the Sixteenth's old division commander, promoted to Lieutenant-General and corps commander, wrote to General Harris, December 27, 1864, that he had delayed acknowledging the services of the brigade on May 12 because he wished his thanks "to rest on the solid foundation of official reports. The manner in which your brigade charged over the hill to recapture our works was witnessed by me with intense admiration for men who could advance so calmly to what seemed and proved a most certain death. I have never seen troops under a hotter fire than was endured on this day by your brigade and some others. Major-General Ed Johnson, since his exchange, has assured me that the whole strength of the enemy's army was poured into the gap formed by the capture of his command. He estimates the force engaged at this place on their side at 40,000, besides Birney's perfectly fresh troops. Prisoners from all of their corps were taken by us. Two divisions of my corps, your brigade and two others, one of which was scarcely engaged, confronted successfully this enormous host and not only won from them nearly all the ground, but so shattered their army

that they were unable to make a serious attack until they received fresh troops. I have not forgotten the conduct of the Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment while under my command from Front Royal to Malvern Hill. I am glad to see, from a trial more severe than any it experienced while in my division, that the regiment is in a brigade of which it may well be proud."

Part of the brigade was in battle on the North Anna May 24, and the entire brigade served on the lines of Cold Harbor. A famous reconnaissance was made by picked men June 6, with heavy loss. From the 8th to the 12th there was a continuous fire from sharpshooters and artillery, the average loss of the brigade being from ten to fifteen per day in killed and wounded, among the former the gallant soldier and Christian gentleman, Capt. E. Slay, and brave Lieutenant Harry Lewis, both of the Sixteenth (Harris' Diary). After June 18 the brigade was mainly on duty in the works about Petersburg, and they were also in battle out of these lines on June 22-23, on the Weldon Railroad May 24, under extraordinary fire in the battle of the Crater July 30, on the Darbytown road August 18, where Lieut. John B. Coleman was killed, and on the Weldon Railroad August 21, where, after Finegan's brigade had been repulsed, Harris' brigade charged the Federal entrenched line. The alignment was such that the Twelfth and Sixteenth first reached the works and many were killed or wounded and captured. Col. E. C. Council, a gallant and admirable officer, was mortally wounded. He died at Washington, D. C. Lieutenant-Colonel Bain was also captured. The casualties of the regiment were reported as 6 killed, 28 wounded, 59 missing.

"The brigade suffered heavily in action on the Weldon Railroad on the 21st of August, losing in killed, wounded and missing 254 out of 450 carried into action. The cause of the small number carried into action was owing to the fact that 900 men were on picket duty on this side and north side of the James. The men were worn out and there were a good many stragglers." (Inspection report, August 30, 1864.)

The attack was against Bragg's brigade of Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana troops, who reported the capture of 21 officers and 101 enlisted men, two flags and a number of wounded and a loss killed 8, wounded 38, missing 144. The commander of the Sixth Wisconsin lost a leg immediately after Colonel Council had surrendered to him. The flag of the Sixteenth was taken by Corporal H. A. Ellis, of the Seventh Wisconsin. For two months after this the brigade occupied the Rives salient on the Petersburg line, in constant battle behind entrenchments, and repairing and building new entrenchments. They were in line of battle at Hatcher's Run October 27. Returning to the trenches they remained until put in reserve November 12. February 6-7 they fought with Gordon's corps at Burgess' Mill, displaying heroic valor and holding the line. At the time of Sheridan's raid they were on duty in Richmond. Early on April 2 they were ordered to Petersburg from their position on the Swift Run line, and sent to the point on the Boydton road where the

Confederate line had been broken (see account of brigade service in Nineteenth Regiment). The Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments, under Lieut.-Col. J. H. Duncan of the Nineteenth, the Sixteenth under command of Capt. A. K. Jones, both numbering about 150 muskets, according to Harris, were put in Battery Gregg, with McElroy's section of the Washington artillery of New Orleans. This redoubt was assailed on all sides by troops of Gibbon's corps (see Gibbon's report, Twelfth Regiment). Finally the assailing hosts swarmed through the ditch, over the parapet, and after a hand-to-hand fight of nearly half an hour, the survivors of the gallant defenders were compelled to surrender. The Federal Generals reported that 250 surrendered and 55 were found dead, and their own loss was about 120 killed and 600 wounded. Considering the strength of the works that the Mississippians defended, as well as the vast numbers of the Federal troops at hand, the heroism of the actual combatants, both assailants and assailed, are deserving of a high place in America's record of heroic deeds. "In those nine memorable April days there was no episode more glorious to the Confederate arms than the heroic self-immolation of the Mississippians in Fort Gregg to gain time for their comrades," wrote Francis Lawley, an English observer, in his "Dying Hours and Struggles of the Confederacy." But the Federal General, John Gibbon, said more than this when he wrote that the assault of his men was one of the most desperate of the entire war, and succeeded only through obstinate courage at a fearful cost.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.

Colonels—Winfield S. Featherston, promoted Brigadier-General April 1, 1861; William D. Holder, resigned, disability, January 20, 1864; John C. Fiser, disabled, retired February 26, 1864; A. J. Pulliam.

Lieutenant-Colonels—John McGuirk, to reorganization; John C. Fiser, promoted; A. J. Pulliam, promoted; Gwin R. Cherry.

Majors—John M. Lyles, to reorganization; Edmund W. Upshaw, resigned; William L. Duff, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry; A. J. Pulliam, promoted; Gwin R. Cherry, promoted.

Surgeons—Thomas D. Isom, Edward Lea, Frank W. Patterson.

Assistant Surgeons—James M. Greene, promoted in Western army; William R. Gunn, Robert L. Knox.

Chaplain—William B. Owen.

Commissaries—F. J. Ragland, B. J. Martin.

Quartermasters—Walter A. Goodman, Samuel Frank.

Adjutants—John C. Fiser, promoted to brigade staff; Joseph A. Sykes, died; Richard F. Jones, killed at Gettysburg; John M. Shuford. Ensign—W. C. Morris.

Above is according to Powers, War Department list does not show Pulliam or Cherry.

Company A, Buena Vista Rifles, mustered into State army April 22, 1861, at Buena Vista.

Captains—Timothy L. Rogers, disabled; Andrew J. Pulliam, after reorganization.

First Lieutenants—Andrew J. Pulliam, elected Captain August, 1861; Lucian M. Bean.

Second Lieutenants—Richard M. King, died of wounds May, 1863; Robert T. Burks.

Third Lieutenants—William J. Mitchell, disabled; Henry Carlisle, to reorganization; Patrick H. Houghton, disabled; Robert T. Burks, promoted; L. R. Gunn.

Total enrolled, 172; killed and died of wounds, 33; died of disease, 22; captured, 23.

Company B, Mississippi Rangers, mustered into State army May 8, 1861, at Holly Springs.

Captains—John McGuirk, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Lewis S. Scruggs, resigned 1861; Wiley A. P. Jones, resigned 1861; Columbus M. Franklin, to reorganization; Andrew R. Govan, died of wounds at Chickamauga; G. Edward Thurmond, retired; James C. Ramseur.

First Lieutenants—Andrew G. Govan, appointed Adjutant Nineteenth Regiment; G. E. Thurmond; James M. Crump, James C. Ramseur.

Second Lieutenants—John B. Hill, Marcus C. Shepherd, to reorganization; John M. James, died of wounds at Sharpsburg; James M. Crump, James C. Ramseur.

Third Lieutenants—Samuel C. Upshaw, John M. James, James M. Crump, James C. Ramseur, promoted.

Total enrolled, 144; killed and died of wounds, 23; died of disease, 13; captured, 19.

Company C, Quitman Grays, mustered into State army May 23, 1861, at Saltillo.

Captains—William D. Holder, elected Colonel April 26, 1862; Gwin R. Cherry, promoted.

First Lieutenants—Gwin R. Cherry, elected Captain April 26, 1862; Joel W. Llewellyn.

Second Lieutenants—William Wells, resigned; Joel W. Llewellyn, elected 1862, promoted; Coriolanus B. Williams.

Third Lieutenants—Jasper N. Blansit, resigned; C. B. Williams, promoted; Rollin C. M. Griswold, died; Jacob McNutt, died of wounds at Sharpsburg; William L. Beauchamp, killed at Berryville.

Total enrolled, 147; killed or died of wounds, 17; died of disease, 29; captured, 15.

Company D, Rough and Readies.

Captains—Henry E. Williamson, to reorganization; Jesse C. Cochran.

First Lieutenants—James Selby, to reorganization; William S. Pratt, lost arm at Chickamauga; William F. Tabor, disabled by wounds.

Second Lieutenants—John H. Morgan, resigned; Stephen W. Gregg, to reorganization; Isaac N. Watson, killed at Malvern Hill; William F. Tabor, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—John C. Atkinson, to reorganization; William A. Tabor, promoted; Phillip Sweeny, died of wounds.

Total enrolled, 115; killed and died of wounds, 14; died of disease, 20; captured, 11.

Company E, Burnsville Blues, mustered into State army May 11, 1861, at Burnsville.

Captains—M. D. Morland, resigned July, 1862; R. H. Smith.

First Lieutenants—W. E. Simpson, resigned; R. H. Smith, promoted; L. M. Moore, died from wounds.

Second Lieutenants—H. Kay, resigned; L. M. Moore, promoted; W. H. Patton.

Third Lieutenants—L. M. Moore, J. C. Woodward, W. H. Patton, James J. Staton.

Total enrolled, 114; killed and died of wounds, 8; died of disease, 24; captured, 11.

Company F, Sam Benton Relief Rifles, mustered into State service April 29, 1861, at North Mount Pleasant.

Captains—Bassett G. Lawrence, resigned; William Ivy, to reorganization; Dudley W. Steger, to January 10, 1865; S. W. Benson.

First Lieutenants—Thomas P. Hearn, to reorganization; W. R. Oursler, killed at Gettysburg; S. W. Benson, promoted; J. R. Walker.

Second Lieutenants—W. E. Brittenham, to reorganization; S. W. Benson, promoted; J. R. Walker, promoted; T. J. Lockhart.

Third Lieutenants—D. W. Steger, elected Captain; J. R. Walker, promoted; T. J. Lockhart, promoted.

Total enrolled, 146; killed and died of wounds, 22; died of disease, 15; discharged for disability, 22; for wounds, 15; captured, 12.

Company G, Confederate Guards, mustered into State army April 22, at Holly Springs.

Captains—W. S. Featherston, elected Colonel June 4, 1861; C. W. Sears, promoted Colonel December 11, 1862; J. B. Clayton.

First Lieutenants—E. Lea, appointed Surgeon; A. C. Ingram, resigned; T. J. Gatewood, to reorganization; J. B. Clayton, promoted; W. H. Williams, died of wounds; F. M. Palmer.

Second Lieutenants—A. C. Ingram, promoted; T. J. Gatewood, promoted; W. H. Cochran, to reorganization; W. H. Williams, promoted; W. C. Crawford, killed at Gettysburg; F. M. Palmer, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—A. Jackson, to reorganization; W. C. Crawford, promoted; F. M. Palmer, promoted; R. A. Moore, killed at Chickamauga; F. R. Wells.

Total enrolled, 150; killed and died of wounds, 30; died of disease, 18; total killed and wounded, 83 up to March 1, 1865.

Company H, Panola Vindicators, mustered into State army April 27, 1861, at Panola.

Captains—George P. Foote, appointed Adjutant-General, Brigade Staff, May 1, 1862; Frank W. Middleton, died of wounds at Gettysburg; Jesse C. Wright.

First Lieutenants—John C. Fiser, appointed Adjutant; Robert H. Taylor, to reorganization; Frank W. Middleton, promoted; Jesse C. Wright, promoted; John H. Jolly, wounded at Gettysburg.

Second Lieutenants—Frank W. Middleton, promoted; Jesse C. Wright, promoted; John H. Jolly, promoted; James L. Kuykendall, wounded at Gettysburg.

Third Lieutenants—Green R. Watkins, resigned; John H. Jolly, promoted; James C. Kuykendall, promoted; John M. Shuford, appointed Adjutant Fourteenth Regiment.

Company I, Pettus Rifles, mustered into State army April 23, 1861, at Cockrum.

Captains—Marmaduke Bell, resigned; Edward W. Upshaw, elected Major at reorganization; Samuel C. Russworm, wounded at Chickamauga; Richard H. Cooper.

First Lieutenants—Thomas J. Owen, resigned; Samuel C. Russworm, promoted; Richard H. Cooper.

Second Lieutenants—Henry Flowers, resigned; William I. Bateman, to reorganization; John W. Lindley.

Third Lieutenants—Hannibal H. Stevens, resigned; Thomas J. Duncan, to reorganization; John R. Cason.

Total enrolled, 149; killed and wounded, 13; died of disease, 20; discharged for disability and wounds, 31; captured, 21.

Company K, Magnolia Guards, mustered into State service April 23, 1861, at Sarepta.

Captains—John W. Lyles, elected Major; William L. Duff, promoted Major; Thomas J. Williams, resigned; W. A. Everett.

First Lieutenants—Henry L. Duncan, resigned; Marcus D. L. Stephens, promoted to Captain, P. A. C. S.; T. J. Williams, promoted; Archibald T. Roane, resigned; W. A. Everett, promoted; J. M. Frazier.

Second Lieutenants—M. D. L. Stephens, T. J. Williams, A. T. Roane, G. W. Price, disabled; W. A. Everett, J. M. Frazier, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—William L. Duff, Joseph A. Hartin, George W. Price, Ezekiel P. Miller, killed at Fredericksburg; William A. Everett, John M. Frazier, promoted.

Total enrolled, 167; killed and died of wounds, 22; died of disease, 35; discharged for disability and wounds, 27; total killed and wounded, 73; captured, 24. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

The above companies were assembled at Corinth and assigned to the Seventeenth Regiment, of which the officers were elected June 4-6, 1861. The regiment was mustered into the service of the Confederate States

June 7, at Corinth. June 11 they left there for Virginia and arrived at Manassas Junction June 17.

The Seventeenth and Eighteenth were first brigaded with the Fifth South Carolina, under the command of D. R. Jones, in Beauregard's army, and were under artillery fire near Blackburn's Ford, of Bull Run, when the first attack was made by the Federals July 18. For the battle which Beauregard planned for July 21 this brigade was ordered to cross Bull Run and move toward Centerville. After the Federal attack on the left flank they were ordered back across the run, in which movement they were under heavy artillery fire. Later in the day they again crossed the creek and advanced up Rocky Run toward the Federal encampment, co-operating with Longstreet and Early. In the charge that was made they found the ground impassable and the artillery fire so severe that a retreat was ordered. This demonstration was the movement that so demoralized the retreating Federal army with rumors of being cut off at Centerville. The Seventeenth lost 2 killed and 10 wounded.

From August 13, 1861, to March 4, 1862, the regiment was posted at or near Leesburg, Virginia.

On October 21st the Seventeenth, having been advanced near the Potomac on account of threatened activity of the enemy, was called into the battle of Ball's Bluff, taking position in the battle line between the Eighth Virginia and Eighteenth Mississippi after the fall of Colonel Burt. Colonel Featherston took command of the two Mississippi regiments, which alone, the Virginians having exhausted their ammunition, marched forward, firing, capturing two cannon and driving the enemy behind a bluff and in the river. The surrender was made to Colonel Featherston, and about 300 officers and men were marched back as prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel McGuirk was left with a detachment on the field, that secured about 200 more prisoners. Upshaw's company and Fletcher's of the Thirteenth were with the Virginia regiment in its last charge, capturing another cannon. The brunt of the Federal attack fell first upon Captain Duff's command, detached on picket duty at Big Spring, having performed that duty at various posts on or near the Potomac since August 24. The loss of the entire regiment was 2 killed and 9 wounded.

The Seventeenth was assigned to the Mississippi brigade ordered organized under Gen. Charles Clark, and commanded by Gen. Richard Griffith after December, 1861. Colonel Featherston was subsequently promoted to Brigadier-General to command another Mississippi brigade, and W. D. Holder was made Colonel of the Seventeenth. In March, 1862, they moved to Culpepper and thence to Yorktown, falling back from there to Richmond in May.

They were in Magruder's division in the seven days' battle before Richmond, and were first in action on June 29, on the railroad near Savage Station, where General Griffith was mortally wounded. Magruder sent the Seventeenth and Twenty-first to the support of McLaws,

and about sundown they attacked effectively and "checked the enemy by their steadiness and unerring fire." At Malvern Hill, July 1, about six in the evening, they made a desperate charge upon the Federal line, under a terrible fire of shell, grape, canister and Minie balls, but without success. Colonel Holder was wounded and Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser took command. Captain Moreland acting as Major and Captain Govan as field officer. Disdaining to retreat in sight of the foe the Thirteenth lay down in the position they had gained and remained there until dark.

In the two battles the regiment lost 15 killed and 92 wounded.

At Malvern Hill, June 27, Capt. George P. Foote, of this regiment, Adjutant-General of Featherston's brigade, was killed while gallantly leading one of the regiments in the charge far in advance of the main line.

When Lee advanced into Maryland they crossed the Potomac at Leesburg, General Barksdale in command of the brigade. With McLaw's division they co-operated with Jackson's corps in the movement against Harper's Ferry, the task of McLaws being the capture of the Federal garrison in fortified camp on the Maryland Heights. They scaled the mountain September 12 and 13, with some active fighting, but the enemy escaped. General Kershaw said that the enemy seemed to take flight after one of Fiser's companies had delivered a volley among the sharpshooters in the rocks above them. Then being ordered to Brownsville, they did not reach the battlefield of Sharpsburg on the 17th until after the battle had been a few hours in progress. Such had been the efforts of the long march with little food that the regiment carried only 270 officers and men into the fight. The casualties were 10 killed, 77 wounded, 2 missing. Lieut.-Col. John C. Fiser was conspicuous for gallantry in command of the regiment, which shared in the brilliant advance that drove the enemy from the woods in their front, beyond which the Seventeenth and Twenty-first pursued until they were in danger of capture.

In this campaign they forded the Potomac four times, the last time on their way to Martinsburg. They reached Fredericksburg in the latter part of November and remained until June 3, 1863.

The Seventeenth and three companies of the Eighteenth and ten sharpshooters from the Thirteenth were on guard at the river bank in Fredericksburg when the Federal engineers began the building of a pontoon bridge at 2 o'clock in the morning, December 11, 1862. Posted in rifle pits, cellars and behind any available shelter, the Mississippians kept up such a stinging fire that they defeated every attempt to complete the bridges for twelve hours, until the Federal artillery across the river was so concentrated upon them that they were compelled to retire into the town, whence, after some street fighting, they were ordered to the stone wall below Marye's hill, and thence to their brigade position on the right of the line of defense. Colonel Fiser commanded the left of his line, Captain A. R. Govan the right. Colonel Fiser gave honorable mention to Captain Govan and Lieut. Wm. Ratliff, Lieut. W. R. Oursler, Lieut. G. E. Thurmond, Lieut. Philip Sweeny, Capt. G. R. Cherry,

Captains Pulliam and Middleton and Lieuts. W. H. Patton and J. W. Lindley and their commands, and William C. Nelson and C. H. Johnson, couriers. The distinguished service of the regiment was specially mentioned in the report of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Among the wounded were Lieuts. Jonas B. Clayton and E. V. Miller, the latter mortally. The regiment had 9 killed, 40 wounded and 35 captured.

May 1, 1863, when Hooker's army had crossed the rivers above them and was advancing to Chancellorsville, Barksdale's brigade was covering a picket line of four miles near Fredericksburg. When the enemy opposite appeared to be leaving they were started on the march for Chancellorsville. But it soon appeared that Federal troops that had crossed the river were advancing on Fredericksburg and they returned to their lines. In addition to this attack, a Federal force began crossing the river in their front May 2. Barksdale had a front of three miles to defend with his single brigade and a few batteries of artillery. The Seventeenth was posted in front of Lee's hill, with the Thirteenth further to the right. On the 3d a grand assault was made by the Federal columns, in overwhelming force. Marye's hill was taken and the Seventeenth fell back to the crest of Lee's hill, and with the aid of two batteries checked the Federal advance and saved the brigade from being cut off. Next day the Federal forces retired across the river and Barksdale's brigade again occupied the town. The regiment lost 10 killed and 70 wounded.

At Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863, the Seventeenth, in Barksdale's brigade of McLaws' division, fought in the battle against the south wing of the Federal army. At six in the evening, when Sickles yet held the peach orchard after a stubborn fight, McLaws ordered an assault, and the storming columns of Barksdale and Wofford, "yelling like demons, black with smoke and lusting for hand-to-hand conflict, soon opened a gap in the line of blue. The Federals fell back toward and across Plum Run, toward the base of Round Top, and the onslaught continued. "Barksdale, conspicuous on horseback, led his Southern riflemen, who singlehanded had barred the passage of the whole Federal army at Fredericksburg, right into the hostile masses, where he fell mortally wounded, and whence the remnants of his gallant troops cut their way back with difficulty through the enveloping masses of blue infantry." (Battine's "Crisis of the Confederacy.") Barksdale's loss in killed and wounded was the heaviest of any brigade in Longstreet's corps and the heaviest of any in Lee's army except two North Carolina brigades and Davis' Mississippi brigade. The heaviest loss in the brigade was by the Seventeenth, 40 killed and 160 wounded. When the army retreated Surgeon F. W. Patterson, of the Seventeenth, was left in charge of the severely wounded of McLaws' division, in field hospital, and with him Assistant Surgeon R. L. Knox and Chaplain William B. Owen. Seventy-four of the wounded were of the Seventeenth.

After the return to Virginia the regiment was in camp near Hanover Junction until September 12, when they took the cars for Georgia.

After a long and tedious journey by rail they reached Ringgold during the battle of Chickamauga, and marched in the night of September 19th to the field, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser. They shared in the hard fighting of the brigade in Longstreet's wing of the army, aiding in breaking the right wing of Rosecrans's army and taking the Snodgrass hill. The casualties were 12 killed, 75 wounded. Capt. A. R. Govan, in command of the regiment, lost a leg; Capt. S. C. Rurwurm, acting Major, was slightly wounded; Lieut. W. H. Williams was killed, and Lieuts. R. F. Burk, James M. Crump, W. S. Pratt, R. H. Cooper, and Captain Cochran were wounded.

After this battle they advanced to the line of siege at Chattanooga, and on November 4, with Longstreet's command, left the base of Lookout Mountain for the march to Knoxville, crossed the Tennessee River at Loudon on the 15th, skirmished at Campbell's Station 16th, on the extreme right of the line of battle, after which began the siege of Knoxville. When Longstreet and McLaws were discussing the advisability of an assault to satisfy Bragg's demand for a battle, McLaws said some of his best officers were opposed to it, but Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser and Lieutenant-Colonel Holt (Tenth Georgia) "were of the opinion they could take the work and I would put them at it if an assault should be made." General Humphreys, who was in command of the assaulting column, reported that he put the Thirteenth and Seventeenth in the lead, under McElroy and Fiser, followed by three Georgia regiments, all in column of regiments, and directed against the southwest salient of the fort. After getting through a tangled abatis for about 150 yards, comparatively open ground was reached, and a rushing charge was made, until the column was arrested by a deep and wide ditch, fringed with a network of wire, beyond which was an icy parapet ten or twelve feet high. The Mississippians went into the ditch and clambered up the parapet in the face of hand grenades, sticks of wood, axes and everything available from the Federals in front and a heavy fire of artillery and sharpshooters from another angle of the fort. "The intrepidity and dauntless efforts of the enemy, the absence of ladders, fascines, etc., and the strength of the works rendered every effort to escalate them unavailing. Those that succeeded in climbing up the parapet to the crest were shot down and rolling back dragged all below them into the ditch. Colonel McElroy and five other officers were killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser and eight other officers wounded. The whole column was thrown into confusion and compelled to retire. The Thirteenth and Seventeenth Regiments rallied behind the pickets and formed, losing in the assault 140 men killed, wounded and missing." (Humphreys.) General McLaws wrote in his report that Fiser, who lost an arm, was conspicuous, as on all occasions, for his brilliant courage; that Captain Cherry, wounded in the assault, was also greatly distinguished, and Captain Wright and Lieutenant Greene exhibited the highest qualities of a soldier in rallying the shattered regiment.

The regiment left Knoxville on the night of December 4, marched and countermarched through Bean's Station, made an expedition to

Clinch Mountain Gap, and passed the winter in East Tennessee amid great hardships. Being moved to Virginia in the spring, they were at Gordonsville until May 4, when the corps was put in motion to support General Lee on the Rappahannock. The brigade was in the lead of the corps as it came into battle in the Wilderness, May 6, and checked the triumph of Grant's army, turning the day from defeat to victory. They were again in the nick of time a few days later at Spottsylvania Courthouse. Again they, with Kershaw's division, had the duty to make the junction with Hoke on the Cold Harbor line, and defeat the furious assaults made by Grant to improve his last chance to isolate Lee's army. Again, they crossed the James on a pontoon bridge in time to save the lines at Petersburg, where they were in battle June 19. During the siege they were on duty before Richmond, but in August, September and October they were with Early in the Shenandoah valley, fighting at Berryville September 3 and at Cedar Creek (or Bethel Grove) October 19. Returns in August and November, 1864, show Capt. Jesse C. Cochran in command.

What remained of the regiment marched through Richmond May 1-2, and began the march to Appomattox, where the remnant was surrendered April 9, under the command of Lieutenant Benjamin George. Captain Gwin R. Cherry was in command of the brigade.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.

Colonels—E. R. Burt, died of wounds at Leesburg; Thomas M. Griffin, wounded at Gettysburg, retired November 18, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Thomas M. Griffin, elected Colonel December 1, 1861; Walter G. Kearney, resigned April, 1862; William H. Luse, captured at Gettysburg.

Majors—John W. Balfour, resigned; E. G. Henry, to reorganization; James C. Campbell, killed at Chancellorsville; George B. Gerald, wounded at Cedar Creek.

Quartermasters—James Meek, resigned; P. M. Doherty, promoted to brigade staff; Fountaine Barksdale, killed at Wilderness.

Commissaries—Henry Christinas, resigned; W. W. Rucker, resigned; Thomas F. Lennard, transferred.

Adjutants—S. T. Nicholson, resigned; O. E. Stuart, killed at Chancellorsville; D. T. Goodloe, lost right arm at Gettysburg; O. E. Finley, wounded.

Surgeons—James M. Holloway, transferred; P. H. Griffin.

Assistant Surgeons—B. B. Barnett, T. D. Merritt.

Sergeants-Major—M. R. Campbell, promoted Adjutant Forty-eighth and killed at Gettysburg; W. H. Battley, killed at Gettysburg; Tim E. Cooper.

Chaplain—J. A. Hackett.

Company A, Confederate Rifles, mustered into State army at Brandon April 12, 1861.

Captains—Joseph M. Jayne, promoted as Colonel Forty-eighth Regiment, January 23, 1863; William Ratliff.

First Lieutenants—H. M. Parker, to reorganization; William Ratliff, promoted; Quit D. Finley.

Second Lieutenants—William P. Maxey, to reorganization; Nathaniel W. Smith, died in hospital; Quit D. Finley, promoted; Oscar E. Finley, appointed Adjutant.

Third Lieutenants—Nathaniel W. Smith, Quit D. Finley, Oscar E. Finley, promoted; William D. Hicks.

Total enrolled, 131; killed and died of wounds, 22; died of disease, 19; discharged for disability and wounds, 35; on roll February, 1865, 38.

Company B, Benton Rifles, Yazoo County, mustered into State army April 27, 1861, at Benton.

Captains—William H. Luse, elected Lieutenant-Colonel at reorganization; Hugh Rees Vaughan, wounded at Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, died; Cyrus N. Brown.

First Lieutenants—James H. Burrus, to reorganization; Robert A. Garner, resigned on disability; Cyrus N. Brown, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—James H. McCann, to reorganization; Prentiss Swayze, resigned on disability; Sol W. Swayze, captured.

Third Lieutenants—Stephen D. Heard, resigned; R. A. Garner, promoted; Sol. W. Swayze, promoted; John F. West.

Total enrolled, 107; killed and died of wounds, 8; died of disease, 8; discharged for disability and wounds, 16; captured, 11; roll February 1865, 33.

Company C, Confederates, mustered into State army at Canton April 22, 1861.

Captains—O. R. Singleton, elected to Congress November, 1861; Eli G. Henry, killed at Malvern Hill; Benjamin F. Cassell, killed at Gettysburg; Wiley G. Johnson, captured at Berryville.

First Lieutenants—E. G. Henry, promoted; Hugh Love, promoted Captain Ninth Regiment; B. F. Cassell, elected Captain; W. G. Johnson, elected Captain; T. H. Griffin, lost leg at Gettysburg; G. S. Covert.

Second Lieutenants—A. P. Hill, elected Captain Company G; Hugh Love, promoted; C. Adams, to reorganization; W. G. Johnson, promoted; W. J. McKie, died of wounds at Fredericksburg; T. H. Griffin, promoted; R. C. Brown, died.

Third Lieutenants—O. A. Luckett, resigned; B. F. Cassell, elected First; D. J. Nickols, W. J. McKie, T. H. Griffin, R. C. Brown, G. S. Covert, promoted.

Total enrolled, 190; killed and died of wounds, 31; died of disease, 25; discharged for wounds or disability, 50; captured, 47; roll in March, 1865, 41.

Company D, Hamer Rifles, Yazoo City, mustered into State army at Yazoo City April 19, 1861.

Captains—Clarence F. Hamer, resigned; Ferdinand Bostick, killed at Malvern Hill; William F. Hubbard.

First Lieutenants—George B. Wilkinson, resigned; Henry C. Tyler, resigned; Ferdinand Bostick, promoted; William F. Hubbard, promoted; Howard Hines, promoted; Michael O'Mara, resigned; John W. Gower.

Second Lieutenants—Henry C. Tyler, promoted; Ferdinand Bostick, promoted; William F. Hubbard, promoted; Howard Hynes, resigned; M. O'Mara, promoted; Fountaine Barksdale, promoted Captain Quar-master; Carter Jenkins, wounded at Chickamauga, died; Gower, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—Bostick, promoted; Hubbard, promoted; Arthur F. Geary, resigned; Barksdale, promoted; H. P. Garrison, wounded at Fredericksburg, died; Gower, promoted.

Total enrolled, 160; killed and died of wounds, 29; died of disease, 14; discharged for wounds and disability, 46; captured, 12; roll in March, 1865, 36.

Company E, Mississippi College Rifles, mustered into State army at Clinton April 20, 1861.

Captains—Johnson W. Welborn, to March, 1862; William H. Lewis, wounded October 19, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Cuddy Thomas, resigned on disability; William H. Lewis, elected Captain; Joseph Buckles.

Second Lieutenants—John H. York, mortally wounded at First Manassas; William H. Lewis, promoted; Joseph Buckles, promoted; Stephen C. Granberry.

Third Lieutenants—Joseph Buckles, promoted; Jasper J. Green, resigned on disability; Philip O. Roberts, killed at Chickamauga.

Total enrolled, 138; killed and died of wounds, 15; died of disease, 9; discharged for wounds or disability, 29; captured, 32; on roll March, 1865, 35.

Company F, McClung Rifles, Yazoo County, mustered in State army at Deasonville April 27, 1861.

Captains—George Bruce Gerald, promoted as Major; Norman L. McDuffie, killed at Gettysburg; Robert J. Martin, resigned.

First Lieutenants—Robert Day, Jr., resigned; Chris R. Henderson, to reorganization; McDuffie, promoted; Daniel Henderson, killed at Gettysburg; John L. Moore, wounded.

Second Lieutenants—Chris R. Henderson, promoted; James D. Fort, killed at Fredericksburg; Martin, promoted; William R. Lee.

Third Lieutenants—James D. Fort, promoted; William Anderson, to reorganization; Joseph Deason, resigned; William Ellison, killed at Sharpsburg; Henderson, promoted; Moore, promoted; H. Burton Hall, killed at Wilderness.

Total enrolled, 108; killed and died of wounds, 21; died of disease, 17; discharged for disability and wounds, 15; captured, 5; on roll February, 1865, 33.

Company G, Camden Rifles, Madison County, mustered into State army at Camden April 29, 1861.

Captains—Adam McWillie, killed at first Manassas; Albert P. Hill, resigned; Joseph M. Adams, retired August, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Gustavus A. Gibson, resigned; Milas M. Cooper, to reorganization; Joseph B. Barnett, killed at Malvern Hill; William B. Stinson, retired.

Second Lieutenants—Ebenezer Young, resigned; John C. Russell, resigned; Willis L. Maxwell, to reorganization; Josiah A. Smith, resigned; Gustavus A. Gibson, killed at Gettysburg; Jesse M. Holliday.

Third Lieutenants—Robert Simpson, resigned; Maxwell, promoted; A. Purviance, to reorganization; Stinson, promoted; Holliday, promoted; Robert D. Patton, dropped; Andrew G. Semmes.

Total enrolled, 122; killed and died of wounds, 23; died of disease, 16; discharged for disability and wounds, 24; captured, 44; on roll February, 1865, 28.

Company H, Brown Rebels, mustered in State service April 29, 1861, at Ferry's Depot.

Captains—Albert G. Brown, elected Confederate States Senator, resigned October, 1861; John F. Rimes, to reorganization; Robert Y. Brown, promoted Major Sixth Cavalry June, 1864.

First Lieutenants—John F. Rimes, promoted; Robert Y. Brown, promoted; Charles A. Hester, promoted Captain in Lay's Regiment April, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—Willard H. Searcy, killed at first Manassas; Thomas H. Williams, to reorganization; John C. Thigpen.

Third Lieutenants—Simeon Wise, resigned; Andrew T. Wolfe, to reorganization; Robert P. Crosland.

Total enrolled, 135; killed and died of wounds, 18; died of disease, 11; discharged for disability and wounds, 27; captured, 45; on roll February, 1865, 30.

Company I, Beauregard Rifles, mustered in State army at Vernon, Madison County, April 18, 1861.

Captains—John N. Balfour, elected Major; Walter C. Kearney, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; J. Thomas England, to reorganization; Samuel D. Robertson, retired July, 1864; Samuel T. Birdsong.

First Lieutenants—Kearney, promoted; Robertson, promoted; J. Thomas England, resigned; Birdsong, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—S. Tim Nicholson, promoted Adjutant; J. M. Wiles, to reorganization; Birdsong, promoted; James J. Cowan.

Third Lieutenants—J. T. England, promoted Captain; Robert Petway, to reorganization; William P. Dewes.

Total enrolled, 146; killed and died of wounds, 17; died of disease, 19; discharged account of wounds and disability, 32; captured, 35; on roll February, 1865, 35.

Company K, Burt Rifles, mustered in State army at Jackson April 22, 1861.

Captains—E. R. Burt, elected Colonel; Edward Fontaine, appointed Chief of Ordnance for Mississippi; James C. Campbell, promoted Major; Joseph F. Sessions, elected at reorganization.

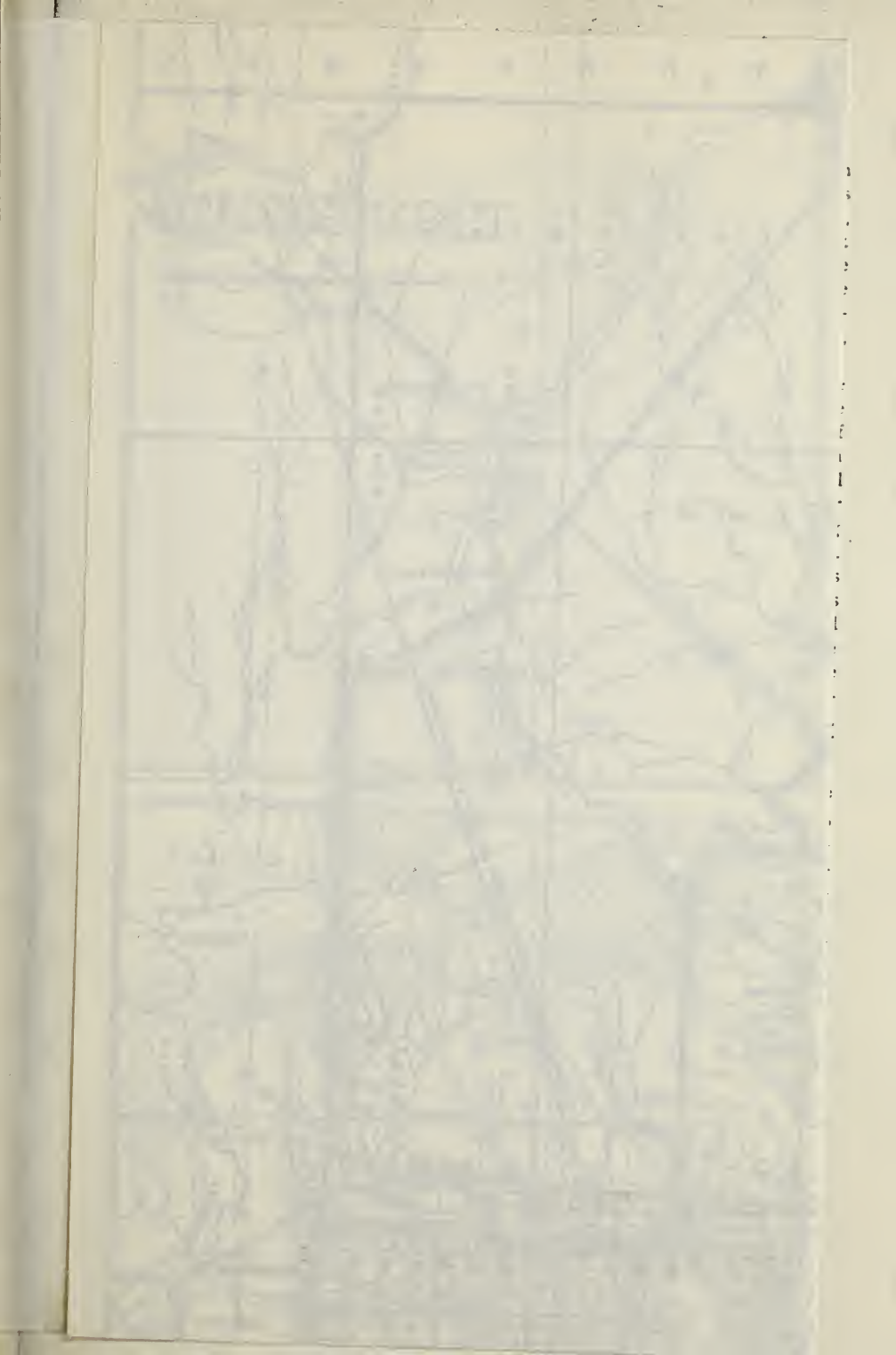
First Lieutenants—John B. Fearn, wounded at Leesburg, disabled; Armstead Burt, resigned, continued as private and lost right arm at Berryville; Matthew T. Patton, wounded at Sharpsburg, disabled; William Baskin.

Second Lieutenants—Campbell, promoted; William G. Yerger, to reorganization; Patton, promoted; Baskin, promoted; James B. Clarke.

Third Lieutenants—Hugh D. McLaurin, wounded at first Manassas; Sessions, promoted; Clarke, promoted; Cass Oldenburg, wounded at Wilderness.

Total enrolled, 175; killed and missing, 25; wounded, 66; discharged and retired, 45; captured, 35; on roll February, 1865, 33. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

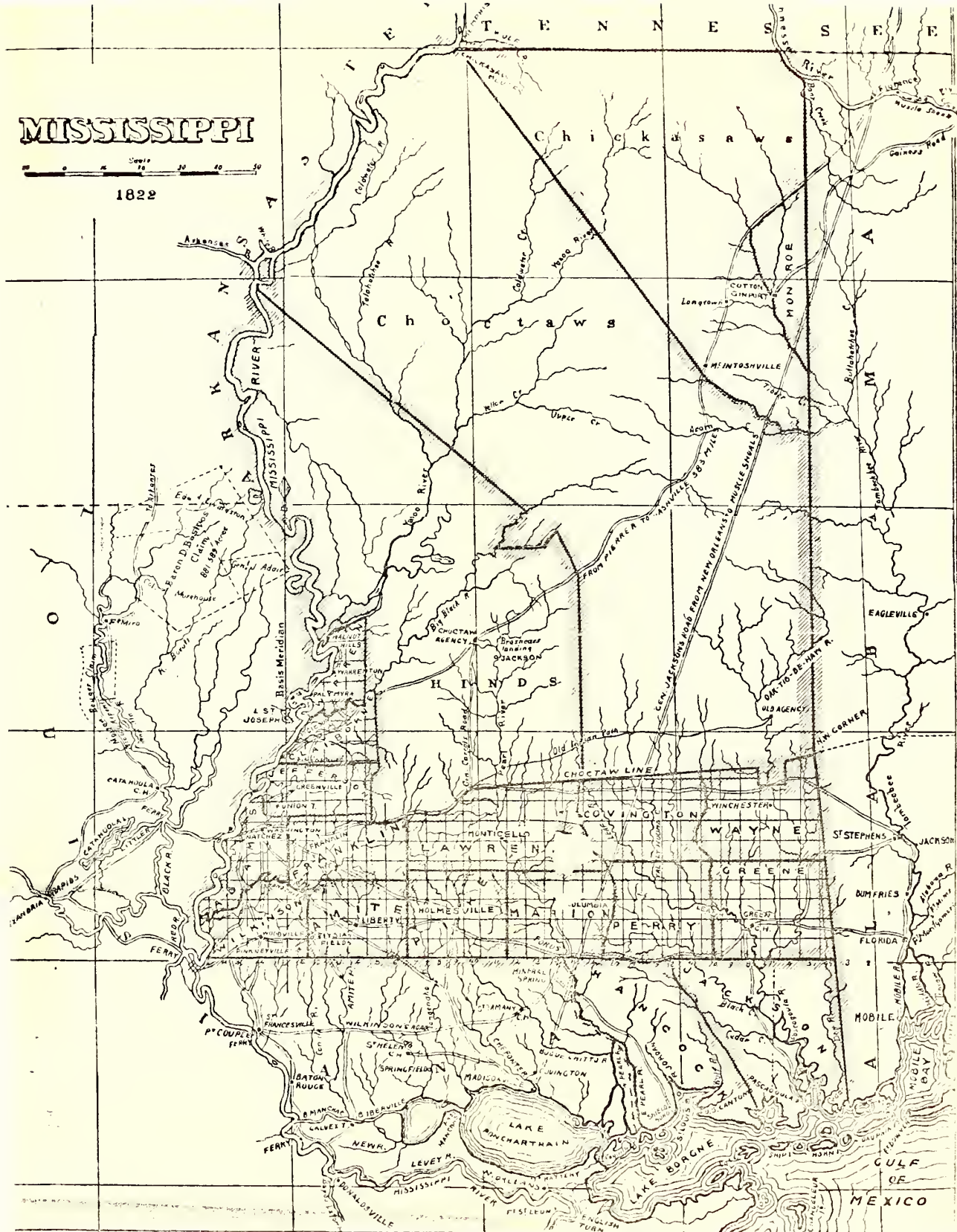
These companies were enlisted for one year in the service of the Confederate States and organized in the Eighteenth Regiment, under the direction of Gen. J. L. Alcorn, June 7, 1861. They started to Virginia June 10, arrived at Camp Walker near Manassas Junction on the 18th, and were brigaded with the Seventeenth Mississippi and Fifth South Carolina under Gen. D. R. Jones, which brigade was posted on the extreme right of the army at Bull Run. They were near McLean's ford when the first attack was made by the Federal army July 18. For the battle which Beauregard planned for 21 July this brigade was ordered to cross Bull Run and support General Ewell's attack upon Centerville. They crossed the ford early in the morning and confronted a force of the enemy, when the advance of the right wing was countermanded, and the brigade was ordered back. In retiring they were exposed to a dangerous artillery fire. Later in the day they advanced on the enemy up Rocky run, co-operating with Longstreet and Early. In attempting a charge over ground with unexpected difficulties under a murderous artillery fire the Eighteenth was compelled to retire, with the exception of Company H. Captain Fontaine and his men were particularly praised for their tenacity by General Jones, who also mentioned the valuable assistance of Colonel White and Mr. Davis, independent volunteers accompanying the Mississippi regiments. Colonel Burt reported: "Among the killed was Captain Adam McWillie of the Camden Rifles, a gallant soldier of the Mexican war, having fought bravely at Monterey and Buena Vista. He was killed by a canister shot while endeavoring to rally his command. Lieutenant Seary was killed on the field while making the charge. Lieutenant York was badly wounded at the same



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time. Lieutenant McLaurin was seriously wounded by the explosion of a shell. Six privates were killed and twenty-one wounded. This was the part of the battle toward Centerville, coming late in the day, when the Federal army was falling back from its defeat in another part of the field, that produced such a prodigious panic. Soon after this the Thirteenth Mississippi was substituted for Jenkins' regiment, and the brigade, under the command of Gen. N. G. Evans, was marched to Leesburg, where they held the extreme left of Beauregard's army until March, 1862, within which time fell the battle of Leesburg or Ball's Bluff.

In the battle of Leesburg Welborn's and Campbell's companies were first in battle, as part of a detachment, after which the remainder of the regiment marched to the scene of conflict. Colonel Burt, Auditor of the State, fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading the charge upon the Federal battery, and the command fell upon Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin. Reinforced by the Seventeenth the two regiments, under Colonel W. S. Featherston, drove the enemy into the river, capturing several hundred prisoners. Among the wounded were Captain A. P. Hill, Lieutenant Fearn and Captain Welborn. Lieut. F. Bostick was killed. Major Henry ably commanded a detachment of the companies of Luse and Kearney, who were joined by Welborn and Campbell, and Fletcher of the Thirteenth. The casualties of the regiment were 32 killed and 63 wounded, a loss that speaks eloquently for its prominence in this little battle, which was at the time a famous event. The aggregate Confederate strength was only about 1,700, which would be about 500 to the regiment. On that estimate the regiment sustained a loss of about twenty per cent.

Near the close of 1861 the Twenty-first Regiment was added to the brigade and General Griffith took command December 21st. In March, 1862, they joined the main army at Rapidan Station, and were soon transferred to the Peninsula, where the regiment was reorganized and re-enlisted for two years April 26, 1862. They began the retreat from the Yorktown line during the night of May 3.

In the seven days' campaign before Richmond they reached the field of Savage Station, where Griffith fell, after dark, and slept upon the battlefield. At Malvern Hill, July 1, they had part in the desperate attack made by the brigade a little before dark upon the steadfast and strongly posted line of Federal infantry and artillery. Here Colonel Griffin was wounded and Lieutenant-Colonel Luse took command. The men held the position they gained and resolutely returned the enemy's fire, though they lost more than a third of their number, Luse reported: He praised the conduct of Capt. E. G. Henry, acting Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. F. Bostick, acting Major, both of whom were mortally wounded; Sergeant Smith, color bearer, wounded; Sergeant Goodloe and Privates Cooper, Green, Berry, Tyler and Corporal Huston. The loss of the regiment was 16 killed and 116 wounded.

They did not leave Richmond until the final evacuation of the Peninsula by McClellan, and then took up the line of march for Maryland.

With McLaw's division they co-operated with Jackson's corps in the movement against Harper's Ferry, the task of McLaws being the capture of the Federal garrison in fortified camp on the Maryland Heights. They scaled the mountain September 12 and 13, with some active fighting, but the enemy escaped. Being ordered thence to Brownsville, they did not reach the field of Sharpsburg until after the battle had been a few hours in progress. The men were worn out with hunger and night marching, and only 186 officers and men went into the battle. The loss was 11 killed and 69 wounded. Major Campbell, commanding the regiment, was seriously wounded while nobly leading his men. Lieut.-Col. Luse and Colonel Humphreys reached the field just as the battle was closing and their presence cheered and animated the whole brigade.

After the return to Virginia the regiment rested and recruited at Winchester until November, when it marched to Fredericksburg.

The Eighteenth, with the Seventeenth, were mentioned in the official report of General Lee for gallant conduct at the battle of Fredericksburg December 11, 1862. At an early hour the Eighteenth, Seventeenth and ten men from the Thirteenth, said General McLaws, "were all the troops actually engaged in defending the crossings in front of the city. More troops were offered but the positions were such that but the number already there could be employed. . . . Lieutenant-Colonel Luse with his regiment, who occupied the river bank below the town, drove back the enemy in their first attempt to cross the river and kept them in check until about 3:30." Luse had but seven companies of the regiment at the lower position, three companies, A, I and K, under Lieutenant William Ratilff, being engaged in the same duty in the town, with the Seventeenth Regiment. The work of preventing the laying of a pontoon bridge, where Colonel Luse was posted, near the mouth of Deep Run, was done mainly by three companies of sharpshooters, four companies being held in reserve. When the crossing was effected at sundown Captain Cassell's company had a slight skirmish before it was withdrawn. The regiment lost 5 killed and 27 wounded.

The brigade remained in Fredericksburg during the winter and picketed the river.

At the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign, which was begun by the crossing of the Rappahannock, without resistance, by several columns of the Federal army, Barksdale's brigade was stationed at Marye's hill, with twelve companies along the river in front. No battle was expected at Fredericksburg, and most of the brigade, including the Eighteenth, had started to join the main army toward Chancellorsville, when the approach of Sedgwick's corps compelled them to turn back. Barksdale occupied with his brigade a line of three miles, the Eighteenth being posted behind the stone wall at Marye's house, famous as the decisive point in the Federal defeat in December. After two attacks were made upon the line, on the morning of May 3, and repulsed a grand assault was made along the whole Confederate line. General Howe, of Sedgwick's corps, reported that "Neill's and Grant's columns were moved to

assault on our right the main works on Marye's hill. I at once brought all the division artillery to bear upon the works on those heights, and advanced the column led by Colonel Seaver to make an assault on our left of the same work. Neill's column charged and successfully carried the strong covered way leading from the first work on Marye's heights to Hazel Run." Each of these three columns included three or four regiments, eleven in all. General Early reported that the receiving of a flag of truce by Colonel Griffin revealed the weakness of his line, and brought on the assault, but it does not appear from the Federal reports that such an incident had or would have had any particular bearing. Marye's hill was defended by one small regiment, three companies of the Twenty-first and one battery of the Washington artillery, a famous veteran organization, which lost its four guns. "A more heroic struggle was never made by a mere handful of men against overwhelming odds," Barksdale reported. After being driven from their position a part of the Eighteenth and other regiments rallied on the heights and made a spirited resistance, but could not contend against the odds. The loss of the Eighteenth was 25 killed, 43 wounded and nearly the entire regiment was captured.

The regiment fought at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the evening of July 2, 1863, in Barksdale's brigade, at the peach orchard on the Emmitsburg road south of the town. At six in the evening, when Sickles still held the orchard after a terrific fight, McLaws ordered an assault, and soon "out of the circle of fire which surrounded the post on the south and west emerged the storming columns of Wofford's Georgians and Barksdale's Mississippi brigade. Yelling like demons, black with smoke and lusting for hand-to-hand conflict, the enveloping mass of Confederates rushed the enclosures and speedily gained possession of them. . . . and a great gap was opened in the Federal line." . . . Wofford and Barksdale handled their troops in masterly fashion and turned at once against the flanks of the Federal lines. When the Federals fell back across Plum Run the wheat field became the arena of a desperate struggle. "Barksdale, conspicuous on horseback, led his Southern riflemen, who singlehanded had barred the passage of the whole Federal army at Fredericksburg, right into the hostile masses, where he fell mortally wounded, and whence the remnants of his gallant troops cut their way back with difficulty through the enveloping masses of Blue infantry." (Battine's "Crisis of the Confederacy.") Barksdale's loss in killed and wounded was the heaviest of any brigade in Longstreet's corps, and the heaviest of any in Lee's army, except two North Carolina brigades and Davis' Mississippi brigade. The loss of the Eighteenth was 18 killed, 82 wounded. When the army retreated 31 wounded were left at Gettysburg with Assistant Surgeon C. H. Brown.

After the return to Virginia Humphreys' brigade was in the movement of Longstreet's corps by rail to North Georgia, by way of Richmond and South Carolina. They arrived at Ringgold after the battle of Chickamauga was begun and arrived on the field on the morning of September

20, after a night march. Going into battle in support of Hood's division, which broke the line of Rosecrans's army, they displayed in the west the same effectiveness that had characterized them in Virginia. Their final assault was made at Snodgrass hill, the key of the battlefield, which they aided in winning. The Eighteenth, Capt. J. M. Adams commanding, had Lieut. P. O. Roberts killed, Lieutenants C. Jenkins, W. Lee and C. A. Hoster and six others wounded.

Following Rosecrans' army to Chattanooga, they were in line there until they left the base of Lookout Mountain November 4, for the Knoxville campaign. At Knoxville they were not in the assault of November 29, but they were active on the picket line. After spending the winter in East Tennessee, they returned to Virginia.

The regiment reached Gordonsville April 18, 1864, rested until May 4, and then started with Longstreet for the Wilderness, arriving on the field May 6, just in time, with Kershaw's division, to relieve Davis' Mississippi brigade. Coming into the fight the Eighteenth Regiment led the whole of Longstreet's corps, deploying under a murderous fire, and by its promptness and firmness contributing to check the disorder in the ranks of our troops and the victorious advance of Grant's troops which at that moment promised to sweep everything before it. In the battles of May 6-8 the regiment had 11 killed, 74 wounded, 18 missing. Captain W. H. Lewis was in command of the regiment.

From the Wilderness to Spottsylvania and round to Petersburg the regiment participated in every march, every battle and almost every skirmish that marked that wonderful campaign.

May 9 to June 24 there were 5 killed, and 24 wounded; among the killed being T. S. Hill, Ordnance Sergeant.

Being ordered to the valley about August 12, Humphreys' brigade joined General Early at Front Royal August 25 and aided in driving the Federal troops back to Harper's Ferry, thence retreated to Winchester, and from there marched to Berryville and fought in the battle of September 3, when the regiment had 6 killed, 15 wounded, 25 missing. Major Gerald commanded the regiment and took command of the brigade when General Humphreys was wounded. The brigade returned to Winchester and was ordered to Richmond; reached Gordonsville and was ordered back to the valley; rejoined Early at Fort Republic and fought in the battle of Cedar Creek October 19, where the brigade, led by Major Gerald, was distinguished by the capture of a Federal battery. Later in the day the brigade shared in the general disaster, and Gerald and Capt. W. H. Lewis were among the wounded. Casualties of the regiment, 3 killed, 30 wounded, 23 missing. Retired to New Market, made one more advance down the valley and returned to Richmond November 18, taking position and building winter quarters on the Nine Mile road; moved from there December 23 to a position between the Darbytown and New Market roads, before Richmond, where they remained until the evacuation May 2, 1865. In the final returns at Appomattox Lieut. John W. Gower was in command of the remnant of the regiment.

When first organized the Eighteenth had 1,100 effective men. At the first battle of Manassas there were 800 in the ranks. At the first of March, 1865, there were 100 men and five officers present for duty. The regiment had then been engaged in sixteen pitched battles and innumerable skirmishes. In the spring of 1864, when the two years enlistment expired, the regiment and the whole brigade unanimously re-enlisted for "forty years or the war." Its patriotic devotion was again shown early in 1865 by submitting to consolidation and the loss of its old title and number. The entire brigade was commanded at the last by Col. William H. Fitzgerald, who surrendered 20 officers and 231 men.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.

Colonels—Christopher H. Mott, killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; L. Q. C. Lamar, disabled, resigned; Nathaniel H. Harris, promoted Brigadier-General January 20, 1864; Thomas J. Hardin, killed at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864; Richard W. Phipps.

Lieutenant-Colonels—L. Q. C. Lamar, promoted; N. H. Harris, promoted; W. G. Vaughn, disabled by wounds; T. J. Hardin, promoted; Richard W. Phipps, promoted; James H. Duncan.

Majors—Benjamin Alston, transferred to cavalry; John Mullins, transferred to cavalry, N. H. Harris, promoted; W. G. Vaughn, promoted; T. J. Hardin, promoted; Thomas R. Reading, resigned; Richard W. Phipps, promoted; James H. Duncan, promoted; Robert A. Dean, resigned.

Adjutants—A. R. Govan, promoted Captain B, Seventeenth Mississippi, killed September 20, 1863; Albert L. Peel, killed May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania; John H. McKie.

Surgeons—J. W. Smith, W. F. Hyer, R. H. Peel, J. W. Sharp.

Chaplains—T. L. Duke, ——— Morrison.

Company A, President Davis Guards, Noxubee County, mustered in at Macon 25 April, 1861.

Captains—J. M. Macon, mortally wounded May 5, 1862, Williamsburg; Charles M. Thomas, wounded and retired; I. Q. Perry, wounded and retired; Charles Burrage, wounded May 6, 1864, died; Charles Burrage.

First Lieutenants—Charles M. Thomas, promoted; I. Q. Perry, promoted; M. M. Lindsey, promoted Captain and Aide-de-Camp, staff of Major-General Wilcox; Charles Burrage, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—I. Q. Perry, promoted; M. M. Lindsey, promoted; Charles Burrage, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—I. Q. Perry, promoted; M. M. Lindsey, promoted; Charles Burrage, promoted.

Company B, Mott Guards, Lafayette County, mustered in May, 1861.
Captains—W. G. Martin, resigned; George Norris, wounded Frazier's Farm, June 30, 1862, died; — Gregory, killed; — Riley.

First Lieutenants—George Norris, promoted; — Gregory, promoted; — Riley, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—Martin, resigned; — Gregory, promoted; — Riley, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—Gregory, promoted; — Riley, promoted.

Company C—Warren Rifles, mustered in at Vicksburg May 8, 1861.
Captains—N. H. Harris, promoted; Thomas R. Reading, promoted; J. W. Smiley.

First Lieutenants—Thomas R. Reading, promoted; J. W. Smiley, promoted; William Hannon, resigned.

Second Lieutenants—Marion B. Harris, wounded Gaines' Mill, died; J. W. Smiley, promoted; William Hannon, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—J. W. Smiley, promoted; William Hannon, promoted.

Company D, Thomas Hinds Guards, Jefferson County, mustered in May 4, 1861.

Captains—Chesley H. Coffee, wounded at Williamsburg, resigned; William Schwing, wounded, retired; W. Stephens.

First Lieutenants—Robert Duncan, died; T. Hinds Burch, resigned; T. Jefferson Key, resigned; William Schwing, promoted; W. Stephens, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—T. Hinds Burch, promoted; T. J. Key, promoted; William Schwing, promoted; A. D. Geohegan, promoted; William Stephens, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—T. Hinds Burch, promoted; William Schwing, promoted; A. D. Geohegan, promoted; William Stephens, promoted.

Company E, McClung Riflemen, Lafayette County, mustered in 6 May, 1861.

Captains—J. W. C. Smith, promoted Surgeon; Lem R. Mullins, died; James H. Duncan, promoted; Columbus F. Jones.

First Lieutenants—Lem R. Mullins, promoted; James H. Duncan, promoted; C. F. Jones, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—James H. Duncan, promoted; C. F. Jones, promoted;

Third Lieutenants—James B. Cox; C. F. Jones, promoted; — Biggers, promoted.

Company F, Avant Southrons, Lafayette County, mustered in 9 May, 1861.

Captains—W. G. Vaughan, promoted Major; R. H. Phipps, promoted Major.

First Lieutenants—R. W. Phipps, promoted; A. T. Owen, promoted Captain A. C. S.

Second Lieutenants—A. T. Owen, promoted; — Burney.

Third Lieutenant—Burney.

Company G.

Captains—R. S. Abernathy, resigned; W. W. Lester, resigned.

First Lieutenant—W. W. Lester, promoted.

Second Lieutenant—Lester.

Company H, Salem Cavalry, mustered in at Salem March 9, 1861. (?)

Captains—James Hamer, resigned; — McKinzie, resigned; J. B. Wall, resigned; J. H. McKinzie.

First Lieutenants—McKinzie, promoted; J. B. Wall, promoted; J. H. McKinzie, promoted; William Wall.

Second Lieutenants—Moody, resigned; J. B. Wall, promoted; J. H. McKinzie, promoted; William Wall, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—J. B. Wall, promoted; J. H. McKinzie, promoted; William Wall, promoted.

Company I, of Marshall County, enlisted at Chulahoma May, 1861.

Captains—Thomas J. Hardin, promoted Major; Robert A. Dean, promoted Major; David Bowen.

First Lieutenant—James A. Barksdale, became Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry.

Second Lieutenant—R. H. Peel, promoted Surgeon.

Third Lieutenant—Garrett Martin.

Non-commissioned officers—Robert A. Dean, David Bowen, R. Bowen, R. Wilson, B. F. McKie, J. H. McKie, Robert Ellis, Samuel Pryor, Lafayette Jackson, Albert Peel, Addison Peel, M. M. Black, William Haynes, Richard Street.

Company K, Jake Thompson Guards, mustered in 6 May, 1861, at Baldwin.

Captains—W. H. H. Tison, promoted Colonel Thirty-second Mississippi Regiment; R. H. Allen, promoted Major — Mississippi Regiment; (Thos. I. or Joseph) Rowan.

First Lieutenants—Harvey E. Topp, resigned; R. H. Allen, promoted; — Rowan, promoted; W. S. Agnew, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—R. H. Allen, promoted; — Rowan, promoted; W. S. Agnew, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—Benj. F. Priddy; — Rowan, promoted; W. S. Agnew, promoted. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

The Nineteenth was enlisted for the war at Richmond, Va., June 1, 1861. The companies of the regiment were first mustered into the State service, and where rolls were returned the date of that muster in is given above.

Christopher H. Mott, of Marshall County, who had been first Lieutenant of Company I, Mississippi Rifles, in the War with Mexico, had organized a company of State troops in 1860, and was one of the Brigadier-Generals of State troops under Gen. Jefferson Davis in January, 1861, resigned his State command and undertook, by special authority

from the Confederate Government, to raise a regiment for service "during the war." L. Q. C. Lamar, his former law partner, had been considering a staff appointment but abandoned that to co-operate with Mott. Offers of companies poured in from all quarters, and the regiment, so far as its roster was concerned, was completed in the middle of May, although not sufficiently supplied with either tents or arms. Mott was elected Colonel and Lamar Lieutenant-Colonel. Lamar then resigned his professorship in the university and was, on the 14th of May, in Montgomery, offering his regiment to the Confederate War Department. This regiment was the first from its State raised for service "during the war," and it was numbered the Nineteenth. (Mayes' Lamar.)

May 25, 1861, the order was sent out from Montgomery: "Colonel Mott's regiment of Mississippi Volunteers (Pope Walker legion) ordered to rendezvous at Oxford, Miss., will, as soon as it is organized and prepared, proceed to Richmond, Va., and report to Major-General Lee," who was in command of Virginia State troops.

Harris' company went to Virginia independently and the others may have done likewise. According to Harris, the regiment was organized in June, 1861, at the old fair grounds, now Monroe Park, Richmond, and Mott elected Colonel, Lamar Lieutenant-Colonel, Alston Major, and Govan was made Adjutant. Harris' was selected as the color company. The regiment left Richmond July 4, 1861, and joined the forces of Gen. J. E. Johnston, then confronting Patterson's army in the upper Shenandoah valley. They were first brigaded with regiments from other States, mainly Alabamians, under Gen. E. Kirby-Smith, and on July 21 Col. John H. Forney took command at Piedmont of the troops there, including the Nineteenth, and the command was ordered to Manassas. They reached there after the battle of that day. During the remainder of the year they were in Northeastern Virginia, and in winter quarters near Centreville. President Davis ordered their assignment to a brigade under General Griffith, but they were retained in their original brigade, under General Wilcox.

When the movement against Richmond was begun by McClellan they were transferred to the Yorktown line. On the retreat from that position they had just passed through Williamsburg when ordered back to the line of redoubts held by Longstreet, which was attacked. The Nineteenth was marched under screen of a ravine to a forest near a Federal battery, followed by the Ninth and Tenth Alabama. The woods they entered was so dense that Colonel Mott could not see his whole line. He threw forward Macon's and Martin's companies as skirmishers. After a spirited skirmish they returned with several prisoners. Captain Macon was mortally wounded in the fight, but while suffering intensely he gave a clear statement of the Federal position, to which, said General Wilcox, "is to be attributed much of the credit due for our success during the day." The line of blue, partly behind boggy ground, was only 200 yards distant. The Nineteenth was the only entire regiment in Wilcox's brigade. He called up A. P. Hill's brigade to his support, and received

half of Pryor's also. The Nineteenth advanced, supported by the Twenty-eighth Virginia, and the battle began about eleven A. M. and raged till dark. The Nineteenth found the enemy strongly posted behind a fence and piled logs, and after a few minutes of very close musketry, less than thirty yards, the Mississippians charged and drove the Federals from the works. Directly in front of the fence the gallant Colonel Mott fell mortally wounded, a Minie ball piercing his breast; Lieut.-Col. L. Q. C. Lamar then took command and proved himself, said Wilcox, "in all respects a gallant, daring and skillful officer." Lamar had been in command of the right wing of the regiment and Major John Mullins of the left, and they had become separated in the charge. For an hour, until they could unite, the men stood under a galling fire. Later the reunited regiment went into the fight again with A. P. Hill. As an instance of gallantry in the charge above described, Colonel Lamar mentioned Company E, which went forward over ground covered with fallen logs. Color Sergeant Peebles bore the colors in front and when shot down still upheld them until Private Meaders took them from his hand. A rifle ball pierced his arm and he passed the flag to Private Halloran, of Company C. Lieutenant Jones then took the colors and carried them until triumphantly planted on the enemy's cannon, the taking of which that company shared with the Ninth Alabama Regiment. Among the wounded were Captains Coffee and McKenzie and Lieutenants Dean and Tyson. Others honorably mentioned by Colonel Lamar were Captains Vaughn, Hardin, Harris, and Lieutenants Thomas, Lindsay, Phipps, Burney, Owens, Key, Barksdale, M. B. Harris, acting Adjutant, and Surgeon Robert H. Peel. The valor of the regiment was testified to in the official reports of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart and others. The regiment carried into action 501 men and had 15 killed and 85 wounded, 11 mortally.

May 31, after wearisome marches and countermarches, the Nineteenth reached the battlefield of Seven Pines, under command of Major Mullins, late in the evening. Sunday, June 1, being placed in an exposed position, they were briskly attacked, and had repulsed the enemy, when the brigade was ordered withdrawn. In the night they marched back to their camp near Richmond. The loss of the brigade was 110, but the regimental loss is not reported.

On May 15 Colonel Lamar, while reviewing his regiment, fell with an attack of vertigo, which had previously disabled him, and his service as a soldier was ended.

In June, 1862, a second Mississippi brigade in Virginia was formed, including the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Taylor's battalion, under Colonel Featherston, promoted to Brigadier-General. Their first battle in the seven days' campaign before Richmond was June 27 (Gaines' Mill or Cold Harbor) on Beaver Dam creek, and then on the Chickahominy, near Gaines' house. Under heavy artillery fire they charged up a hill driving the Federal line through a forest and capturing a battery. Major John Mullins, who commanded the regiment, was commended for gal-

lantry; Lieut. John R. Sirles was killed and Lieut. M. B. Harris mortally wounded. Capt. George P. Foote, of the Panola company, who was Adjutant-General of the brigade, was killed while leading one of the regiments in the charge far in advance of the main line. June 30, in the battle of Glendale or Frazier's farm, the brigade went into battle at five in the evening and sustained the attack of a large force of the enemy. The casualties of the regiment in the two battles were 58 killed, 264 wounded and 3 missing, total 325.

In Wilcox's division of Longstreet's corps the brigade took part in the second Manassas campaign, fighting gallantly on August 30 in the vicinity of the stone house. The brigade casualties were 26 killed, 142 wounded.

In the Maryland campaign the brigade, under Colonel Posey, participated in the capture of Harper's Ferry and at the battle of Sharpsburg fought gallantly. (For brigade at Sharpsburg see report of Feltus, Sixteenth.) The Nineteenth lost 6 killed and 52 wounded in this campaign.

The regiment was in line of battle and under artillery fire through the battle of Fredericksburg and had one man killed and seven wounded. Major Mullins was in command.

Near Fredericksburg the regiment remained in camp, with occasional picket duty on the Rappahannock, until the middle of February, when the brigade, under General Posey, was stationed at United States ford, with Mahone's brigade, to guard that important crossing on the left of Lee's army.

On April 29, after the Federal army had crossed at other points, the brigade withdrew to the Chancellorsville house, leaving five companies of the Nineteenth, with one of Mahone's regiments, to watch the ford. Next day the regiment was reunited and marched with the brigade to the intersection of the Mine and Plank roads, where they intrenched. May 1 they started out to co-operate with Jackson's flank march, and fought nearly all the day with a force of the enemy found on the Furnace road, pushing it back from a position which would have been fatal to the campaign, and after eleven at night, advancing almost to the Federal intrenchments. After skirmishing all day of the 2d the enemy disappeared from their front on the Furnace road. On the 3d they advanced by the furnace, capturing many prisoners, to the line of Confederate artillery, then deployed by flank to the right, the Nineteenth leading, and charged the Federal breastworks. Col. N. H. Harris led the attack, through a dense wood and over a wide abatis, and in spite of a murderous fire of musketry and artillery the Mississippians took the intrenched line. T. L. Duke, Chaplain of the regiment, was at the front with his musket during the series of battles, and mainly directed the movements of the skirmishers. The loss was 6 killed, 39 wounded, 6 captured.

After this battle the brigade returned to camp near Fredericksburg, and in the reorganization that followed the death of Stonewall Jackson was assigned to Anderson's division of A. P. Hill's corps, which remained

at Fredericksburg in observation of Hooker's army, on the heights across the river, while Lee was preparing his movement by the left flank into Maryland and Pennsylvania. With Hill's corps they marched through the Blue Ridge Mountains by way of Front Royal into the Shenandoah valley, crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown June 24, arrived at Chambersburg on the 27th, and camped near Fayetteville, Pa., on the road from Chambersburg to Gettysburg. July 1 they marched toward the sound of battle, went into line for action but were not engaged. On the 2d the brigade advanced to a position in front of Meade's line on Cemetery Ridge, and in the evening General Posey was ordered to support the advance of Wright's brigade. Wright fought his way to the summit of the hill and remained there ten minutes, hoping for support and victory over Meade's army, but he received, he reported, no support either on left or right. General Posey reported: "I received an order from the Major-General to advance but two of my regiments, and deploy them closely as skirmishers. I had then a thin line of skirmishers in front and at once sent out the Forty-eighth and Nineteenth Regiments, Colonel Jayne and Colonel Harris commanding." With the right wing of his regiment Harris advanced at double-quick to his line of skirmishers fronting the enemy in the orchard, and when Wright advanced, supported on his left by the Forty-eighth, Jayne pushed ahead again, his right resting on the Forty-eighth. He pushed back the Federal line in his front and captured some prisoners. "Still driving the enemy before me, I advanced some four hundred paces further up the hill," Harris reported. "The left wing of my regiment, Maj. T. J. Hardin commanding, here came up to my support. Within sixty yards of the right of my line of skirmishers was a battery of the enemy, which was playing upon General Wright. My skirmishers succeeded in driving the gunners three times from their guns, when they soon changed their position to the crest of the hill in their rear, I still holding my position until after dark, when I was recalled by Brigadier-General Posey." Later in the day Posey sent out the Sixteenth and went to their help with the Twelfth, when he found the three regiments "well up in advance. They had driven the enemy's pickets into their works and the artillerists from their guns in their front." Darkness coming on, the brigade was ordered by Anderson to retire behind the Confederate artillery. The regiment lost some of its most valuable officers and men; killed, 4; wounded, 23.

On the 3d there was heavy skirmishing along the brigade front, and the men were exposed to the cannonading that preceded the assault, by Pickett and Pettigrew. The brigade was ordered forward with the division to support this charge, but it being repulsed the brigade was ordered back. On the 5th they fell back to Hagerstown and entrenched, remaining there until the 13th, when they evacuated the line at night in a heavy rain, and recrossed the Potomac, July 14, at Falling Waters. After two months of rest near Orange Courthouse, the brigade was again called to a campaign on the Rappahannock. They crossed the river, forcing a passage, pushed on to Warrenton and supported the advance

of Hill's corps in the attack upon Meade at Bristoe Station, October 14, where General Posey was mortally wounded.

Meade retreated to Centerville, the headquarters of the Federal army, July 21, 1861, and the brigade fell back with Lee's army across the Rappahannock and went in camp at Brandy Station. Col. S. E. Baker took command of the brigade as the ranking officer present, Colonel Harris being absent on sick leave. Harris returned about November 1 and took command, and in the following February he was promoted Brigadier-General. November 17, when Meade again advanced, the brigade was moved at double-quick to cover a ford above the bridge at Rappahannock Station, afterward went in line of battle with the corps, and then retired with the army to the south side of the Rapidan. On the 27th they again advanced to meet a rumored Federal advance by Germanna ford, marched before dawn on the 28th toward Fredericksburg, weather intensely cold, encountered the enemy, went in line of battle and entrenched along Mine Run. Meade retreated across the Rapidan and the brigade went into winter quarters on that river, near Clark's mountain.

On the morning of May 5, Harris was notified to hold his brigade in readiness for orders, and at noon they marched with the division toward Chancellorsville, which was continued next day toward the scene of conflict in the Wilderness where they arrived on the Plank road at noon May 6. After several changes in position, about three o'clock they encountered the two Federal columns moving to the left and rear of the brigades of Davis, Perry and Law. Harris' brigade charged and forced the enemy back to an entrenched position, capturing 150 prisoners. The brigade lost a considerable number killed and wounded, among the mortally wounded Captain Burrage. Afterward, in line with the other brigades, they repulsed the repeated attacks of the Federal line. May 9 they marched, quick time, to Spottsylvania Courthouse. The division now under Mahone, arrived in time to relieve Fitzhugh Lee and save a good position against Grant's flank movement, which barely missed success. Harris was ordered to guard the bridge over the Po River, where he posted two regiments, which, after skirmishing through the night, aided Mahone on the 10th in the repulse of a Federal attack. Next day they crossed and went into line of battle. Back across the river again, early on the 12th, they moved at double quick, under orders to meet the attack of Hancock's corps, which had carried the salient held by Johnson's division. At the courthouse Harris was given orders for his advance by General Lee, who rode at the head of the brigade until exposed to a heavy artillery fire, when officers and men, seeing the great danger to which he was exposed, cried out, "Go back, General Lee, for God's sake go back," and some of the men seizing the reins of the bridle, turned Traveler's head to the rear. General Lee said, "If you will promise me to drive those people from our works I will go back." The men shouted their purpose with a will (Harris' Diary). The morning was dark, rain was falling, and a heavy fog mingled with the smoke of battle, making it impossible to see very far ahead in the direction toward which the brigade moved at

double quick, and soon coming under a galling fire of grape and canister. Getting near the thick of the fight, the staff officer who was to guide Harris disappeared, and Harris got his line more exposed than it need have been to the Federal artillery and musketry, which opened upon him as soon as his movement was discovered. But he at once ordered his two right regiments to front, charge up the works and drive the enemy from them, which they did in the most gallant manner, capturing between two and three hundred prisoners. The two left regiments formed in line, and wheeling to the right pressed up to the works and joined the left of the other regiments, a portion of the extreme left regiment overlapping Ramseur's brigade, soon rectified by the brigade making way to the right. But some of Hancock's troops remained in the salient, and kept up a destructive enfilading fire, which, with the repeated attacks in front, threatened to make Harris' position untenable, he having already lost a third of his command killed or wounded. McGowan's brigade came up, but McGowan was at once killed, and no one could be found to move his brigade where it could be of service in completing the reoccupation of the works. In this state and position, General Harris reported, this command remained until 3:30 A. M. of the 13th, repulsing repeated and desperate attempts of the enemy to dislodge them. For these twenty hours the men were exposed to a constant and destructive musketry fire, both from front and flank, and during the hours of day to a heavy artillery fire, in which mortars were used by the enemy for the first time during the campaign. A cold drenching rain fell during the greater part of the day and night, and the trenches were filled with water. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining ammunition, man after man being shot down while bringing it in. As an instance of the terrible nature of the fire, trees twenty-two inches in diameter were hewn to splinters and felled by the musketry. Among the killed were Col. T. J. Hardin and Adjutant Peel. Col. Richard W. Phipps took command. The casualties of the regiment, May 6-12 were 22 killed, 55 wounded, 45 missing.

May 22-23 the army moved across the North Anna and entrenched to meet Grant's continued attempt to secure an advantage on Lee's right flank. When a Federal force crossed the river front of Mahone, Harris attacked with one regiment in front, while Sanders' Alabamians attacked on the flank, with complete success. Marching again soon, the brigade entrenched on Totopotomoy creek and skirmished there until June 2, when they were moved to Cold Harbor. In the night the brigade relieved a brigade of Breckenridge's division on Turkey Ridge, where for ten days they were engaged in a continuous battle of sharpshooters and artillery. The lines were very close together, yet a body of picked men from the brigade went out on a reconnaissance on the 6th and lost half their number in killed or wounded.

On the morning of June 13 the skirmish line discovered that Grant's army had disappeared and by noon the brigade was marching across the Chickahominy for Newmarket heights, where they had the first oppor-

tunity for a bath and change of clothing since the beginning of the campaign. June 18 they marched across the James River to Petersburg, and took position in the trenches, which they left on the 22d to go into battle in support of the other brigades of the division, after which they returned. Next day the brigade was ordered to occupy the works from which Mahone had driven the Federals, but they encountered a heavy force from which they were forced to recoil with some loss. On the same day they marched to the Nine Mile house on the Weldon Railroad, with Mahone's division, and to attack the Federal line on the left and rear. Harris pushed the force in his front back to an entrenched line, and held them there until they were flanked and captured by Perry's brigade.

The casualties in June were killed, 9; wounded, 25; missing, 2, in this regiment.

Again, July 1, the division, including Harris' brigade, made a brief campaign on the railroad. July 30 they were exposed to a heavy cannonading at the time of the mine explosion. August 16-18 they left the Petersburg lines and operated on the Darbytown road north of the James, General Harris commanding three brigades, including his own, under Col. J. M. Jayne. The battle caused some loss and was without decisive results. August 21 the brigade was in battle on the Weldon Railroad near Yellow Tavern, charging the Federal works, from which they were repulsed with heavy loss. Then they occupied the Rives salient on the Petersburg line, engaged in the continuous battle of artillery, mortars and sharpshooters. October 27, they followed the division on the Boydton plank road and went into battle near Burgess' mill, where they captured near a hundred prisoners and lost some brave men. November 12, they were relieved from the trenches and put in reserve. In December and again in January they marched to thwart the persistent efforts of Grant to cut the Weldon railroad. February 6, 1865, they were back again at Hatcher's Run on the double-quick, the news being that Grant was pushing Gordon back beyond the Boydton road. Getting into line to support Gordon's left the brigade aided in forcing the line of blue back to its entrenchments, a distance of a mile and a half. In February the brigade was posted next the James River on the line to Swift Run, whence early in March they moved to Richmond, where General Harris was put in command of the forces, including his own brigade, holding the inner line of defenses, to meet Sheridan's raid. That peril turned aside, the brigade returned to the Swift Run line. Late in March Harris' men were anxiously watching for some movement in their front that would give an opportunity for attack, in hope of diverting the final blow that was close at hand. But no opportunity came, and Gordon's gallant attempt was a failure. Warning orders came at midnight, April 1, and about an hour later an order to march to Petersburg, where they learned that Wilcox's line had been broken. Thither the brigade moved at double-quick. About 400 strong they found themselves alone in the presence of a great and imposing force. Harris formed a line at right angles to the Boydton road, near the Newman house, concealing both flanks in

the rolling ground and exposing the center, to convey an impression of a continuous line of battle, which was so effective that the Federal commander formed two lines for his advance. Then the orders came to Harris not to allow himself to be cut off, but to throw two regiments into Battery Gregg and two into Battery Whitworth, these being two earthworks between the front line and the Appomattox River. Retiring steadily, Harris obeyed the order, putting the Twelfth and Sixteenth, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan, of the Nineteenth, in Gregg, and the Nineteenth, Col. R. H. Phipps, and the Forty-eighth, Col. J. M. Jayne, in Whitworth. The artillery in Battery Whitworth was withdrawn after the regiments entered, but there was no time to take away the section of the Washington artillery in Battery Gregg. The main assault was upon Battery Gregg, and the assaulting columns did not approach Whitworth nearer than forty paces, nor in such force (see Sixteenth Regiment). Duncan's men and McElroy's artillery repelled repeated assaults until finally compelled to surrender. Harris then evacuated the other redoubt. The loss of the Nineteenth was 47 killed, wounded and missing out of 150. Time had been gained for Longstreet to arrive from the north side of the James and form a new line to protect the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg. The Nineteenth and Forty-eighth, sadly reduced and all that was left of the brigade, formed in this new line, and late at night began the march westward, which continued all through the night, the next day and late into the following night. Expecting rations at Amelia Courthouse, they found only the Federal cavalry, and after driving them away and taking some prisoners, the weary march went on through the night of the 4th and day and night of the 5th. On the hills overlooking Sailor's creek they went into line of battle to check the close pursuit, and the night was hideous with the glare of burning trains and the deafening noise of exploding ammunition that could no longer be taken with the army. On the 7th, near Farmville, they received their first rations on the retreat. There was some fighting on the 7th and on the 9th they marched into line of battle and received the news of the surrender. On the 12th Mahone's division, under command of General Harris, marched to a point near Appomattox Courthouse and stacked arms, Harris' brigade stacking about 150 muskets. The muster roll of the surrender for the brigade was 33 officers and 339 enlisted men. Next day, on the advice of General Harris, they separated into squads and set out with sore and heavy hearts to tramp the long weary miles that separated them from their distant and desolate homes. (Diary of General Harris. Also see Twelfth, Sixteenth and Forty-eighth Regiments.)

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.

Colonels—Benjamin G. Humphreys, promoted Brigadier-General; William L. Brandon, promoted Brigadier-General; Daniel N. Moody.

Lieutenant-Colonels—W. L. Brandon, promoted; D. N. Moody, promoted; John Sims, killed at Cedar Creek; William H. Fitzgerald.

Majors—Moody, promoted; Sims, promoted; Fitzgerald, promoted.

Adjutant—D. H. Montgomery, 1864.

Company A, Volunteer Southrons of Vicksburg, organized in May, 1861, and tendered and accepted in Confederate service for the war.

Captains—D. N. Moody, promoted Major; D. C. Atwood.

First Lieutenants—T. J. Harris, resigned; Atwood, promoted; H. H. Hayes, retired; H. H. Yoste, mortally wounded at Cedar Creek.

Second Lieutenants—Atwood, promoted; Hayes, promoted; W. H. Brown, killed at Malvern Hill; W. W. Wolcott, killed at Gettysburg; Yoste, promoted; J. H. Hobart, promoted to brigade staff.

Third Lieutenants—Hayes, promoted; Brown, promoted; Wolcott, promoted; Price Tappan, killed at Fredericksburg; Hobert, promoted; Yoste, promoted.

Total enrolled, 135; killed and died of wounds, 19; died of disease, 7; discharged for disability and wounds, 23; captured, 13; on roll March, 1865, 37.

Company B.

Captain—T. B. Manlove, transferred to Second Battalion.

Company C, Stevens Rifles, of Brookhaven, organized in May, 1861, and accepted in Confederate service May 25.

Captains—W. C. F. Brooks, resigned 1863; Julius J. Lengofield, dropped; George W. Wall.

First Lieutenants—James L. Ragsdale, mortally wounded at Malvern Hill; J. Lengofield, promoted; William Hansborough, died July, 1863; Zetus Linton, dropped.

Second Lieutenants—John Stewart, resigned; Lengofield, promoted; Hansborough, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—Hansborough, promoted; W. Roberts, killed at Sharpsburg; Linton, promoted; Wall, promoted.

Total enrolled, 101; killed and died of wounds, 14; died of disease, 10; discharged for disability and wounds, 14; on roll March, 1865, 30.

Company D, Jeff Davis Guards, mustered in State army at Woodville May 7, 1861; enlisted in Confederate service for the war May 24.

Captains—William L. Brandon, promoted Major; John Sims, promoted Major; Lane W. Brandon.

First Lieutenants—Sims, promoted; Judson J. Smith, killed at Malvern Hill; William L. Cage, died; L. W. Brandon, promoted; John Farmer, dropped.

Second Lieutenants—Cage, promoted; L. W. Brandon, promoted; Farmer, promoted; James S. Phares, killed at Cedar Creek.

Third Lieutenants—Smith, promoted; L. W. Brandon, promoted; Farmer, promoted; Phares, promoted.

Total enrolled, 141; killed and died of wounds, 25; died of disease, 18; discharged for disability and wounds, 25; captured, 10; total killed and wounded, 82; on roll March, 1865, 43.

Company E, Hurricane Rifles, Wilkinson County, organized June 1, 1861, and tendered in Confederate service for the war.

Captains—Isaac D. Stamps, killed at Gettysburg; William P. McNeely.

First Lieutenants—McNeely, promoted; Octavius H. Cox.

Second Lieutenants—William J. Bryant, promoted Captain Commissary; George H. Peets, promoted Assistant Surgeon; Cox, promoted; Alexander C. Ardrey.

Third Lieutenants—Peets, promoted; Cox, promoted; Ardrey, promoted.

Total enrolled, 171; killed and died of wounds, 19; died of disease, 24; discharged for disability and wounds, 8; captured, 22; total on roll February, 1865, 57.

Company F, Tallahatchie Rifles, mustered in State service at Charleston, April 27, 1861; in Confederate service June 25.

Captains—W. H. Fitzgerald, promoted Major; H. H. Simmons, wounded and retired.

First Lieutenants—Thomas W. Boisclair, resigned; Simmons, promoted;

Second Lieutenants—James M. Rayburn, resigned; Robert J. H. Bogan.

Third Lieutenants—Edwin E. Armstrong, appointed to State staff; Joseph Q. Kreigner, killed at Sharpsburg; Robert F. Benton, killed at Cedar Creek.

Total enrolled, 116; killed and died of wounds, 20; died of disease, 16; discharged for disability and wounds, 17; captured, 22; on roll February, 1865, 40.

Company G, organized at Canton, enlisted in Confederate service July 1, 1861.

Captain—William H. Dudley.

First Lieutenants—Charlie B. Dudley, resigned; Daniel H. Montgomery.

Second Lieutenants—Daniel H. Montgomery, promoted; Jesse H. Mills, wounded at Fredericksburg.

Third Lieutenants—Mills, promoted; Andrew A. Tumbo, resigned; Cicero W. Denman.

Total enrolled, 134; killed and died of wounds, 24; died of disease, 26; discharged for disability or wounds, 18; captured, 10; on roll February, 1865, 28.

Company H, Warren Volunteers, organized at Bovina June 1, 1861; ordered to Corinth July 2, were attached to the Fourth Battalion, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment at Iuka, were detached and took train for Virginia July 15.

Captains—Vaughn Noland, resigned; George B. Hebron, killed at Sharpsburg; William H. Fox, discharged; Edward L. Butts.

First Lieutenants—Hebron, promoted; George T. Swink, killed at Malvern Hill; Fox, promoted; James S. Wilkins.

Second Lieutenants—Swink, promoted; Fox, promoted; George W. Powell, resigned; Wilkins, promoted; Thomas S. Adams.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas N. Batchellor, resigned; Powell, promoted; Stephen B. Bryan, killed at Fredericksburg; Butts, promoted Captain; Wilkins, promoted; Adams, promoted.

Total enrolled, 102; killed and died of wounds, 16; died of disease, 11; discharged for disability or wounds, 13; captured, 11; on roll February, 1865, 34.

Company I, Sunflower Guards, organized in Sunflower County May 18, 1861; services tendered the Confederate States for the war and accepted by President August 9; mustered in at Lynchburg, Va.; assigned to First Battalion at Manassas.

Captains—Benjamin G. Humphreys, elected Colonel at organization of regiment; T. S. Gibson, retired 1863.

First Lieutenants—Gibson, promoted; J. A. Holt, resigned; G. C. Kampton.

Second Lieutenants—A. K. Stafford, resigned; H. F. Bridewell, resigned; D. S. H. Martin.

Third Lieutenants—Martin, promoted; M. A. Martin, resigned; L. T. Basket.

Total enrolled, 138; killed and died of wounds, 32; died, 16; discharged for disability or wounds, 23; captured, 11; on roll February, 1865, 37.

Company K, New Albany Grays, organized May 16, 1861, at New Albany; tendered and accepted for the war; reached Richmond June 26; remained there until sent to Manassas September, to Leesburg November 14, 1861.

Captains—Robert W. Flournoy, resigned July, 1861; Nicholas Blackwell, resigned; John W. Renfroe.

First Lieutenants—Renfroe, promoted; Zachariah N. Foster, Theodore B. Sloan.

Second Lieutenants—Blackwell, promoted; Sloan, promoted; George N. Wiley.

Third Lieutenants—William P. Smith; Wiley, promoted; Jesse Y. Foster, dropped.

Total enrolled, 111; killed and died of wounds, 16; died of disease, 25; discharged for disability and wounds, 12; captured, 5; on roll February, 1865, 28.

Company L, Vicksburg Confederates, enlisted at Vicksburg in Confederate service for the war August 1, 1861.

Captains—Robert L. Green, died from wound at Fredericksburg; William M. Vosburg.

First Lieutenants—Vosburg, promoted; Thomas M. Smedes, transferred to staff of Gen. M. L. Smith; Benjamin George.

Second Lieutenants—John R. Hicks, resigned; George, promoted; Florence McGee.

Third Lieutenants—Smedes, promoted; George, promoted; McGee, promoted.

Total enrolled, 82; killed and died of wounds, 24; died of disease, 9; discharged for disability and wounds, 9; captured, 4; on roll February, 1865, 15. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

These companies all tendered themselves, independently, to President Davis for service to the close of the war, and on being accepted went to Virginia as rapidly as possible. Companies A, B, C, D and E were organized in Virginia into the First Battalion Mississippi Volunteers, to command which Captain William L. Brandon was promoted as Major. There was considering transferring and orders for transfer, between this command and Taylor's Second Battalion, another command made up, like this, of companies tendered independently for the war. Such tenders were encouraged, in preference to enlistments for one year. Brandon's battalion was ordered to Manassas July 21. September 16, 1861, Captain Green's Vicksburg company, then at Richmond, was ordered, as soon as armed, to proceed to Manassas, and with Captain Dudley's company, already there, to be united with Brandon's battalion to form a regiment under the command of Col. B. G. Humphreys.

It was first called the Sixth and is listed as the Seventh in the army returns of August, 1861, about the time that it was assigned to Beauregard's Seventh Brigade, with the Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Regiments. The regiment was ordered to Leesburg November 9. In December President Davis ordered the Twenty-first called back from Leesburg and brigaded with the Twelfth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth, under General Griffith. This Johnston declined to do, saying he had sent the regiment to Leesburg to form a Mississippi brigade with the Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth under Griffith. The regiment, thus brigaded, remained at Leesburg until March 9, 1862, when they started back to the Rapidan. April 7 they were ordered to the peninsula, where they were stationed near Yorktown. On the retreat May 3 Companies E and F were detached for the rear guard.

They were on picket duty on the Chickahominy and under fire at the battle of Seven Pines, suffering some loss.

In the seven days' campaign before Richmond the brigade was ordered in pursuit of the enemy down the York River Railroad, and near Savage Station June 29, came under artillery fire, in which General Griffith was mortally wounded. The Twenty-first was ordered to the support of General McLaws and gave the enemy several volleys about dark. At Malvern Hill, July 1, while the brigade was forming under fire from artillery and gunboats, Major Moody was seriously wounded. Late in the evening, when the brigade made its desperate attack upon the strong Federal line, Lieutenant-Colonel Brandon, commanding the regiment,

was severely wounded, causing the loss of a leg. Capt. W. C. F. Brooks then took command and brought the regiment off the field in good order. The casualties were 23 killed and 83 wounded. After this battle the brigade was commanded by General Barksdale.

They took the cars for Hanover Junction August 21st, forded the Potomac at Leesburg and after passing through Fredericktown marched for Harper's Ferry.

They participated in the scaling of Maryland Heights by the brigades of Barksdale and Kershaw September 12 and 13, with some skirmishing, and reached the field of Sharpsburg on the 17th after the battle had been raging a few hours. The extraordinary fatigues of the campaign had reduced the effective strength of the regiment to 18 officers and 182 men, of whom 6 were killed and 56 wounded in this bloody battle. The Twenty-first was distinguished in the driving of the enemy from the woods in front of the brigade, beyond which the Twenty-first and Seventeenth pursued some distance in an open field. Captain Sim's commanded in the battle, but Colonel Humphreys arrived near the close of the fight and "his timely presence cheered and animated the whole brigade."

After the retreat to Virginia they were ordered to Fredericksburg November 18. At the beginning of the battle of Fredericksburg, December 11, 1862, the Twenty-first had an honorable part in the remarkable performance of Barksdale's brigade in checking until late in the evening the building of pontoon bridges from the opposite shore and the crossing of the Federal advance. The right wing, Companies A, Lieutenant W. Wolcott; C, Lieut. J. J. Lengofield; H, Lieut. S. B. Bryan; F, Capt. W. H. Fitzgerald; G, Capt. W. H. Dudley, all under the command of Maj. D. N. Moody, took position in the town in support of Major Govan of the Seventeenth, and from four in the morning till some time after noon were exposed to the heaviest fire of artillery they had ever experienced. Lieut. S. B. Bryan was killed. The remaining companies, under Colonel Humphreys, were stationed in the town to support Colonel Fiser's wing of the Seventeenth. After the enemy had effected a landing Humphreys' men were in a hot fight in the streets. Capt. R. C. Green was killed in command of his company. Captains Gibson, Sims and Stamps with their companies checked the Federal advance and held it until about seven in the evening. The regiment lost 8 killed, 25 wounded and 13 captured.

In the Chancellorsville campaign, in the following spring, Barksdale's brigade was in battle at Fredericksburg again, while the remainder of the army, except Early's division, defeated the main body of the Federal army at Chancellorsville. Barksdale started with three of his regiments, leaving the Twenty-first to picket the river, to join Early in a march to the other battlefield May 1, when the enemy, who made a feint of withdrawing across the river, gave signs of staying. The brigade returned and occupied a line of three miles, the Twenty-first being posted between the Marye house and the Plank road, and three companies being sent

later to aid the Eighteenth behind the stone wall at Marye's house. This time the line was too thin to hold that famous position, and the Federal attacks, though several times repulsed, were finally successful. "Marye's hill was defended by but one small regiment, three companies and four pieces of artillery," Barksdale reported. "A more heroic struggle was never made by a mere handful of men against overwhelming odds." Sedgwick's entire corps was engaged in the operations about Fredericksburg, and the final and successful attack on Marye's hill was made by two columns of seven regiments of Howe's division. The casualties of Howe's division, including, however, the next day's fighting at Salem Heights, amounted to 1,515. Howe reported the capture of two stands of colors, artillery, the camp equipage and some 200 prisoners. The casualties of the Twenty-first were 3 killed, 25 wounded. A part of the regiment, not reported, was taken prisoners.

The regiment fought at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in the evening of July 2, 1863, with Barksdale's brigade, at the peach orchard on the Emmitsburg road south of the town. At six o'clock, after a stubborn battle, Sickles was driven from his position by the assault of Barksdale's Mississippians and Wofford's Georgians. The wheat field then became the arena of a desperate struggle. "Barksdale, conspicuous on horse-back, led his Southern riflemen, who singlehanded had barred the passage of the whole Federal army at Fredericksburg, right into the hostile mass, where he fell mortally wounded, and whence the remnants of his gallant troops cut their way back with difficulty through the enveloping masses of Blue infantry." (Battine's "Crisis of the Confederacy.") Barksdale's loss in killed and wounded was the heaviest of any in Longstreet's corps, and was surpassed during the three days' battle of Lee's entire army by only three brigades, Davis' Mississippi brigade and two North Carolina brigades. A Federal report testified that the fire of twenty-five cannon were concentrated to drive back Barksdale's men and recover a battery they had taken. "When all that was left of Bigelow's battery was withdrawn, it was closely pressed by Humphreys' Twenty-first Mississippi, the only regiment which succeeded in crossing Plum Run. His men had entered the battery and fought hand-to-hand with the cannoners; one was killed while trying to spike a gun, and another knocked down with a hand spike while endeavoring to drag off a prisoner." This was at the base of the rocks of Round Top. This regiment lost 16 killed and 87 wounded. Thirty-three men were left in the field hospital when the army retreated. After the death of Barksdale, Col. Humphreys was promoted as Brigadier-General and William L. Brandon became Colonel.

August 10, 1864, the regiment took the cars at Hanover Junction for Richmond, and thence proceeded by rail to North Georgia. They marched from Ringgold in the night of September 19, and fought in the battle of Chickamauga the next day, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel D. N. Moody.

When General Longstreet reached the field on the 19th he was told the left wing would be under his command and the right wing would

advance, the whole movement being a wheel upon his extreme left as a pivot. When he rode over the line at dawn on the 20th General McLaws had not yet arrived from Richmond and his brigade, Kershaw's and Humphreys', were not yet on the field. He directed Hood to use the two brigades as support of his division, thus making that division the main column of attack, and Kershaw was given command of the two brigades, which were soon in line. The battle began, but the right wing made no headway, and then Hood went in and broke the Federal army in two, but himself fell desperately wounded. At three in the evening Longstreet asked for help, but Bragg could not give any from the right. Rosecrans' right had rallied and was strongly posted on the heights from the Vidito house to the Snodgrass house. At the latter place, the key to the battlefield, Kershaw and Humphreys made a gallant attack, but they were not strong enough for the task. Hence Longstreet told them to hold their ground in front, while Stewart and Buckner attacked on the flank. This combination worked, and at dusk the victory was complete. General Humphreys reported that the brigade captured during the day over 400 prisoners, 5 stand of colors and 1,200 small arms. The casualties of this regiment were 7 killed, 43 wounded.

The brigade moved toward Chattanooga September 22 and was posted on the fortified line of siege until November 4th, when they left the foot of Lookout Mountain for the march to Knoxville. They crossed the Tennessee River at Loudon and encountered the enemy at Campbell's Station, where the picket line was engaged on the 16th, invading Knoxville on the 20th. In his report of the campaign General Longstreet mentioned "Brigadier-Generals Anderson, Humphreys and Bryan for their gallant assault on the enemy's fort at Knoxville on November 29." General McLaws wrote, "My special thanks are due to Brigadier-General B. G. Humphreys, who commanded the assaulting column, composed of parts of his own and Bryan's brigade, for his zeal, courage and coolness in conducting that assault, and for his activity, energy and earnestness in the performance of all his duties on every occasion. I take pleasure in recommending him for promotion."

The Twenty-first was on picket duty during the assault. The brigade left Knoxville December 4, the Sixteenth advanced to the Clinch Mountain Gap and captured the camp of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana, and on the 20th went into winter quarters at Russellville, Tenn. The following spring they were moved into Virginia, camping at Gordonsville April 19 to May 4.

In the battle of the Wilderness, after the arrival of Longstreet's corps from Bristol, May 6, Kershaw's division, including Humphreys' brigade, was in the lead, arriving just in time to take the place of Heth's division, in which was Davis' brigade. In the gallant stand then made, in the presence of sudden disaster, which was completely turned into victory, Humphreys' brigade shared in one of the most memorable exploits of Longstreet's corps. The casualties of the Twenty-first on this day were 27 killed, 85 wounded and 1 missing. Colonel Moody was in command.

After the night march to Spottsylvania on the 7th, Humphreys and Kershaw relieved the staggering troops of Stuart, overborne by the Federal infantry, and again saved the position essential to success.

On the last of May, the lines continually grinding down toward Richmond, Kershaw's division was moved toward Gaines' mill to connect with Hoke, and next day came the furious assault by Grant for the purpose of cutting in between Hoke and Kershaw. But Kershaw held and occupied the salient upon which fell the whirlwind of war on the memorable third of June, called the battle of Cold Harbor. Assault after assault is repulsed. The casualties May 8 to June 5 were 4 killed, 17 wounded, 11 missing. June 17 Kershaw's division crossed the James on a pontoon bridge near Drewry's bluff and marched to Petersburg, in danger of capture. They were in battle on the Petersburg lines June 17 and 18. After that came the occupation of the lines of Petersburg and Richmond throughout the long siege.

August 16 they were moved to valley to reinforce Early, aided in driving the Federal force back to Winchester, advanced to Charleston with skirmishing, fell back to Winchester, advanced toward Berryville September 3, with Kershaw's division, and encountered and repulsed the Eighth corps, in which battle General Humphreys was severely wounded and disabled. The brigade was ordered to Gordonsville and back again, was in action at Brown's Gap September 20, and in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, where the loss was heavy. Among the killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Sims, then thirty-one years of age, who had entered the service as Second Lieutenant in Brandon's company. He was buried by the ladies of Winchester, but his body was subsequently removed to the family cemetery at Sligo.

In the Shenandoah campaign the Federal reports were that the brigade was about 800 strong. The October returns show Maj. George L. Donald in command of the brigade. In November the regiment returned to Richmond, near which it was posted, on the Darbytown road, until the evacuation. In the final returns the brigade, which it was the intention to consolidate in one regiment, was commanded by Col. William H. Fitzgerald, succeeded by Capt. Gwin R. Cherry, who surrendered a brigade of 20 officers and 231 men at Appomattox, the Twenty-first being commanded by Lieut. Benjamin George.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.

Colonel—Arthur E. Reynolds of Jacinto.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Francis M. Boone, of Tishomingo County, killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Major—Tully F. Parker, of Itawamba County.

Adjutants—William P. Curlee, resigned, became Captain of Cavalry and Colonel of Ham's Regiment; James A. Conner.

Surgeons—J. M. Taylor, A. Y. Venable, John C. Merrill, William M. Bryant.

Assistant Surgeons—William J. Rogers, Thomas J. Caldwell.

Quartermasters—James F. Gresham, George Cox.

Commissaries—John L. Walker, killed at Fort Donelson; James F. Gresham.

Chaplains—A. H. Boothe, M. B. Chapman.

Ensign—J. D. Jones.

Sergeant-Majors—James M. Murdaugh, D. Thaddeus Bean, William C. McDougal, Oliver T. Cowan.

Company A, enlisted Confederate service August 17, 1861.

Captains—D. M. B. Reid, died March, 1862; C. P. Malone.

Lieutenants—C. P. Malone, J. W. Thompson, W. J. Rast, died; M. W. Dean, W. W. Harvey.

Total enrollment 138; died of disease 22, killed and died of wounds 5, discharged 10, deserted and transferred 55; remainder 38, March 15, 1865.

Company B, Boone Avengers, enlisted Confederate service August 2, 1861.

Captain—David L. Gallaher, killed at Wilderness May 5.

First Lieutenants—J. Wilson Petty, appointed sutler; Laommi Harris, resigned, disability.

Second Lieutenants—Laommi Harris, promoted; James A. Connor, appointed Adjutant.

Third Lieutenants—Hiram Lurton, killed in command of company at Wilderness May 6; J. M. Leath.

Total strength, 131; died of disease, 15; killed and died of wounds, 10; discharged, 6; deserted and dropped, 33; transferred, 21; remainder, 46.

Company C, Bob Davenport Grays, of Tishomingo County, organized at Booneville, August 24, 1861.

Captains—Stephen Davenport, promoted Major of cavalry August, 1863; B. Frank Williams.

First Lieutenants—Robert S. Cox, died November, 1863; B. Frank Williams, promoted; Thomas J. Taylor.

Second Lieutenants—B. Frank Williams, promoted; Thomas I. Taylor, promoted; Humphrey P. Kinzey.

Third Lieutenants—William P. Curlee, promoted Adjutant; Thomas J. Taylor, promoted; Humphrey P. Kinzie, promoted; John C. Reece.

Statement, March, 1865—Total strength, 151; died of disease, 22; killed and died of wounds, 10; discharged, 18; deserted, 8; transferred and promoted, 17; missing and killed, 3; remainder, 63.

Company D, enlisted Confederate service at Iuka July 1, 1861.

Captains—B. T. Belsher, died February, 1862; John C. Watters, resigned January, 1863; Henderson Donahue, killed at Cold Harbor, 1864.

First Lieutenants—J. C. Watters, promoted; H. Donahue, promoted; Reuben P. Hutton.

Second Lieutenants—Henderson Donahue, promoted; R. P. Hutton, promoted; Joseph Marlار.

Third Lieutenants—R. P. Hutton, promoted; Joseph Marlار, promoted; John Johnson.

Statement, March, 1865—Total strength, 129; died of disease, 18; killed and died of wounds, 6; discharged, 7; deserted and dropped, 39; transferred, 20; remainder, 39.

Company E, Wince Price Guards, enlisted in Confederate service at Iuka August 24, 1861.

Captains—James G. Sharp, disabled, resigned November, 1863; D. Thaddeus Beall.

First Lieutenants—Alexander R. Harlan, killed in railroad accident; D. Thaddeus Beall, promoted; Martin D. M. Sharp.

Second Lieutenants—M. D. M. Sharp, promoted; John D. Springer, promoted;

Third Lieutenants—John D. Springer, promoted; James D. Key.

Statement, March, 1865—Total strength, 109; died of disease, 15; killed and died of wounds, 5; discharged, 3; deserted and dropped, 49; transferred, 4; missing, 3; remainder, 30.

Company F, Anna Perry Guards, enlisted in Confederate service at Iuka September 1, 1861.

Captains—Henry C. Hyneman, died of wounds at Fort Donelson; Philip T. Hay, killed at Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864; George W. Bigham.

First Lieutenants—Philip T. Hay, promoted; Luke M. New, dropped; George W. Bigham, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—Adam M. Black, died; Elbert M. Hyneman, resigned; Luman B. Thompson.

Third Lieutenants—Luke M. New, promoted; George W. Bigham, promoted; John W. Johnson, mortally wounded October 1, 1864.

Statement, March, 1865—Total strength, 87; died of disease, 9; killed and died of wounds, 7; discharged, 9; deserted and dropped, 18; missing 3; remainder, 40.

Company G, enlisted in Confederate service at Iuka August 16, 1861.

Captains—Tully F. Parker, promoted to Major September 10, 1861; Albert E. Earley.

First Lieutenants—Albert E. Earley, promoted; Charles A. Ray.

Second Lieutenants—Benjamin J. Kiser, promoted Captain Company K; Charles A. Ray, resigned; James B. Greene.

Third Lieutenants—James B. Greene, promoted; Robert H. Porter.

Statement, March, 1865—Total strength, 159; died of disease, 31; killed and died of wounds, 5; discharged, 15; deserted and dropped, 42; transferred and promoted, 24; remainder, 42.

Company H, enlisted in Confederate service 16 August, 1861, at Iuka.

Captains—James F. Gresham, appointed Quartermaster 10 September, 1861; W. A. H. Shackelford, resigned; Robert J. Moore, wounded October 2, 1864.

First Lieutenants—W. A. H. Shackelford, elected Captain September, 1861; Wesley P. Pardue, dropped; Robert J. Moore, promoted Captain August, 1863; George L. Womack, killed 27 October, 1864; J. H. Russell.

Second Lieutenants—Robert J. Moore, promoted; George L. Womack, promoted; Samuel A. Barnes, died of wounds at Petersburg.

Third Lieutenants—G. N. G. Gresham, died at Russellville, Ky.; George L. Womack, promoted; Sam A. Barnes, promoted; John H. Russell, promoted.

Statement, March, 1865—Total strength, 125; died of disease, 25; killed and died of wounds, 8; discharged, 3; deserted and dropped, 54; transferred, 15; remainder, 23.

Company I.

First Lieutenant—Jackson, commanding August, 1864.

Lieut. E. Roberts, killed at Wilderness.

Company K, enlisted in Confederate service at Iuka, November 26, 1861.

Captain—Ben J. Kizer.

First Lieutenants—James M. Murdaugh, killed at Fort Donelson; John C. Burton, killed at Petersburg.

Second Lieutenants—John P. Williams, resigned; W. A. Andrews.

Third Lieutenants—W. A. Andrews, promoted; A. E. Terry, died; J. T. Burnett, lost arm at Weldon Railroad.

Statement, March, 1865—Total strength, 74; died, 18; killed and died of wounds, 7; discharged, 3; deserted and dropped, 20; transferred, 1; missing, 1; killed by accident, 2; remainder, 22. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

The companies of this regiment were organized under the leadership of Arthur E. Reynolds, a lawyer of Jacinto, beginning in the summer of 1861, for three years or during the war. The claim is recorded in the regimental record, obtained by Col. Power in Virginia, that this was "the first regiment which left the State for the war." Reynolds was unanimously elected Colonel September 10, 1861, and served till the close of the war.

The regiment was in camp at Iuka until December 3, 1861, when it was ordered to Union City, Tenn., whence it moved December 28 to report to Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston at Bowling Green, Ky. From Bowling Green they marched to Russellville February 6, and thence to Fort Donelson, where they arrived February 13, and were engaged in battle until the surrender February 16, when all became prisoners of war. The commissioned officers were confined at Camp Chase and Johnson's Island, Ohio, for six months and then exchanged at Vicksburg. The non-commissioned officers and privates were at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, and exchanged September 15, 1862, at Vicksburg. Many died during the imprisonment.

In the battle of Fort Donelson, February 15, the regiment was brigaded with the Twenty-sixth Tennessee and Twentieth Mississippi, under Colonel Baldwin, who gave honorable mention to Lieutenant-Colonel Boone and Major Parker. The aggregate of the regiment was 401. In the six hours' fight their casualties were 11 killed, 78 wounded. A large number of the men escaped the surrender and returned to Mississippi. After the exchange of the prisoners the regiment was reassembled at Jackson, and sent to Holly Springs after the defeat of VanDorn at Corinth. The Twenty-sixth, under Major Parker, was part of the command of General Lloyd Tilghman which, after the retreat from the Tallahatchie River before the advance of Grant's army down the Mississippi Central Railroad, administered a severe check, at Coffeeville, December 5, 1862, to the pursuing cavalry brigades. Tilghman reported that the brunt of the battle was borne by the Ninth Arkansas, Eighth Kentucky, Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth Mississippi, adding, "I have seldom seen greater good judgment and impetuous gallantry shown by any officers and men." The casualties of the Twenty-sixth were 3 killed, 3 wounded, 1 missing.

The regiment was part of the garrison of Fort Pemberton on the Yazoo River, but soon rejoined the brigade at Jackson, and thence accompanied it to the Big Black bridge. May 1 the Twenty-sixth and Fifteenth Regiments were sent under the command of Colonel Reynolds, to reinforce General Bowen's command at Grand Gulf, toward which point Grant was seen to be moving on the Louisiana shore. After a forced march of two nights and a day, without rest, they reached Bayou Pierre to find Grant's advance landed and about to cross that stream. This advance they checked long enough for Bowen to make his escape from a dangerous position. Thence the regiments rejoined the army of General Pemberton, with Tilghman's brigade held a position on the right of the army in the battle of Baker's Creek (Champion's Hill), May 16, 1863 (the Twenty-sixth had 2 killed, 5 wounded, 10 missing in this battle), and were cut off and compelled to march to Jackson and join the forces under Gen. J. E. Johnston. They took part in the defense of Jackson July 9-16, 1863. In August Colonel Reynolds was made chief of the conscript bureau in Mississippi, and the regiment was engaged in this duty until called together again at Meridian on the occasion of Sherman's campaign against that city in February, 1864. They fell back with the Confederate troops to Demopolis, Alabama, where Colonel Reynolds received orders late in March, 1864, to report to Gen. J. R. Davis in Virginia. He and his regiment joined Davis' Mississippi brigade of the army of Northern Virginia, at Orange Courthouse, April 12th, and on May 4 broke camp to march into the battle of the Wilderness. May 5-6 they were one of Stone's four Mississippi regiments that finally stood almost alone in the face of the Federal army until Longstreet came on the field. Their later battles were Tully's Mill, May 1; Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 12; Hanover Junction, May 23; Cold Harbor, June 2-3; Gaines' Mill May 5; Weldon Railroad, August 18-19; Fort McRae, October 1;

Hatcher's Run, October 27; besides many skirmishes and fighting in the entrenched lines. The casualties May 5-25 were 20 killed, 46 wounded, 3 missing; in the battle of August 18-19, killed, 7; wounded, 38; among the wounded being Colonel Reynolds and Adjutant Conner; at Jones' Farm, October 2-3, 2 killed, 12 wounded, 5 missing.

Roll of honor—Bethesda Church—Corporal A. J. Garrett and Private W. A. Stephens. Weldon Railroad—E. Cothran, W. H. Ross, Peter Harden, A. R. Waite, J. G. Ruthven, G. P. Willis, S. M. Whitaker, David Matthews, G. M. Rowan, Joab Hale (killed).

The brigade was in battle March 25, 1865, on the Petersburg line and on April 2, when the line was broken, the record of these gallant regiments closed. Very few of these gallant men were able to follow Lee to Appomattox.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.

Colonels—Hugh R. Miller, of Pontotoc, fell at Gettysburg, in command of brigade; William A. Feeney, killed at Wilderness; Andrew M. Nelson, wounded at Wilderness.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Hillary Moseley, of Panola, wounded and disabled at Gettysburg; Andrew M. Nelson, promoted to Colonel.

Majors—William A. Feeney, of Senatobia, promoted; Andrew M. Nelson, promoted; Robert W. Locke.

Surgeons—Marion J. Ropell, resigned; Robert L. Taggart.

Assistant Surgeons—Robert L. Taggart, promoted; Legrand J. Wilson, John Berry.

Quartermaster—L. P. Cooper.

Commissary—Benj. F. Jones.

Adjutant—Oliver C. Carr, wounded at Wilderness.

Chaplain—Thomas Dwight Witherspoon.

Ensign—M. Dwight McNeely.

Sergeant-Major—George Miller, wounded at Gettysburg.

Company A, Carroll Fencibles, enlisted in Confederate service May 4, 1862.

Captain—Andrew M. Nelson, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel July 19, 1863.

First Lieutenant—Thomas A. Pleasant, wounded at Falling Waters July, 1863, retired.

Second Lieutenant—William J. West, killed at Wilderness.

Third Lieutenant—William E. Bamberg, wounded and captured at Wilderness.

First Sergeant—John W. Taliaferro, killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

Statement March 24, 1865—Total roll, 92; died of disease, 8; killed, 20; discharged, 8; transferred and promoted, 3; deserted, 10; remainder

Company B, Senatobia Invincibles (formerly Company I, Ninth Regiment), reorganized and enlisted in Confederate service May, 1862.

Captains—William A. Feeney, elected Major; Leander G. Woollard, captured at Gettysburg.

First Lieutenants—Leander G. Woollard, promoted; Robert F. Ward.

Second Lieutenants—L. G. Woollard, promoted; John W. Godfrey, killed at Wilderness.

Third Lieutenants—John W. Godfrey, promoted; Benjamin F. Wham, wounded at Gettysburg, died at Baltimore.

Statement March, 1865—Total roll, 102; died of disease, 15; killed or died of wounds, 18; discharged, 18; transferred, 3; deserted, 6; remainder, 42.

Company C, enlisted in Confederate service May, 1861, at Grenada. Captain—W. P. Smith, dropped from roll.

First Lieutenant—James McNail, killed at Gettysburg.

Second Lieutenant—William H. Wilburn, resigned.

Third Lieutenant—Oliver H. P. Stevens, promoted First Lieutenant, lost left hand, retired December, 1864.

Statement March, 1865—Total roll, 97; died of disease, 15; killed and died of wounds, 20; discharged, 11; transferred, 2; deserted, 20; remainder, 29.

Company D, enlisted in Confederate service May 14, 1861, at Grenada.

Captain—Robert W. Locke, wounded at Gettysburg, promoted Major December 18, 1863.

First Lieutenant—Legrant J. Wilson, promoted to Assistant Surgeon.

Second Lieutenants—Matthew Jones, died of wounds at Bristoe Station; George A. Howze, killed at Gettysburg.

Third Lieutenant—W. L. Mawkins, resigned; George A. Howze, promoted.

First Sergeant—J. M. Atkins, killed at Gettysburg.

Statement March, 1865—Total roll, 82; died of disease, 16; killed and died of wounds, 3; discharged, 8; transferred, 5; deserted, 8; remainder, 42.

Company E, Davenport Rifles, enlisted in Confederate service May 14, 1862, at Boonesville.

Captain—Henry Davenport, killed at Gettysburg.

First Lieutenant—Jordan R. Moores, killed at Gettysburg.

Second Lieutenant—Henry C. Bearden, killed at Gettysburg.

Third Lieutenant—L. B. Mitchell, promoted Captain Quartermaster in Mississippi.

First Sergeant—Langford G. Davis, captured at Gettysburg.

Statement—Total roll, 56; died of disease, 2; killed, 9; transferred, 5; deserted, 16; missing, 1; remainder, 23. Eight were killed at Gettysburg, and eleven wounded and captured (not mentioned in statement).

Company F, Calhoun County, enlisted in Confederate service April 29, 1862, at Sarepta.

Captain—Thomas G. Clark, killed at Gettysburg.

First Lieutenant—Samuel L. Paschal, died; James M. Seals, died of wounds.

Second Lieutenants—James M. Seals, promoted; Benjamin L. Grant.

Third Lieutenants—B. L. Grant, promoted; N. M. Coker.

Lieutenant Berry killed at Jones' Farm.

Statement March, 1865—Total roll, 138; died of disease, 23; killed or died of wounds, 25; discharged, 12; transferred, 9; deserted, 41; drowned, 1; remainder, 27.

Company G, Gaston Rifles, enlisted in the Confederate service May 13, 1862, at New Liberty.

Captains—James H. Gaston, killed at Gettysburg first day; Thomas F. Smith.

First Lieutenant—Thomas F. Smith, wounded at Gettysburg and Wilderness.

Second Lieutenant—James R. Patterson, wounded at Falling Waters and Wilderness.

Third Lieutenant—John M. Spencer, killed at Gettysburg.

Statement March, 1865—Total roll, 125; died of disease, 24; killed, 11; discharged, 7; transferred, 2; deserted, 27; remainder, 53.

Company H, enlisted in Confederate service May 14, 1862, at Grenada.

Captain—John Powell.

First Lieutenant—G. F. Ingraham.

Second Lieutenant—J. J. Melton.

Third Lieutenant—Martin H. Davis.

Statement March, 1865—Total roll, 91; died of disease, 12; killed, 10; discharged, 2; deserted, 1; remainder, 66.

Company I, Mississippi Reds, of Panola County, enlisted in Confederate service April 21, 1862, at Sardis.

Captains—Jeff J. Meek, resigned August, 1863; Robert M. Buchanan.

First Lieutenants—Robert M. Buchanan, promoted; John M. Little.

Second Lieutenant—W. L. Waldron, killed at Gettysburg, first day.

Third Lieutenant—William H. Harmon, mortally wounded at Gettysburg, first day.

Total roll, 88; died from disease, 13; killed or died from wounds, 16; discharged, 15; transferred, 2; deserted, 5; remainder, 37.

Company K, enlisted in Confederate service May 14, 1862, at Saltillo.

Captains—Goldsborough B. Mears, killed at Gettysburg, third day; Jones C. Donaldson.

First Lieutenants—Eli C. Downs, died at Goldsboro, N. C.; Erwin J. Mears.

Second Lieutenants—Jones C. Donaldson, promoted; Erwin J. Mears, promoted.

Third Lieutenant—Granbury B. Strickland.

Total roll, 77; died of disease, 11; killed and died of wounds, 8; transferred, 2; deserted, 34; remainder, 22.

The J. L. Power rolls from which the above is abstracted have faded until almost illegible, and some of the names may not be correctly deciphered.

The regiment was organized at Oxford, May 14, 1862. By order of General Beauregard, commanding at Corinth, they moved to Grenada June 12, and there received orders to proceed to Richmond. July 25 General Lee wrote to the President that it was his intention, as soon as the Forty-second Regiment, lately arrived in Richmond, could be withdrawn from the city, to assign it to Whiting's Brigade.

The regiment, over 1,000 strong, arrived at Richmond July 3, and was in camp of instruction near the city until November 15, 1862, when Major Feeney, and four companies, were sent to Fredericksburg, where they were on duty guarding the river fords for three days and nights alone, except for one battery and a small body of artillery, against the advance of Burnside's Army, which crossed and made a desperate attempt to carry the heights after Lee had come up and occupied them in December. November 22 they returned to Richmond. The regiment meanwhile had been assigned to the new Mississippi Brigade formed under the command of General Joseph R. Davis. December 13 they were ordered to Goldsboro, N. C., in which region they did some campaigning until ordered early in the spring to southeast Virginia, where they took part in the siege of Suffolk by General Longstreet, an affair of skirmishers and heavy artillery mainly. June 2, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Richmond, and within a week they were at Fredericksburg, where the brigade was assigned to Heth's Division of A. P. Hill's Corps.

July 1, 1863, with the main body of Lee's Army beyond South Mountain, Heth's Division, under command of General Davis, was ordered to Gettysburg, where the presence of Federal troops was reported. The brigades of Davis and Orcher were sent in advance, and within a mile of Gettysburg encountered the enemy in strength, also advancing. A line of battle was formed, with the Forty-second on the right. The fight was for possession of the hills west of Gettysburg, which General Lee occupied on the second and third. Davis' Brigade met with desperate resistance and the loss was very heavy. Of the nine field officers present, only two escaped unhurt. Lieutenant-Colonel Moseley and Major Feeney were severely wounded. The Forty-second took 150 prisoners. In the battle of the third, the brigade took part in the famous charge up the slope of Cemetery hill, on the left of Pickett's division. The whole division, under Pettigrew, moved steadily on, closing up the ranks as they were thinned by the storm of shot and shell, and gained the stone wall behind which the opposing infantry was posted. But there the brigade was stopped and almost destroyed. The casualties of the Forty-second were reported as 32 killed, 170 wounded. A considerable number, including the severely wounded, were made prisoners. The final statements show 62 killed and mortally wounded at Gettysburg; 13 died as prisoners not long after the battle.

The regiment was engaged in the battle of Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863, and lost 6 killed and 25 wounded, the main part of the casualties of the brigade.

The regiment went into battle in the Wilderness May 5, 1864, and shared the gallant record of the brigade under Colonel Stone that day and the next. On this bloody field Colonel Feeney was killed and Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson and Adjutant Carr wounded. The regiment was in battle near Spottsylvania Courthouse May 10 and 12, and at Hanover Junction May 23, with a total loss in these May battles of 15 killed, 95 wounded and 9 missing. They were in battle at Cold Harbor June 2 and 3, and in June took position on the Petersburg lines.

August 18, 19, A. P. Hill attacked the Federals at Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, with the brigades of Davis and Walker under Heth, the brigades of Colquitt, Clingman and Mahone, under Mahone, and three batteries, under Colonel Pegram, and captured 2,100 prisoners, 12 flags, 9 cannon. The other brigades were at night ordered back inside the lines, and Davis and Walker left to hold the advantage gained. In this battle the regiment served with honor and lost in killed and wounded. In the battle of Jones' Farm, October 2, 3, the loss was 8 wounded and missing, and they were again engaged at Hatcher's Run late in October, 1864. In the latter part of February, 1865, Col. A. M. Nelson was in command of the brigade and General Davis of the division. Colonel Nelson was yet in command of the brigade when the Petersburg line was broken April 2, 1865, and he was captured, with most of his command. The colors of the Forty-second were captured by Corporal Charles W. Dolloff, Eleventh Vermont, of Getty's Division. The Vermont Brigade claimed the honor of being the first to break the line of gray. Captain Tilden was credited with the capture of 2 cannon, 11 officers and 62 men of the Forty-second.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.

Colonel—Joseph M. Jayne.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas B. Manlove.

Major—L. C. Lee.

For companies and company officers see sketch of Second Battalion of Infantry.

This regiment was formed in Virginia early in 1863 by adding new companies to the Second Battalion of five companies, which had made a gallant record at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Glendale, Manassas Plains, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg (see Second Battalion). Capt. Joseph M. Jayne was promoted to Colonel January 19, 1863, and assigned to command of the Forty-eighth Regiment, Featherston's Brigade, Anderson's division, Longstreet's corps. This was about the same time that Gen. Carnot Posey took com-

mand of the brigade. The other field officers of the new regiment were Thomas B. Manlove, Lieutenant-Colonel; L. C. Lee, Major; and the staff, M. R. Campbell, Adjutant; A. A. Lyon, Surgeon; W. W. Scott, Assistant Surgeon; Thomas M. Folkes, Quartermaster; H. L. Coffee, Commissary; W. Smith, Sergeant-Major.

The brigade was in camp near Fredericksburg, with occasional picket duty on the river, until the middle of February, when it was posted at the United States ford, whence they moved to Chancellorsville April 29, when the river had been crossed at other fords by Hooker; and from Chancellorsville to the crossing of the Mine and Plank roads, Chancellorsville being occupied by Hooker after their departure.

The regiment had a gallant part in the extraordinary service of Posey's brigade in the series of battles about Chancellorsville. (See Twelfth and Sixteenth.) The brigade first encountered the enemy on the Plank road on the morning of May 1, when Lieut.-Col. T. B. Manlove gallantly led a line of skirmishers with good effect. In the famous charge upon the Federal breastworks about Chancellorsville, May 3, Colonel Jayne was wounded. On the afternoon of the same day, the brigade being moved near to its position before the battle at United States ford, the Nineteenth and Twelfth engaged the enemy's skirmishers. The casualties of the regiment were 10 killed, 50 wounded, 11 missing.

After this they were at Fredericksburg until Lee's army was in motion for Pennsylvania, A. P. Hill's corps, to which they were now attached, being the last to leave the front of Hooker's army. The brigade was moved below Fredericksburg and occupied the line of the valley road, the Forty-eighth Regiment being thrown to the front and deployed as skirmishers along the river bank. The enemy, desiring information of the movements of General Lee, on the 5th of June placed pontoons in the river and crossed a large force of infantry and artillery. After a spirited engagement the Forty-eighth Regiment was compelled by superior numbers to fall back to the line occupied by the other regiments of the brigade. The enemy did not pursue. (Harris' Diary.) Next day the brigade began to march to Pennsylvania, and they reached the battlefield of the 1st July, near Gettysburg, on the evening of that day. Next day they were advanced to the front of the Federal line on Cemetery ridge.

The regiment went into battle July 2 on the left of Wright's Georgia brigade, in that part of the field where their division, Anderson's of A. P. Hill's corps, attacked the Federal positions at the peach orchard and in the vicinity of Little Round Top. Wright reported that he drove the enemy from the crest of the ridge before him, a continuation of the Cemetery ridge that Pickett and Pettigrew could not carry the next day, and gained the key of the whole Federal line. "Unfortunately, just as we had carried the enemy's last and strongest position, it was discovered that the brigade on our right (Perry's Floridians) had not only not advanced across the turnpike but actually given away and was rapidly falling back to the rear, while on our left we were entirely unprotected,

the brigade (Posey's) ordered to our support having failed to advance." Often there were such fatalities. Posey had been instructed by General Anderson to advance but two of his regiments and deploy them as skirmishers. When Wright advanced the Forty-eighth, under Colonel Jayne, advanced on his left. On the left of the Forty-eighth was the Nineteenth, which pushed up the slope until a Federal battery was within sixty yards of the right of the skirmish line. To go further without dislodging this battery was impracticable, and the dislodging of it occupied the regiment until dark. This may explain the failure to more closely follow General Wright. But the want of co-ordination was a strange feature of the battle for which the men were not to blame. The casualties were 6 killed, 24 wounded.

The brigade was for some days in line of battle at Hagerstown after this, and after the retreat to Virginia they went in camp at Orange Courthouse. They were with Hill's corps in the advance across the Rappahannock, and under a heavy fire at Bristoe Station October 14, where General Posey was mortally wounded. The regiment there had 1 killed and 3 wounded. They encamped at Brandy Station, went into line of battle November 17, at the time of the Rappahannock bridge affair, retired thence beyond the Rapidan, and when Meade followed went into line of battle on Mine Run. The winter was passed in camp on the Rapidan, whence the brigade was ordered to the battlefield of the Wilderness May 5, 1864, their service was most important and gallant. Operating on or near the Plank road, they charged and repulsed the Federal flank movement against the brigades of Davis, Perry and Law, capturing 150 prisoners, but suffering considerable loss. Lieutenant-Colonel Manlove was severely wounded at the head of his regiment. Two days later a line of skirmishers under the command of Capt. W. R. Stone, of the Forty-eighth, advanced and, encountering a body of the enemy's cavalry, captured 80 prisoners, 107 horses and equipments and two guidons. On the morning they made a hurried march to Spottsylvania Courthouse, were in action that day and next at the Po River bridge, and on the 12th shared the famous service of the brigade in the Bloody Angle (see Twelfth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Regiments.)

Among the killed at the salient were Captains McAfee, Davis and Reynhart. General Harris mentioned the gallant conduct of Courier A. W. Hancock and Private F. Dolan, who repeatedly went after and brought up ammunition under the terrific fire which tore away the trees. The casualties May 6-12 were 9 killed, 29 wounded, 33 missing.

A—Capt. H. T. Coffee, missing; Lieut. Neil Dawson, killed.

B—Capt. J. M. McAfee, killed.

C—Lieut. W. B. Williams, wounded; Capt. John M. Shackelford, wounded.

D—Capt. N. P. Davis, killed.

E—Lieut. H. Reynhart, missing and wounded.

F—Lieut. S. D. McClellan, wounded; Lieut. S. B. Walker, wounded.

G—Lieut. D. Damovan.

H—Lieut. W. M. Bullock, missing.

I—Lieut. C. J. Lewis, wounded.

On this line and the North Anna line and later at Cold Harbor, the regiment was in almost continuous battle for weeks, without time for a bath or change of clothing. The lines were so close at Cold Harbor that the least noise of the movement of troops caused a heavy outburst of artillery and infantry fire. June 6 General Harris was ordered to advance a body of picked men and fell the enemy's position. The order was executed, the skirmishers of the enemy being forced back to their main line and the fact ascertained that Grant's army had not yet begun a change of line. Over half the force engaged in this reconnaissance was killed and wounded, including the gallant Lieut. Neil Dawson, of the Forty-eighth, killed. For a week officers and men fell daily under the constant fire of artillery and sharpshooters. Then it was found that Grant's army was advancing on Petersburg, whence the brigade was transferred June 18. Harris' brigade participated in the battle of June 22, and aided in the defeat of the first Federal attempt at seizing the Weldon Railroad, June 24, when the brigade suffered considerable loss. Among the severely wounded was Lieut. Archey Baugh. The casualties in May and June were 37 killed, 76 wounded, 14 missing. They were in battle on the Darbytown road, north of the James River, August 18, and on the Weldon Railroad, where the Federals had finally taken position and entrenched August 21. In this battle Colonel Jayne commanded the brigade, General Harris being sick. A sturdy attack was made by Mahone's division, but in vain, and the brigade lost heavily, the regiment having 17 wounded. For more than two months the brigade occupied Rives' salient on the Petersburg lines, under fire of artillery and sharpshooters all day, and sharpshooters and mortars at night. Outside of this position they were in battle at Hatcher's Run October 27, where among the killed was Lieut. Samuel Walker of the Forty-eighth, a brave and accomplished officer who had been wounded at Cold Harbor. In the battle of Burgess' Mill, February 6, Lieutenant-Colonel Manlove commanded the skirmish line and while bravely encouraging his men to hold back the Federal line he was dangerously wounded and could not be taken from the field. In the famous deed of April 2, 1865, distinguished in the annals of military chivalry, the Forty-eighth Regiment, under Colonel Jayne, was posted with the Nineteenth in Battery Whitworth, from which all the artillery was withdrawn. From this position they aided materially in the defense of Fort Gregg, against which the main attack was made, as well as repulsed the demonstration against their own fort, made by Harris' West Virginia brigade and other troops. When Gregg was captured many of the Nineteenth and Forty-eighth were compelled to surrender. Their fortification supported Gregg and could not be held longer. Some escaped by dint of hard running and reached the new Confederate line that their valor had given time to establish. Colonel Jayne was shot down, with a bullet through his hip, as he came out of the fort. The retreat westward followed, and finally the remnant of the Forty-eighth,

with other survivors of the brigade, stacked arms near Appomattox Courthouse April 12, 1865.

(See also sketches of Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth Regiments for facts regarding service of whole brigade.)

FIRST CONFEDERATE BATTALION—DAVIS BRIGADE.

Roll of Honor First Confederate Battalion.

(No data as to who are Mississippians.)

Corporal B. J. Hugan (B)—Corinth, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Wilderness.

John Kelly (C)—Fort Pillow, Corinth, Grand Gulf, Port Hudson.

Sergeant Adolph W. Leslie (E)—Fort Pillow, Corinth, Port Hudson, Baker's Creek, Jackson, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse (killed).

Patrick Finegan (F)—Corinth, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church.

Mitchell Smith (I)—Fort Pillow, Corinth, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Jackson, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Liberty Mills, Cold Harbor.

Weldon Railroad—Sergts. A. Hembree, A. D. Stoude, J. Maddon, Privates John Dunnigan, John McNamara.

First Confederate Battalion, Maj. Francis B. McClung.

Casualties Jones' Farm, October 2-3, 1864—Wounded, 5; Companies A, B, F, I.

Battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor—Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Forney, killed; Adjutant W. J. Scott, wounded.

Capt. J. M. Johnson, commanding; Sergeant-Major Charles DuFour, acting Adjutant.

Company A—Captain M. D. Lee.

Company B—Lieut. S. A. Taylor, commanding, wounded.

Company C—Capt. M. M. Kinney, commanding.

Company E—Capt. A. M. O'Neal, wounded; Lieut. W. A. Bass, wounded.

Company F—Capt. A. B. Bartlett, wounded; Lieut. E. J. Phillips, wounded.

Company I—Capt. M. C. Donahue, Lieut. J. B. Stibbins, killed. Killed, 10; wounded, 54; missing, 1.

FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY—BRANDON'S.

See Twenty-first Regiment.

SECOND BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Battalion and Company Commissioned Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonels—John G. Taylor, Thomas B. Manlove, William S. Wilson.

Majors—John G. Taylor, W. S. Wilson, L. C. Lee.

King Cotton Guards of Vicksburg.

Captain—Will O. Crutcher.

First Lieutenant—D. H. Miller.

Second Lieutenant—N. Genella.

Third Lieutenant—M. D. Picard.

Company B, Rocky Point Rifles, Attala County, mustered into State service at Rocky Point May 8, 1861.

Captain—T. J. Love.

First Lieutenant—J. M. McAfee.

Second Lieutenant—D. C. Allen.

Third Lieutenant—J. T. Cone.

Dixie Boys, Yalobusha, officers commissioned 12 August, 1861.

Captain—Levi C. Lee.

First Lieutenant—James M. Creekman.

Second Lieutenant—Nimrod P. Davis.

Third Lieutenant—James J. Brett.

Oktibbeha Rescue, officers commissioned 22 July, 1861.

Captain—J. P. Rogers.

Lieutenants—F. H. Duquercson, H. S. Muldrow, J. A. Cox.

Jackson Boys, Hinds County, commissioned 19 April, 1861.

Captain—Richard C. Kerr.

Lieutenants—Allen B. Coffee, John R. Green, S. W. Cunningham.

Blewett's Company, enlisted at Columbus, July, 1861.

Captain—Randall Blewett, killed at Gaines' Mill.

First Lieutenant—N. N. Wheaton.

Second Lieutenant—John A. Whitfield.

Third Lieutenant—William J. Witherspoon.

Total roll, October 31, 1861, 96.

Manlove's Company, of Warren County (?), no rolls or data.

No rolls or data regarding any other companies.

An order was issued by the War Department October 16, 1861, "The following independent companies of Mississippi Volunteers will constitute a battalion: Captain Lee's, Captain Blewett's, Captain Love's, Captain Crutcher's, Captain Blackwell's. The battalion will be further increased by the transfer of Captain Kerr's company of Mississippi Volunteers from Colonel Crump's Twenty-sixth Regiment Virginia Volunteers. . . . Captain Blackwell's company will remain at Manassas until the battalion proceeds there." October 30, "Captain [W. S.] Wilson's company

Mississippi volunteers will form part of the Mississippi battalion encamped near this city," Richmond.

John G. Taylor was promoted Major in command of the battalion, which was reported as embracing seven companies December 13, 1861, Taylor was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and Wilson to Major. Captain Dudley's company G of the battalion, then attached to the Twenty-first Regiment, was ordered to join the battalion, which was ordered to Yorktown. The transfer of Dudley's company was afterward revoked, as was also the assignment of Blackwell's company. Instead, the Colonel of the Twenty-first was required to designate some one of his other nine companies to join the battalion. Capt. T. B. Manlove's company B, of the Twenty-first, was ordered to report at Yorktown as part of the battalion. March 10, 1862, the companies of Mississippi Volunteers commanded by Captains J. R. Hampton and John Kelly, were ordered to join the battalion at Yorktown, and May 17, 1862, Capt. J. E. Martin's company, in the Fourth Tennessee, was detached and ordered to join the battalion. July 10, 1862, the unattached companies of Captains J. H. Fields and Rogers, at Columbus, Miss., were ordered to Virginia to be added to the battalion and form a regiment. The battalion, including five companies, left the Rapidan for the James April 6. They were detached from any brigade, with the Second Florida under Colonel Ward, in Early's division, D. H. Hill's corps. April 19 they were reported as 275 effective, armed with Enfield rifles, under General Rodes, in the entrenched line near Yorktown. With the Florida regiment, under Colonel Ward, they made a brilliant sortie from the lines, dislodging the enemy from the Palmentary peach orchard. They evacuated that line May 4, and marched through Williamsburg May 5, but were called back by the Federal attack on Longstreet. The Second Florida and Second battalion were sent to the right of Longstreet's line and the rest of Hill's division to the left. The Second went into the fight at 5 P. M., under Colonel Ward, who was almost immediately killed.

The battalion had 5 killed, 30 wounded and 6 missing.

After this they were attached to Early's brigade. They fell back on Richmond and later in May the brigade, then under the command of Gen. Samuel Garland, was on outpost duty on the Williamsburg road, and in frequent skirmishes. In preparation for the attack that brought on the battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, May 31, the Second Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, about 300 strong, were deployed as skirmishers and advanced through the tangled undergrowth and ponds and bogs of the forest, finding and driving back the Federal skirmishers, but coming, said Major W. S. Wilson, under both a front and flank fire. Many of the Mississippians became mingled with the battle line as it came up, and so continued through the day. General Garland assisted Major Wilson in collecting some of the battalion, who were sent to the support of a Georgia regiment. Colonel Taylor also collected a part of the battalion. "I regret that circumstances did not afford that fine battalion the best opportunity for separate action on that day," General

Garland reported. Privates Sutton (Company A), Willis (Company B), Williams (Company C), Weeks (Company G) and Hankinson (Company H), were recommended for the badge of honor. The casualties were 1 killed and 26 wounded.

May 26, Davis asked assignment to Griffith's brigade. Done when army arrived at Richmond.

Before the Chickahominy campaign a Mississippi brigade was formed, under Brig.-Gen. W. S. Featherston, in which the battalion was associated with the Twelfth and Nineteenth Regiments, in Longstreet's division. They were in battle June 27 on Beaver Dam creek (Gaines' Mill), then advancing toward Cold Harbor; were in battle again on the Chickahominy near Gaines' house. The brigade, under heavy artillery fire, charged up a steep hill upon a Federal command posted in the edge of a forest, forcing the enemy back from one position to another and capturing a battery of artillery. Among the killed here was Lieut. James M. Creekmore. June 30, in the battle of Glendale, or Frazier's farm, the brigade went into battle at five o'clock in the evening, and were attacked by a heavy force of the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor fell with a mortal wound from which he died in a few hours. This gallant officer had resigned rank in the United States army and left his old home in Kentucky to join the Mississippi soldiery. In the two battles the battalion lost 22 killed and 91 wounded.

In Wilcox's division of Longstreet's corps the brigade took part in the second Manassas campaign, in the battle of August 30, fighting in the vicinity of the stone house. The brigade loss was 26 killed and 142 wounded.

The brigade took part in the capture of Harper's Ferry and the battle of Sharpsburg, but there are no official reports. The battalion loss was 5 killed and 55 wounded. (See Sixteenth Regiment.)

Before the battle of Fredericksburg the battalion was designated as the Forty-eighth Regiment (also for a time called the Forty-sixth), but it was yet unchanged at the time of the battle, and commanded by Lieut.-Col. Manlove. Major L. C. Lee was seriously wounded here, where the men were in line of battle three days, under artillery fire. Loss, 1 killed, 6 wounded.

January 19, 1863, Capt. Joseph M. Jayne was promoted to Colonel and assigned to command of the Forty-eighth Regiment (which see).

SECOND BATTALION CAVALRY—MARTIN'S.

See Jeff Davis Legion.

JEFF DAVIS LEGION.

Legion and Company Commissioned Officers.

Colonel—Will T. Martin, promoted and transferred.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Martin, promoted; J. Fred Waring.
Majors—William M. Stone; William G. Conner, killed near Gettysburg; J. Fred Waring, promoted; Ivey F. Lewis.

Adjutant—R. E. Connor, of Natchez.

Quartermasters—G. Farrar, of Natchez; D. S. Farrar.

Company A, Adams Troop, of Natchez, mustered into Confederate service at Memphis, June 16, 1861.

Captains—Will T. Martin, promoted; William G. Conner, promoted; T. J. Adams.

First Lieutenants—Conner, promoted; Charles Metcalf, killed near Raleigh.

Second Lieutenants—W. H. Forbes, resigned; P. W. Chase, Joshua Thorne.

Third Lieutenant—J. P. Green, resigned.

Original roll, 74. (Adams' Troop).

Company B, Chickasaw Rangers, of Chickasaw County, organized February 7, 1861.

Captain—James Gordon, promoted Colonel Second Cavalry.

First Lieutenant—David Hubbard.

Second Lieutenant—John R. Lyle.

Third Lieutenant—William G. Henderson.

Company C, Southern Guards, of Kemper County, mustered in at Scooba, March 25, 1861.

Captain—R. O. Perrin, promoted Colonel Eleventh Cavalry.

First Lieutenant—R. M. Avery.

Second Lieutenant—D. W. Kerr.

Third Lieutenant—H. C. Robinson.

Original roll, 51.

The cavalry companies of Captains Martin, Gordon and Perrin went to Virginia independently. It was ordered August 17, 1861, that "A troop of Mississippi horse, under Capt. W. T. Martin, now at Ashland, will march as soon as possible to Manassas and join the army of the Potomac." On September 17 "Capt. James Gordon, of the Chickasaw Rangers, Mississippi cavalry, will proceed with his company to Manassas, Va., and report to General Johnston." And a special order of October 24, 1861, required that "The following companies will be organized into a battalion, the designation of which will be the Second Battalion of Mississippi cavalry, Maj. William T. Martin commanding; Captain Martin's company of Mississippi cavalry, Captain Gordon's company of Mississippi cavalry, Captain Perrin's company of Mississippi cavalry, Captain Stone's company of Alabama cavalry." Subsequently the battalion was merged with three companies of Love's Alabama battalion and a Georgia company, to form the Jeff Davis Legion, under Martin's command.

At the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, the Legion, under Lieut. Col. Martin, made the reconnaissance that revealed the dispositions of the

enemy. They had one man killed. In June two squadrons of the Legion, 250 picked men, under Martin's command, rode with Stuart in the famous raid around McClellan's army before Richmond. Of the most dangerous part of this adventure Stuart wrote in his report: "With an abiding trust in God and with such guarantees of success as the two Lees and Martin and their devoted followers, this enterprise I regarded as most promising. . . . The rear now became of as much importance as the front, but the duties of rear guard devolving upon the Jeff Davis Legion, with Breathed's howitzer attached, its conduct was intrusted to its commander, Lieut.-Col. Martin, in whose judgment and skill I had entire confidence. He was not attacked, but at one time there appeared in his rear a party of the Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A., bearing a flag of truce, twenty-five in number, who actually surrendered to his rear guard, so great was the consternation produced by our march." Stuart recommended that three companies be added to the legion and Martin promoted to Colonel, "a grade which he has fairly won."

In the Chickahominy campaign, or seven days' battles, Colonel Martin had command of his battalion, the Fourth Virginia cavalry and Pelham's artillery. It was a period of constant fighting, in which the cavalry performed deeds of reckless daring. First, on crossing the Chickahominy, Martin took an advanced position on the South Anna, which effectually covered from McClellan the movement of Jackson's army against his flank. Then, when Jackson came up, they advanced with him to Cold Harbor. In the course of the daring raid to cut the York River Railroad, Captain Avery's company was dismounted, and with one of the Virginia companies and two of Pelham's guns, attacked and drove away a gunboat near the White House, where the Federal General in a panic was destroying his vast collection of army supplies. July 2 Lieutenant Chestnut, of the Boykin Rangers, with ten men defeated a squadron of the enemy's cavalry, and Martin advanced to Haxall's landing, where 150 prisoners and guns were taken within sight of the Federal monitor. The same day Martin encountered and drove the Tammany regiment from New York, taking three prisoners. Lieutenant Fisher, with fourteen men of Company B, captured a company of the Bucktail regiment, nearly sixty men. Martin particularly mentioned Major Stone, Captains Avery and Waring, Lieutenants Waldhauer, Chestnut and Mosely, and Privates Robertson (D) and Volney Metcalfe and William Barnard (A).

When Stuart's cavalry division was organized Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, was given a brigade command, and the legion was assigned to that brigade.

Hampton's brigade, in the Maryland campaign, was engaged at Fairfax Courthouse, crossed the Potomac September 5, skirmished at Hyattstown, and followed the main army to Frederick, where a Federal battery was captured by a cavalry charge. Martin and his legion, as rear guard, picketed the mountain gap while Hampton followed Lee's army to Middleton, and at daylight September 13 were attacked by the pursuing

army of McClellan. It was a gallant little battle of artillery and sharpshooters until Martin was withdrawn. "Martin and his men fought with their accustomed gallantry," was Hampton's report.

The brigade afterward moved to Burkittsville, to cover the movements of McLaws' division at Harper's Ferry, and reported to Stuart on the field of Sharpsburg. A part of the legion was in a brilliant raid across the Rappahannock, capturing a Federal picket guard November 27.

In December they rode in the raid to Poolesville on the Potomac; later in the same month raided on the Occoquan, capturing part of Sigel's wagon train, also raided on Dumfries and Fairfax station.

After this campaign Colonel Martin, whose merits entitled him to command of at least a brigade of the cavalry, and who had been serving a long time, with rare patience, in command of a small battalion, was promoted to Brigadier-General and sent to the west, where he served mainly in the capacity of General of division, with promotion to Major-General in November, 1863.

The legion shared in the important service of Stuart's cavalry in the Gettysburg campaign, losing out of their small number 12 killed and 44 wounded. In the hand-to-hand fighting of July 3, the most important cavalry battle of the war, up to that time, General Hampton was twice wounded and Major W. G. Conner, of the legion, was killed. At Fleetwood, July 9, after the return to Virginia, they were also distinguished. Lieut. P. B. Fisher and Private William Frew, Company F, and Private G. W. Seals, Company B, were killed at Upperville, in this campaign. Others particularly distinguished at Upperville were Capt. W. G. Henderson, Company B; Corporal R. Eustis, Company A; Capt. A. K. Ramsey, Company D; Private C. M. Taylor, Company C; Capt. David Waldhauer and Privates T. H. Lake and W. P. Lake, Company F.

The service in the fall of 1863 north of the Rappahannock, was hardly less arduous and brilliant. Stuart particularly noticed the legion in reporting the engagement at Frying Pan Church: "The Jeff Davis Legion was here conspicuous for its gallantry, advancing dismounted across the field upon the enemy's position."

Of the battle of Nance's shop, June 24, 1864, General Hampton reported: "As soon as the enemy gave way I brought up the Philips and the Jeff Davis Legions (mounted) and ordered them to charge. This they did most gallantly, driving the enemy for three miles in confusion."

Roll of honor published in December, 1864, mentioning battles of Frederick City, Stevensburg, Funkstown, Fleetwood, Rappahannock River, Frying Pan, Brandy Plains, Accotink River, Cold Harbor, Fauquier County, Mine River—Company F: Capt. David Waldhauer, Lieuts. W. W. Gordon and J. McLeod Turner; Sergeants L. H. Clemens and M. G. Prendergast; Privates M. D. Prendergast, William P. Lake, G. N. Saussy, C. H. Mann. Company A: Lieut. Joshua Thorn, Private Thomas Metcalf. Company C: Privates John Robinson, Alexander McCaskill.

In March, 1864, it was recommended that seven unattached Mississippi companies in General Polk's command be united with the three

Mississippi companies in the Legion, to form the Third Cavalry Regiment for Young's brigade to cover Richmond. This was not done, but by order of July 11, 1864, Love's Alabama battalion, three companies, and one Georgia company were added to the Legion, making it three squadrons—(1) five Alabama companies, (2) the three Mississippi companies commanded by a Major, (3) the two Georgia companies.

The Legion was in the brigade of Gen. P. M. B. Young and had an aggregate present and absent of 868. Its final service was in the Carolina campaign against Sherman, under General Hampton.

MADISON LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Mustered into State service April 28, 1861.

Captain—George Ward.

First Lieutenant—James S. Reid.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas J. Richards.

These were the original officers.

As organized December 12, 1862, Richards was Junior First Lieutenant; W. Frank George, Second Lieutenant; J. K. Kearney, Junior Second Lieutenant.

Original roll, 66; killed, 15; wounded, 12; died, 5.

At the battle of Gettysburg Captain Ward was in command of two batteries, and subsequently he was promoted to Major, commanding a battalion of artillery. Capt. Thomas J. Richards then commanded the Madison battery, which was reported in March, 1864, as 127 men, 59 horses and four 12-pounder Napoleon guns.

The battery served under Col. R. L. Walker, attached to the Third corps in the campaign of 1864. Walker's twenty batteries were put in motion, attending the divisions of Heth and Wilcox, down the Plank road toward the Wilderness, Poague's battalion in front, early in the morning of May 5. When Heth's division, in advance, encountered the Federal cavalry, Richards' battery was pushed forward and assisted in driving it back upon the main body. Poague's battalion was posted by the artillery chief of the army at the only place near the front where artillery could be used, and one gun of the battalion, being further advanced, was effectively used in the bloody repulse of the attack on Heth and Wilcox that afternoon. Next day, when fresh Federal troops pushed back the weary divisions of Heth and Wilcox, the guns under Poague and Ward checked the onslaught and enabled Longstreet's troops, just arriving on the field, to take a favorable position and drive the enemy back. In the battle of Spottsylvania they aided in repulsing the Federal attack on another salient of the Confederate line than the Bloody Angle. When the scene of battle was changed to the South Anna and the enemy made a demonstration higher up the river, at Jericho ford, Poague's battalion was sent with Heth's division to meet that danger. The repulse of the

Federal infantry was followed by a sharp battle of artillery. "Major Ward, second in command of Poague's battalion, a devout Christian, gallant soldier and efficient officer, was here killed by a cannon shot," General Pendleton reported. At Cold Harbor, June 3, the Madison artillery was ordered into a position over the protest of Poague, in which they were exposed to the fire of a heavy line of skirmishers. The battery was almost entirely crippled, and many lives lost to very little purpose, Pendleton reported. "Richards' pieces were with much difficulty gotten back to the works occupied by the infantry. They were there, however, used with some effect, as the enemy attempted to advance, the cannon-eers being to some extent protected."

In the final campaign in Virginia the battery was commanded by Lieutenant John W. Yeargain.

CONFEDERATE GUARDS—ARTILLERY.

Of Pontotoc County, mustered in April 27, 1861.

Captain—John O. Grisham, William D. Bradford.

First Lieutenant—John H. Hoy.

Second Lieutenant—Samuel W. Weatherell.

Third Lieutenant—W. D. Bradford, promoted.

Captain Grisham's battery was ordered from Mississippi to Wilmington in October, 1861. The battery was included in the brigade of Gen. Samuel G. French, late Chief of Ordnance of Mississippi, who was assigned to command of the district of the Pamlico in North Carolina, March 17, 1862. The returns show the battery under the command of Captain Bradford, in Branch's artillery battalion, Department of North Carolina, Gen. D. H. Hill, June 30, 1863; in the Department of Richmond, under General Elzey, July 31, 1863, and assigned to Coit's battalion in the Richmond defenses. Coit's battalion served in North Carolina in the early spring of 1864, aided in repelling the attack of Butler at Swift creek and Drewry's bluff, participated in the defense of Petersburg by Hoke and Bushrod Johnson, and "has also since been engaged constantly," reported the chief of artillery February 28, 1865. Bradford's three guns, 20-pounder Parrotts, were on the morning of June 18 placed in position on the north side of the Appomattox to sweep with an enfilade fire the left of General Beauregard's new line, which they had occasion to effectively defend the same day. Next day, they were reinforced with other batteries from Lee's army, including the Madison Light Artillery in Poague's battalion, while Humphreys' brigade took position in the trenches. The famous mine explosion was under the salient held by Pegram's battery of Coit's battalion. The battery also had two 12-pounder guns. Lieutenant A. J. Cochran's section was with Garnett's brigade in October, 1864, and later on the Weldon Railroad.

The achievements of Mississippi soldiers in the army of Northern Virginia may be read in the story of every hard fought field from Manassas to Appomattox. The dauntless devotion and courage of the gallant men from the "Magnolia State" made possible the military fame of "Stonewall" Jackson, James Longstreet, John B. Hood, William Barksdale, Benjamin G. Humphreys, Winfield S. Featherston, John M. Stone and Carnot Posey. These immortal men were with Jackson in his great campaign in the valley of the Shenandoah. They led the advance in his rout of the Union army at Chancellorsville. They held the entire force of the enemy at bay at Fredericksburg. At the "Bloody Angle" of the Spottsylvania line, where the most terrible fighting of the war was done, they saved the day for Robert E. Lee. They were with Pickett at Gettysburg and with Longstreet at Chickamauga and Knoxville. These heroic men deliberately went to certain death at the Crater and Fort Gregg. And, after the terrible days in the trenches at Petersburg, they marched with Lee to Appomattox and begged to the last to be led against the enemy. They fought and endured to the end, and when it was all over they returned to their homes and kept the pledge made at Appomattox.

MISSISSIPPI COMMANDS IN THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Colonel—John M. Simonton, resigned October, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonels—A. S. Hamilton, died at Johnson's Island, November 2, 1863; Thomas H. Johnston.

Majors—Thomas H. Johnston, Milton S. Alcorn.

Adjutants—G. F. Simonton, J. C. Culbertson.

Surgeon—A. S. Yarbrough.

Chaplain—J. T. Borah.

Company A, Walker Reserves, Marshall County, mustered into State service 7-8 May, 1861, at Byhalia; organized by Dr. W. M. Compton.

Captain—George M. Moseley.

First Lieutenants—Nathan S. Patterson, Isaac R. Snoddy, killed at Fort Donelson.

Second Lieutenant—Oliver F. Eddings.

Third Lieutenants—David C. C. Rodgers, James M. Glenn.

First Sergeant—George F. Payne.

Company B, Moorsville Darts, Itawamba County, mustered into State service at Iuka 28 August, 1861.

Captain—Meriman Pounds.

First Lieutenants—R. B. Tate, H. W. Waldrop.

Second Lieutenant—J. S. Taylor, killed at Fort Donelson.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas Boyd.

First Sergeant—J. H. O. Keys.

Company C, Reub Davis Rebels, Pontotoc County, mustered into State service at Poplar Springs 2 August, 1861.

Captain—William Young.

First Lieutenant—Simeon McCord.

Second Lieutenant—Jasper Newton Davis.

Third Lieutenant—Samuel Caldwell.

First Sergeant—Wilson W. Samuel.

Company D, De Soto Greys, De Soto County, mustered into State service at Iuka 27 August, 1861.

Captain—W. J. Boone.

First Lieutenants—L. H. Hall, J. C. Culbertson.

Second Lieutenant—T. G. Tait.

Third Lieutenant—L. L. Jones, promoted to Captain.

First Sergeant—J. W. Johnson.

Company E, Pleasant Mount Rifles, Panola County, mustered into State service at Sardis 25 July, 1861.

Captain—M. W. Wilbourn.

First Lieutenants—C. C. Wilbourn, J. L. Raiford.

Second Lieutenant—S. P. Crawford.

Third Lieutenants—J. L. Raiford, R. M. Buchanan.

First Sergeants—J. G. Wilbourn, W. T. Simmons, killed at Fort Donelson.

Company F, Alcorn Rifles, Marshall County, mustered into State service at Iuka 28 August, 1861; enlisted at Hopkinsville, Ky., for twelve months, 19 September, 1861.

Captain—J. J. Milam, imprisoned at Johnson's Island after surrender of Port Hudson.

First Lieutenants—L. J. Wilson, joined Forty-second Regiment after Fort Donelson; M. L. Mobley, killed at Port Hudson; W. D. Howze.

Second Lieutenants—W. D. Howze, commanded company at Fort Donelson, exchanged in September, 1862, elected Third Lieutenant at reorganization, promoted; S. O. B. Crockett, promoted Assistant Surgeon; W. D. Howze, promoted.

Third Lieutenant—M. L. Mobley, taken at Fort Donelson, exchanged, promoted; G. W. Bunn; W. D. Howze after reorganization promoted.

First Sergeants—S. O. B. Crockett, J. P. Wilson.

Third Sergeant—A. S. Yarbrough, promoted Assistant Surgeon.

Fourth Sergeant—R. K. Byrd, died at Hopkinsville Ky., November, 1861.

Total enrollment, 74; died, 11; killed, 11. (Historic Roll.)

Company G, Dave Rogers Rifles, Lafayette County, mustered into State service at Iuka 9 September, 1861.

Captain—L. M. Lawshe.

First Lieutenant—John C. Davis.

Second Lieutenant—M. D. Wilson.

Third Lieutenant—M. F. Holshauser.

First Sergeant—P. L. Redwine.

Company H, James Creek Volunteers, of Tishomingo County, mustered into State service 12 July, 1861.

Captains—J. Ferguson, to October, 1861; Milton S. Alcorn, promoted Major.

First Lieutenant—G. B. Dyer, killed at Fort Donelson.

Second Lieutenant—J. M. Sallis.

Third Lieutenant—J. H. Harder.

First Sergeant—J. R. White.

Company I, Rifle Scouts, of Itawamba County, mustered into State service 8 July, 1861.

Captains—John M. Simonton, elected Colonel; M. B. Buchanan, J. M. Peeler.

First Lieutenant—M. B. Buchanan.

Second Lieutenant—J. S. Kilpatrick.

Third Lieutenant—J. M. Peeler.

First Sergeant—J. T. H. Rummage.

Company K, Mississippi Yankee Hunters, of Itawamba County, mustered into State service at Iuka 28 August, 1861.

Captains—A. S. Hamilton, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; J. C. Cook, Owen D. Hughes.

First Lieutenant—Owen D. Hughes

Second Lieutenant—C. E. Lesley.

Third Lieutenant—Z. G. McDurrett.

Whole number including field and staff officers, 682 men.

This was the First Regiment, First Brigade, Army of Mississippi, one of the eight regiments, the organization of which progressed slowly while other regiments were formed for immediate service at Pensacola or in Virginia. The First Regiment was completed in August and ordered into camp of instruction at Iuka. The field officers were elected 10 September, 1861. The First was one of the four regiments sent by Governor Pettus to Kentucky to reinforce Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. Camp near Hopkinsville, Ky., October 17.

The First and Third (23d.) formed part of the brigade of Gen. Charles Clark, at Hopkinsville, in the winter of 1861-62. Eleven of the First Regiment are buried at Hopkinsville, Ky., who died that winter. They were sent to Fort Donelson early in February, and General Pillow assigned them, with Lyon's Kentucky and Gregg's Texas Regiment, to a brigade under the command of Colonel Davidson of the Twenty-third, on February 9. The regiment was posted in the trenches under the command of Lieut.-Col. A. S. Hamilton. Grant attacked on the 13th, and the line was exposed to the fire of artillery and sharpshooters. About midnight between the 14th and 15th, it was decided to sally from the works. Colonel Davidson being sick, and Colonel Simonton commanded the brigade, which marched out at dawn, following the brigades of Baldwin, Wharton and McCausland, and became seriously engaged with the left of McClernand's Division. For an hour they fought for the possession of a hill and finally the Mississippians charged and won the crest. A second charge, after being reinforced, drove the Blue line further back and captured Schwartz's battery. Simonton reported that he advanced over a mile and a half, then halted and was ordered back to the rifle pits, which he regained without sight of the foe. Col. Morgan L. Smith, commanding the Eighth Missouri and Eleventh Indiana, reported that he stormed the position of the First and Third Mississippi, the skirmishers fighting very closely among the trees; after an hour's hard fight the Confederates gave way, and he pursued about a mile, taking five prisoners. The First had a total of 331 in battle; casualties 16 killed and 61 wounded. Colonel Simonton gave honorable mention to Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Major Johnston, and his aides, Capt. R. B. Ryan and Sergt.-Major T. H. Wilson. General Bushrod Johnson reported that the Eighth Kentucky, Seventh Texas and First Mississippi suffered perhaps the greatest losses.

The regiment then became prisoners of war until exchanged. Some escaped and joined other commands.

In the assignment of exchanged prisoners by General Van Dorn, October 16, 1862, Col. J. M. Simonton's consolidated regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Sterling Price, commanding the Army of the West, and was made part of Maury's Division, the consolidated regiment then including the First Mississippi, Fifty-third, Ninth and Forty-sixth Tennessee and Twenty-seventh Alabama. October 26 they were ordered to report at Meridian.

In his organization of troops in the breastworks at Port Hudson, January 7, 1863, General Gardner assigned Col. J. M. Simonton to command of a consolidated Alabama regiment, while the Thirty-ninth and First Mississippi were consolidated under Col. W. B. Shelby, all forming part of Gen. Beall's Brigade. March 27, after the Federal troops had begun landing, Simonton was sent with infantry, artillery and cavalry to Tangipahoa to reinforce Lieut.-Col. H. H. Miller, who then reoccupied Ponchatoula, the Federal force falling back. Simonton was commanding at Ponchatoula in April. May 6 he was ordered to Port Hudson. In the organization of March, 1863, First Regiment, Col. Simonton, in Beall's Brigade, with the Thirty-ninth, Col. Shelby, and Arkansas regiments. During the siege of Port Hudson Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton commanded the regiment, Colonel Simonton being absent.

The Federal army began the investment, May 25, 1863, when the regiment had 4 men wounded and 4 missing. The first assault was made May 27, and including that day and up to June 1 the First had 5 killed and 13 wounded. After the repulse of the second assault, June 14, Beall reported "the loss of the First Mississippi Regiment in to-day's engagement is very severe—18 killed and about 14 wounded. The command is much reduced." He asked for the return of a detail of 100. The Federal information was that the two regiments together were only 500 strong.

The works opposite the First, Beall reported, were very strong and extensive, enabling the enemy to enter the ditch without danger from the sharpshooters. Maj. Thomas H. Johnston, commanding the regiment July 3, reported the enemy actively pushing their works forward in his front. Two of his men had been mortally wounded by the explosion of their own hand grenades as they were throwing them over the parapets at the enemy.

According to an unofficial statement the regiment had 45 killed at Port Hudson, including Capt. George M. Moseley, Adjutant G. F. Simonton, and Lieuts. M. L. Mobley, J. M. Greer and J. M. Rhyne, and 53 wounded.

The regiment was surrendered with the garrison July 8. This surrender, like the previous one at Fort Donelson, was unconditional, but according to an informal agreement, the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men were paroled. Maj. Thomas H. Johnston and Capt. Thomas Boyd (captured at Corinth) were among the 600 officers encamped as prisoners under Confederate fire in Charleston harbor as a retaliatory measure. Among these also was Maj. Lamar Fontaine.

February 29, 1864, the headquarters of General Polk, commanding the Army of Mississippi, being at Demopolis, Ala., the commanding officer of the First Mississippi Infantry was ordered to report with his regiment as infantry for assignment to Featherston's Brigade. May 4, 1864, General Polk revoked the permission granted the First Regiment to report temporarily to General Chalmers, and all Port Hudson prisoners having been officially declared exchanged, the regiment was ordered to report at Columbus by May 20. Gen. S. D. Lee ordered the regiment, Capt. J. M. Peeler commanding, to report at Meridian, May 27. In June the regiment was encamped at Meridian, doing provost guard duty, under command of Major Alcorn. Lieut-Col. Johnson, Captains Boyd, Milam and Davis and a number of lieutenants were yet prisoners of war at Johnson's Island. Captains Crawford, Peeler and Hughes were on duty; Lieut. J. C. Culbertson was acting Adjutant. On the evening after the battle of Harrisburg, Miss., July 14, 1864, General Chalmers made a reconnaissance with McCulloch's Brigade and "some skirmishers from the First Mississippi Infantry." In the army returns of July 31, 1864, the regiment, Major Alcorn commanding, was listed with Featherston's Brigade in Georgia.

The First Regiment, with Featherston's Brigade, crossed the Tennessee River from Tusculumbia, Ala., November 20, and marched to Columbia and thence in the flank movement to Spring Hill. November 30 the regiment participated in the assault upon the intrenched line at Franklin, and shared the casualties of the brigade—76 killed, 200 wounded, 76 missing. From Franklin they marched to Nashville and took their place in the line of Loring's Division across the Granny White pike, which was carried by the troops of General Thomas, December 15. In the battle of the 16th Loring repulsed all attacks until the line was broken on their left. Capt. Owen D. Hughes was in command of the First, December 10. The return of December 21 showed an aggregate present of 67. On the retreat the regiment was part of the heroic rear guard commanded by Major-General Walthall, and Featherston's Brigade was in action December 25-26, at Anthony's Hill and Sugar Creek.

They recrossed the Tennessee River December 28, and marched to winter quarters near Tupelo.

About the first of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to reinforce General Johnston in the Carolinas. They were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C., February 25. In the Carolina campaign against Sherman they participated in the battle of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19-21; on the 19th making a gallant and successful charge, but with heavy loss. Organization of army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows Maj.-Gen. Walthall in command of Stewart's Corps, former Army of Mississippi, Featherston's Brigade commanded by Maj. Martin A. Oatis, the First Regiment by Capt. L. L. Jones. April 9 the First, Twenty-second and Thirty-third Regiments and First Battalion were consolidated as the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Martin A. Oatis commanding. Stewart's

Corps, March 17, including the Mississippi brigades of Featherston and Lowry with others, had 890 effective.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army was surrendered April 26 near Durham Station and paroled at Greensboro.

FIRST CONFEDERATE, INFANTRY.

Colonel—John B. Villepigue.

Lieutenant-Colonel—J. W. Aderhold.

Major—William S. Lovell.

A Georgia and Mississippi infantry regiment was organized at Pensacola in April or May, 1861, under Lieutenant-Colonel Villepigue, who, in 1862, was commandant of the post at Grenada, Miss, and brigade commander. In October, 1861, Villepigue's Regiment was stationed near Kerr's Battery, on Pensacola bay, Smith's Company C and English's Company G guarding the battery. Villepigue was made chief of artillery of Chalmers' Brigade at that time. Major Lovell went to Pensacola as Captain of the Quitman Light Artillery, of Natchez, which office he resigned.

FIRST CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

William W. Weir, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-seventh, was in command of the expedition from Mobile for defense of the Mobile & Ohio against Grierson's raid of December, 1864. He sent O'Neal's Regiment and Metts' Battalion and King's Battery ahead by train, and followed on another train with his own command to West Point. The battle at Egypt, December 28, was fought by the troops of the first train and Gholson's command. A portion of the train with the battery escaped and was met by Wier's train. Wier's command engaged the enemy and checked their further progress south on the railroad. Wier had 3 wounded and reported 7 Federal dead in the action with his command. Wier signed as Lieutenant-Colonel First Confederate Veterans.

FIRST ALABAMA, TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

Colonel—Alpheus Baker, of Alabama.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William T. Avery, of Tennessee.

Major—Adolphus P. Causler, of Mississippi.

Regiment was later merged in Fifty-fourth Alabama.

February, 1862, ordered from Fort Pillow to New Madrid. March 21, at Madrid Bend, 772 present and absent. During the Federal siege and bombardment March and April, 1862, they were in the works at Island No. 10, at first under command of Gen. A. P. Stewart. Nearly all the officers and men were surrendered April 8, 1862.

FIRST MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Henry C. Davis.

No information.

FIRST INFANTRY BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel—A. K. Blythe.

See Forty-fourth Regiment.

FIRST MISSISSIPPI VALLEY REGIMENT.

See Twenty-fifth Regiment.

FIRST INFANTRY BATTALION (BRANDON'S).

Merged into Twenty-first Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William L. Brandon.

Majors—William L. Brandon, John G. Taylor.

Company D, Jeff Davis Guards, of Wilkinson County, mustered into State service at Woodville, 7 May, 1861, for twelve months.

Captain—William L. Brandon.

First Lieutenant—John Sims.

Second Lieutenant—William L. Cage.

Third Lieutenant—J. J. Smith.

FIRST BATTALION SHARPSHOOTERS.

Formed from three Mississippi companies in the Twenty-fifth Mississippi, or Second Confederate, Regiment and Caruther's Sharpshooters. Also called Tenth Battalion Infantry; also Twentieth Battalion.

Majors—William A. Rayburn, James M. Stigler.

Company A, included 25 men from Carroll County.

Company B, Red Rebels, of Holmes County. See Twenty-fifth Regiment.

Company C, Lieut. W. C. Dodson, killed at Resaca.

Company D.

The "Mississippi Battalion, William A. Rayburn, Captain", is mentioned by General Van Dorn among the troops at Vicksburg, during the bombardment of May, June and July, 1862.

Caruther's Sharpshooters, merged in this battalion, was a part of Gen. John S. Bowen's Brigade at the battle of Corinth, with Sixth, Fifteenth and Twenty-second Mississippi Regiments. General Lovell mentioned

them as particularly distinguished in the successful assault upon the outer line October 3, 1862. Commanded by Captain Caruthers, in the skirmish line with the First Missouri, and with the Twenty-second Mississippi in charging and capturing a battery, they were conspicuous for coolness and courage, said General Bowen. They were in line of battle and under artillery fire on the 4th. On the 5th Bowen, as rear guard on the retreat, was pursued and attacked by cavalry, which was repulsed by two companies of Jackson's cavalry, the Mississippi battalion and Lieutenant Barlow's artillery section. January, 1863, in Rust's Brigade of Loring's Division, Fourth Military District, Maj.-Gen. Loring commanding reserve corps at Jackson. March 24, 1863, the battalion was at Wilson's, six miles above the mouth of Deer Creek, obstructing the creek by felling trees, and were reinforced by the command of Gen. S. D. Lee, to meet the Federal advance along the creek. Rayburn's First Battalion Sharpshooters, with Holland's Thirty-seventh Regiment, made reconnaissance of Federal position on the Tallahatchie near Fort Pemberton, April 4, 1863. May 30 return, First Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. W. A. Rayburn, Featherston's Brigade. July 30, Maj. J. M. Stigler, commanding.

Maj. James M. Stigler commanding, in Featherston's Brigade, Loring's Division, army of Gen. Polk, concentrated at Canton when Sherman began his march to Meridian from Vicksburg, February, 1864; fell back to Demopolis, Ala.

Part of Featherston's Brigade, during the Atlanta campaign, beginning with Resaca, May 12-16, and including the skirmishing on the Cassville line, were distinguished for daring on the-skirmish line at New Hope church, May 27, the incessant sharpshooting and artillery work of entrenched lines near New Hope church, the memorable battles of skirmish lines around Kenesaw Mountain, notably the repulse of the Federal attack near the base of the mountain, by Marietta, by Stigler's Battalion and the Third Regiment, on the skirmish line, June 27. The battalion participated in the fatal assault upon the Federal line on Peachtree Creek, July 20, losing 4 killed, including the Adjutant, 21 wounded, and 7 missing; was also in the attack of July 28, on the Lickskillet road, and served in the trenches around Atlanta until the evacuation, September 1.

In the Tennessee campaign the battalion shared the gallant action of Featherston's Brigade in the assault at Franklin November 30, and the brigade losses of 352 killed, wounded and missing. They were in the battle of Nashville, December 15-16, and with the rear guard under Walthall on the retreat, in the actions at Columbia, Anthony's Hill and Sugar Creek. After crossing the Tennessee River December 28, they moved with the army to Tupelo. Major Stigler was in command of the battalion December 10, 1864, and the aggregate present December 21, was 63.

In the last battle of the army, at Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865, about sundown, in the last volley, Major Stigler, a lieutenant and one of two enlisted men were wounded. Organization of March 31, Feather-

ston's Brigade commanded by Maj. Martin A. Oatis, the First Battalion by Lieut. E. H. Griffis. April 9, First, Twenty-second and Thirty-third Regiments and First Battalion consolidated as the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Martin A. Oatis, commanding.

THIRD REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—John B. Deason, until reorganization; Thomas A. Mellon, wounded at Peachtree Creek; James M. Stigler, Third Consolidated, April, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Robert Eager, resigned; Thomas A. Mellon, to reorganization; E. A. Peyton, resigned; James B. McRae, resigned; Samuel M. Dyer.

Majors—Thomas A. Mellon, E. A. Peyton, Samuel M. Dyer, W. H. Morgan.

Adjutants—Benjamin Jones, 1861; Junius Poindexter, 1862; Fred S. Hewes, 1864.

Company A, Live Oak Rifles, mustered in at Ocean Springs 18 September, 1861.

Captains—James B. McRae, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; E. A. Lewis, A. F. Ramsay, killed at Peachtree Creek; E. N. Ramsay.

First Lieutenants—A. F. Ramsay, promoted; E. N. Ramsay, Stephen R. Thompson.

Second Lieutenants—E. N. Ramsay, promoted; S. R. Thompson, captured at Franklin; J. J. Cowart.

Third Lieutenants—S. R. Thompson, J. J. Cowart.

Transferred from Eighth Regiment before organization for field.

Company B, Sunflower Dispersers, Sunflower County, mustered into State service 31 August, 1861.

Captain—William H. Morgan.

First Lieutenant—William G. Poindexter.

Second Lieutenant—P. H. Westbrook.

Third Lieutenant—Charles R. Poindexter.

Company C, Downing Rifles, of Hinds County, mustered into State service at Bolton 9 August, 1861.

Originally in Sixth Regiment State troops.

Captains—Thomas A. Mellon, elected Major; William E. Ratliff.

First Lieutenant—William J. Bruner, promoted Quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant—William A. Kelly, promoted Captain.

Third Lieutenants—W. E. Ratliff, promoted Captain; Thomas Robinson.

Promotions—J. M. Bogle to Surgeon of the regiment; Monroe McKay W. D. Murphy, C. E. Sharkey, to lieutenantancies; A. J. Willis to Captain.

Total enrollment, 188.

Company D, Chunkey Heroes, of Newton County, mustered into State service at Pass Christian 5 September, 1861.

Captain—W. B. Johnson.

First Lieutenant—William E. Thomas.

Second Lieutenant—Charles H. Hughes.

Third Lieutenant—Charles W. Thompson.

Company E, Biloxi Rifles, of Harrison County, mustered into State service at Biloxi 21 May, 1861. On duty in June.

Captains—John D. Howard, John P. Elmer, Harry Knapp.

First Lieutenants—John P. Elmer, promoted Captain; James W. Mayfield.

Second Lieutenant—Lyman B. Holley.

Third Lieutenants—John F. Moales, G. W. Davis.

Lieutenant John Darcy, wounded at Franklin; Lieutenant J. T. Young, killed.

Company G, Gainesville Volunteers, of Hancock County, mustered into State service at Gainesville 13 July, 1861. Originally in Eighth Regiment State troops. Deason was commissioned in April.

Captains—John B. Deason, elected Colonel; Enoch E. McFadden.

First Lieutenant—John D. Bradford.

Second Lieutenants—E. E. McFadden, Andrew B. Randall, B. Franklin Stockstill.

Third Lieutenants—A. B. Randall, David W. Stockstill.

Company H, Shieldsboro Rifles, Hancock County, mustered into State service at Shieldsboro 29 June, 1861.

Captains—Robert Eager, promoted; John V. Toulmi.

First Lieutenants—John V. Toulmi, Alfred S. Cowand.

Second Lieutenant—John G. Colly.

Third Lieutenants—Alfred S. Cowand, Howard Wilkinson.

Lieutenants John J. Dale and A. Bond, wounded at Franklin.

Company I, John M. Sharp's Company, of Yazoo County, mustered into State service at Benton, 30 August, 1861. Originally the Yazoo Rebels, Captain Powell. Enlisted September 25, at Benton, in Confederate service, ordered to Pass Christian and assigned to Third Regiment October 14. "The flag of this company was adopted as that of the regiment. James A. Sconyers of this company was the color bearer and the flag of Company I continued to be that of the regiment until the Stars and Bars was chosen by the Confederacy. The flag of Company I was borne in every engagement until the battle of Franklin, when Lieut. John Cherry of the Downing Rifles planted it on the breastworks, and in so doing fell with the flag, wounded, inside the works." (Yazoo County Roster and Sketches.)

Captains—Samuel M. Dyer, elected Major at reorganization; Albert H. Johnston.

First Lieutenants—Lewis Stevens, R. J. McCormick.

Second Lieutenants—A. H. Johnston, Robert N. Pearce, wounded at Peachtree Creek.

Third Lieutenants—H. N. Bridges, Abner J. Russell, killed at Franklin.

Company —, McWillie Blues, of Copiah County, mustered into State service at Hazlehurst 17 August, 1861. Company A, at organization of regiment.

Captain—E. A. Peyton, elected Major.

First Lieutenant—M. M. Peyton.

Second Lieutenant—O. H. Johnston.

Third Lieutenant—D. B. Ryan.

Company —, Dahlgren Guards, of Harrison County, mustered into State service at Pass Christian 4 September, 1861.

Captain—Ashbel Green.

First Lieutenant—John Saucier.

Second Lieutenant—John J. Dale.

Third Lieutenant—Dan Curran.

Total original enrollment, 806 officers and men.

This was the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, Army of Mississippi, Charles G. Dahlgren, Brigadier-General, M. R. Clark, Adjutant-General, headquarters Camp Clark, at Shieldsboro. The organization was not completed until other regiments bearing higher numbers, were in the field. The nucleus of the regiment was the Shieldsboro Rifles and Gainesville Volunteers, which Captain Deason reported in camp at Shieldsboro under his command August 1, 1861. The regimental field officers were elected September 25, 1861. Company I was assigned to the regiment October 14, at Pass Christian.

In the fall of 1861, when the coast was menaced by the expedition to Ship Island under General Butler, General Polk, who had established a post at Columbus, Ky., made an urgent demand for reinforcements. In meeting this Gen. Mansfield Lovell, in command of New Orleans and the Mississippi coast, sent north nearly all the troops he had. In the latter part of November, General Lovell called the Third in from Mississippi Sound, and sent it, 800 strong, to the aid of General Polk at Columbus, Ky. There was protest against this by Governor Pettus and President Davis and General Lovell secured the return of the Third in January, 1862, as "a regiment peculiarly adapted to, and indeed, raised mainly for the defense of the intricate coast of Mississippi Sound." It was the plan of Governor Pettus to have three regiments, including the Seventh, Colonel Goode, and a battalion already organized (December, 1861), for coast defense. He said: "The Legislature has made an appropriation of \$250,000 to build gunboats on the coast, and force will be required to protect the points at which they are to be constructed."

General Lovell reconnoitred the enemy January 19, and found twenty-four vessels at Ship Island. "Two of the steamers got under way and drove us back to Pass Christian. Biloxi is not and never has been occupied by the enemy," he then wrote. The reports about outrages and communi-

cations with the enemy are grossly exaggerated. The Third was stationed at Handsboro and Pass Christian. In February, 1862, General Lovell manned two one-gun launches with men of the Third for the defense of Bay St. Louis and Biloxi, but the boats were soon ordered sent to Mobile.

February 24, General Lovell notified Governor Pettus that on the request of General Beauregard he would send the Seventh Regiment to Tennessee: "There will be left as a guard upon the Mississippi coast Colonel Deason's Regiment and two batteries, together with Captain Norman's cavalry. I have heard from Ship Island recently and am convinced that we have little to apprehend from that quarter. I shall add, however, to the troops already near Handsboro, Captains Taylor's and Jones' companies of Mississippi Volunteers, making in all upwards of over 1,200 men."

April 3, 1862, seven companies of the Third were at Handsboro, under Colonel Deason, and three at Pass Christian, when the Federals landed 500 men at Biloxi, the expedition including three steamers. General Mansfield Lovell, commanding on the coast, arranged that Commodore Pamlico should attack the enemy's boats with the steamers Carondelet, Pamlico and Oregon, while Deason attacked the troops but the Federals re-embarked, and reinforced with two steamers, compelled the Confederate boats to retire, landed 1,200 men and a battery, at Pass Christian April 4, and burned the camp and part of the clothing and stores of the three companies, which retired to Gainesville. Meanwhile, according to orders, Deason had marched to Biloxi. The regiment afterward returned to Pass Christian. The flag of the Third, captured that day by the Ninth Connecticut, was returned by that command on Connecticut Day at the New Orleans exposition, February 26, 1885, and received on behalf of the regiment by Colonel Dyer and Captain Curran.

In May, 1862, the regiment was re-enlisted for the war and reorganized in camp at Tangipahoa, La.

May 20, 1862, General Lovell, at Camp Moore, La., sent the Third, under Colonel Mellon, and the Twenty-eighth Louisiana, to reinforce Gen. M. L. Smith at Vicksburg. They were on picket duty during the bombardment of May 20 to July 27, 1862, began the work of fortifying Sugar Loaf Hill and remained on the river front guarding against surprise and always ready to meet an attack.

Listed July, 1862, as 35 officers and 476 men present for duty, aggregate present 709, present and absent, 886. In September, in command of Gen. M. L. Smith, Vicksburg, (Col. Mellon), 916 present and absent.

In January, 1863, with Smith and Lee at Vicksburg, aggregate effective 638. During Sherman's Vicksburg campaign of December, 1862, the Third was stationed at Snyder's Mill, on the Yazoo, an important point, which was threatened but not attacked by land. General Pemberton ordered that the regiment inscribe "Vicksburg" on its battle flag.

January, 1863, Hebert's Brigade, Maury's Division, of Vicksburg army, Gen. C. L. Stevenson commanding. February 13, reported 572 effective present, not brigaded.

General Featherston was given a brigade command about this date, including the Third, which was detached with Hebert at Snyder's Bluff. The brigade operated on the Rolling Fork and Sunflower against Federal expeditions in March, and on March 28 the Third went to Fort Pemberton, at the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yazoo, and was attached to General Loring's command. After this Featherston's Brigade, Loring's Division, was composed of the Third, Twenty-second, Thirty-first, Thirty-third and First Battalion. Colonel Mellon commanding, May 30; Major S. M. Dyer, July 30.

At the battle of Baker's Creek, May 16, Featherston's Brigade was first put in line of battle at the right of Pemberton's line, on the Raymond road, and was held in that part of the field, while the battle was raging on their left, where the flank attack was made, until 2 or 3 o'clock in the evening, when they were ordered to the support of Bowen and Stevenson. They marched as rapidly as possible about two miles, preceded by Buford's Brigade, but found no one to give them orders. General Loring formed a line, including a part of S. D. Lee's Brigade, and was about to advance when orders came from General Pemberton that Loring should cover the retreat to Edwards. Featherston accordingly held his brigade in line of battle, the regiments posted to cover the different avenues of approach, and three pieces of artillery playing upon the enemy. Twice the brigade was advanced to new positions, but the last position exposed them to attack in flank and rear, and it was necessary to withdraw. "During this skirmish, and in fact the entire day, my brigade behaved well," Featherston reported. The last position taken was not abandoned until General Loring so ordered, when Featherston moved toward the Baker's Creek Ford, but found that Loring was not crossing there, but seeking a crossing somewhere below. In the night, finding no guide to a crossing, the division turned back toward Crystal Springs and Jackson.

General Osterhaus, commanding the Federal force near the railroad bridge on the Big Black, during the siege of Vicksburg, reported in his front, June 21, the Third, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Mississippi Infantry, mounted, under the command of Colonel Lyon, Eighth Kentucky.

Colonel Mellon commanding Featherston's Brigade, Loring's Division, army of General Polk, at Canton when Sherman began his march from Vicksburg to Meridian, February, 1864. The Third was ordered to Jackson February 4, and thence fell back with Polk's command to Demopolis, Ala.

Transferred in the spring of 1864 to Montevallo, Ala., the brigade moved to Resaca in time to take part in the opening battle of the Georgia campaign. Near New Hope Church, May 31, there was a brilliant charge of the skirmish line of Featherston's Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel McRae commanding the left of the line. The men were not content with driving in the skirmishes but charged the Federal line of works, and suffered a heavy loss, about 100 killed and wounded out of 400 engaged.

In the battle near Kenesaw Mountain or Marietta, June 27, brought on by Federal attack, the Third Regiment, on the skirmish line, under

Major Dyer, with Stigler's sharpshooters, in front of the brigade, sustained the attack and held the Federal line in check through the day, repulsing one advance that came within sixty yards of their position, at four in the evening. Featherston reported, "A brisk fire was kept up on this line during the evening, and both the battalion and Third Mississippi Regiment acted with great coolness, courage and determination." Roll of Honor, published August 10, 1864: "Third Mississippi Regiment of infantry, for gallant and meritorious conduct while on picket duty at Kenesaw Mountain, July 2, 1864." In general orders, Private J. W. Patterson, Company C, was commended for gallantry on picket duty, on Kenesaw Mountain, July 2. In the battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20, Colonel Mellon commanded the regiment, which joined in the gallant charge of the brigade across the creek and gained a position on the summit of a slight elevation, partially protected by a rail fence. Colonel Mellon was severely wounded as this position was gained, and Captain A. F. Ramsey and Lieutenant John P. Gressett were killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer took command, and after losing many of his best men, and being exposed on both flanks, he withdrew from the attack with the brigade. The casualties were 11 killed, 71 wounded, 6 missing. They were again in battle July 28, and after that served in the trenches around Atlanta until the evacuation, September 1.

In his report of the battle of Peachtree Creek, General Featherston gave honorable mention to his staff: Capt. C. P. Neilson, Capt. W. G. Poindexter, Lieuts. A. N. Parker and W. G. Sykes.

In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Featherston's Brigade captured the Federal post at Big Shanty, was with Loring's Division in the capture of Acworth, and with Stewart's Corps in the destruction of the railroad between Dalton and Resaca, after which they moved through the mountains to Gadsden, Ala., skirmished at Decatur, October 26-29, and moved thence to Tuscumbia.

November 6 Stewart's Corps, formerly known as the Army of the Mississippi, reported 12,684 aggregate present, and an enrollment of 26,714. On the 20th they crossed the Tennessee River, and after marching to Columbia to confront Schofield's Corps, and toward Spring Hill on the 29th, in the attempt to cut off the Federal retreat, Loring's Division joined in the assault upon the intrenched lines at Franklin November 30. Loring's Division, on the right of Stewart's line, toward the Harpeth River, had to cross a deep railroad cut and an abatis and hedge of Osage orange, exposed to a destructive artillery fire and without much artillery support. The battle raged from four in the evening until late at night, the Confederate line pressing forward again and again with dauntless courage and meeting with terrible loss. General Featherston reported that three flags were lost by his brigade. "The color bearers of the Third and Twenty-second planted their colors on the enemy's works and were wounded and captured with their colors." Lieut.-Col. S. M. Dyer, commanding the Third, was among the wounded. Among the killed were Adjutant L. M. Long, Lieuts. J. T. Young and A. J. Russell,

and Ensign J. J. Cherry. The casualties of the regiment were 13 killed, 40 wounded, 20 missing. The casualties of the brigade were: Killed, 16 officers, 60 men; wounded, 22 officers, 178 men; missing, 4 officers, 72 men. December 9, the return of Stewart's Corps was 8,155 aggregate present, 2,317 prisoners of war, and an enrollment of 21,052. On that day Featherston's Brigade had 1,208 present, 781 effective. They were then before Nashville, Loring's Division occupying an intrenched line one mile long, across the Granny White pike, to support which line redoubts were partly completed on five hills. When General Thomas attacked December 15, Walthall manned the redoubts with his division and French's, and Johnson's Division reinforced them. But two of the redoubts were carried, and the Federal troops pushed down the road, compelling Walthall to abandon the line, "not a moment too soon, and this of itself made it necessary for Loring to withdraw. The latter was also directed to form along the Granny White pike, nearly at right angles to his former position, to check the anticipated rush of the enemy from his and Walthall's fronts. This was gallantly and successfully done by this fine division, the corps retiring to a position between the Granny White and Franklin pikes, when night put an end to the conflict."—(Stewart).

Next day, December 16, Stewart's Corps repulsed to the last every attack made upon them, but finally Bate's line, on their left, was broken, and the entire army retreated in confusion to Brentwood. The old Army of the Mississippi covered the retreat across Duck River December 18-20, and they were again the last to cross at the Tennessee River, December 26-28. Capt. O. H. Johnston was in command of the Third December 10. The return of December 21 showed an aggregate present for the Third of 75, 51 effective. At Columbia, December 20, a rear guard of infantry was organized under the command of General Walthall, including Featherston's Mississippians and six other brigades.

They remained at Columbia confronted by a heavy force of the enemy, until the army had been on the march forty-eight hours, their spirits rising superior to the great misfortunes which had befallen them. On the march they traversed roads covered with snow and ice, numbers of the men without shoes, some without blankets and all poorly clad for the season. At Anthony's Hill, December 25, and at Sugar Creek next day, Featherston's Brigade was distinguished in checking the Federal pursuit, making considerable captures of men and horses.

They reached the vicinity of Tupelo January 8, 1865.

About the first of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to reinforce General Johnston in the Carolinas, Sherman having marched to Savannah. They were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C., February 25. In the Carolina campaign they participated in the battles of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19, on the latter day making a gallant charge and suffering heavy losses. Organization of army, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows Major-General Walthall in command of Stewart's

Corps, Featherston's Brigade commanded by Major Martin A. Oatis, the Third Regiment by Captain John Saucier.

April 9 the Third, Thirty-third and Fortieth Mississippi were consolidated as the Third, Col. James M. Stigler commanding. Stewart's Corps, March 17, including the Mississippi brigades of Featherston and Lowry, had 1,349 present, 890 effective.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, and the army was surrendered, near Durham Station, April 26.

THIRD BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Major—Aaron B. Hardcastle.

Mississippi Rebels, of Noxubee County, organized October 9, 1861.

Captain—Elisha F. Nunn.

First Lieutenant—John J. Higgins.

Second Lieutenant—Francis M. Prince.

Third Lieutenant—Simpson R. Stephenson.

Insurgents, of Itawamba County, mustered in at Vicksburg 4 November, 1861, by Major Hardcastle.

Captain—Henry W. Martin.

First Lieutenant—John D. Williams.

Second Lieutenant—George D. McGaughey.

Third Lieutenant—Archibald White.

Original roll, 79.

McNair Rifles, of Pike County, organized October 4, 1861.

Captain—Robert H. McNair, killed at Shiloh.

First Lieutenant—William M. McNulty, promoted Captain.

Second Lieutenant—James R. Wilson, promoted Captain.

Third Lieutenant—Isaac Scherck.

Raymond Minute Men, of Hinds County, organized December 3, 1861.

Captain—Skilt B. McCown.

First Lieutenant—Richard Charlton.

Second Lieutenant—Alfred D. Aldridge.

Third Lieutenant—William C. Jourdin.

There are no rolls or lists of companies in this Department.

General A. S. Johnston in November, 1861, authorized the organization of a battalion at Grenada, of which it was expected Lieutenant Hardcastle would be the commander, and ordered it to report to General Polk at Columbus. Hardcastle was a native of Maryland, a graduate of West Point, 1860, who had resigned in May, 1861, from the United States Army.

In December, 1861, the battalion sent from Columbus, Ky., to Bowling Green, three companies, 235 aggregate. It was attached to Wood's Brigade of Hardee's Division.

A battalion of Mississippi volunteers, about 300 strong, appears on returns of Gen. Lovell, New Orleans, January, 1862, and March 9 he writes: "The four Mississippi companies of Hardcastle's Battalion which were here I have ordered to join their own corps, now with Gen. A. S. Johnston."

At the battle of Shiloh Wood's Brigade was composed mainly of Tennessee and Arkansas regiments, Mississippi represented by Major Hardcastle's command, about 280 muskets, and Harper's Battery of four guns, the latter, however, being detached. On Saturday morning, after the march from Corinth, the brigade went into line of battle, between Cleburne and Hindman, the right just across the Bark road. There was no action that day, and at night Hardcastle's command was put out on picket duty. There is a popular tradition that the Confederate army won its success the next day by surprising the Federal army in camp. But General Hardee's report is authoritative: "The order was given to advance at daylight on Sunday, April 6. The morning was bright and bracing. At early dawn the enemy attacked the skirmishers in front of my line, commanded by Major (now Colonel) Hardcastle, which was handsomely resisted by that promising young officer." The Federal attack fell upon Hardcastle's advance picket squads, under Lieutenants Hammock and McNulty, who fell back upon the third battalion line, which, encouraged by Captain Clare, General Wood's aide, "fought the enemy an hour or more without giving an inch" (Hardcastle's report), losing 4 killed and 19 wounded. About 6:30 the battalion took its place in the line of the brigade, which advanced and charged the first camp in their front, gaining that and then changing front to meet a new Federal position. In this fight 6 were killed, including Captain Hughes, Company D, and Corporal Reeves, of Company E, color bearer, and 17 wounded, including Lieutenant Reeves, Company C, acting Assistant Surgeon. Later they found ammunition in the Federal camp and were posted at the old field where Cheatham had fought. All that night, in the heavy rain, they were marching prisoners to the rear, and in the morning, much exhausted, they started back to the battle of April 7, meeting fugitive regiments that declared all was lost. Hardly a hundred of the battalion were in line when Hardcastle posted his men behind logs and trees at one edge of an open field, where they silenced a battery opposite, drove back the infantry support, crossed the field and took the battery, but were soon compelled to retire, being without support. Here Captain R. H. McNair was mortally wounded while standing exposed to encourage his men, and six others wounded.

"Major Hardcastle's Battalion fired the first shot in our army on the enemy," General Wood said in his official report, "and we only left the field at the close of Monday's fight." He gave honorable mention to the great gallantry displayed by Major Hardcastle, who was slightly wounded and hit more than once, and to Lieut. S. Church, of the battalion, acting Brigade Commissary, who had his horse killed under him while acting as aide.

After Shiloh a regiment was formed, called the Thirty-third, of which Hardcastle was Colonel, and this was merged in the Forty-fifth, or the

number changed to Forty-fifth (Hurst's Thirty-third retaining that number). The Forty-fifth, of which Hardcastle was Colonel, was reduced to the Third Battalion again, July 14, 1864. See Forty-fifth Regiment.

The following twelve-month companies were organized about the time of the recruiting of Hardcastle's Battalion. There is no data for placing them:

Tippah Highlanders, organized October 15, 1861.

Captain—Francis A. Wolff.

Lieutenants—Elias J. Merritt, J. Reese Pickens, Thomas White.

Choctaw Rough and Readies, organized October 25, 1861.

Captain—William N. Pittman.

Lieutenants—Drury J. Langston, William Fox, Felix W. Hammoc.

Lieutenant-Colonel—John D. Williams.

Major—Elisha F. Nunn.

Formed July 14, 1864, near Atlanta, from remnant of Col. A. B. Hardcastle's command. See Forty-fifth Regiment.

The Third Battalion was listed in Lowrey's Brigade, Cleburne's Division, Army of Tennessee, in return of July 31, 1864, as with the Fifth Regiment under command of Col. John Weir. Mentioned by General Lowrey in his report of the battle of Atlanta, July 22, as Third Mississippi Battalion, Lieut.-Col. J. D. Williams, in line of battle. In the fatal assault upon the Federal trenches the battalion had 2 killed, 33 wounded, and 2 officers captured. After this the brigade was in the trenches near Chase Street, Atlanta, and was moved thence to East Point. August 30 they marched to Jonesboro, where they were in battle August 31 and September 1. Their last battle of the campaign was Lovejoy's Station, September 2. (See Thirty-second Regiment.)

A list of casualties given out by Major Nunn, commanding, for the period July 22 to September 5, 1864, shows the following organization:

Lieutenant-Colonel—John D. Williams (captured).

Companies A and G, Captain Thomas P. Connor, commanding; Lieutenant C. G. Liddell, fatally wounded; Lieutenant W. K. Daniel, wounded. Total, 1 killed, 7 wounded.

Companies B and D, Lieutenant William Fox, commanding; 2 killed, 11 wounded, 1 captured.

Companies C and F, Captain J. J. Higgins, commanding (wounded); 14 wounded, Lieutenant W. M. Street and Corporal Collins missing.

Companies E and K, Captain A. T. Wolfe, commanding (wounded); Lieutenants J. A. Stewart (killed), S. E. McNulty (wounded), A. M. McGowan (wounded); 3 killed, 17 wounded.

The brigade took part in the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, including the capture of Dalton; moved

thence to Gadsden, Ala., skirmished in front of Decatur, crossed the Tennessee River November 13, began the march to Columbia on the 21st, and on the 29th participated in the battle of Cleburne's Division against Stanley's Division at Spring Hill. Next day, November 30, they joined in the assault upon the Federal works at Franklin, where General Cleburne was killed and the brigade suffered heavy loss. A report of December 10, the brigade being on the line before Nashville, with a total strength of 837, shows the battalion consolidated with the Fifth Regiment under command of Captain F. M. Woodward. The brigade had a creditable part in the battle of Nashville, December 15-16, joined in the retreat, and crossed the Tennessee River December 26, marching thence to Tupelo.

In the Carolina campaign the brigade was consolidated into the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, Captain J. Y. Carmack, commanding, and was included in Sharp's Brigade of D. H. Hill's Division, Lee's Corps.

FOURTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Joseph Drake, captured at Fort Donelson; Pierre S. Layton, Thomas N. Adair.

Lieutenant-Colons—Pierre S. Layton, promoted; Thomas N. Adair, promoted; Joseph J. Gee.

Majors—Thomas N. Adair, promoted; Joseph J. Gee, promoted; Thomas P. Nelson.

Chaplain—J. H. Richardson, died at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Company A, Bankston Guards, of Choctaw County, mustered into State service at Grenada 24 August, 1861.

Captain—W. B. Hale.

First Lieutenant—Samuel C. Hallam.

Second Lieutenant—H. M. Hallam.

Third Lieutenant—John B. Boles.

Company B, Attala Yellow Jackets, of Attala County, mustered into State service at Kosciusko 3 August, 1861.

Captain—John B. Moore.

First Lieutenant—John H. Henry.

Second Lieutenant—James F. Peeler.

Third Lieutenant—J. W. Westbrook.

Company C, Red Invincibles, of Holmes and Carroll Counties, mustered into State service at Emory 17 August, 1861. Reorganized at Jackson, Miss., September, 1862, after exchange.

Captains—W. C. Red, J. T. Alexander.

First Lieutenants—J. T. Alexander, J. J. Williams.

Second Lieutenants—R. D. Meek, S. G. Alexander.

Third Lieutenants—J. J. Williams, W. J. Wallace, succeeded Sullivan in command.

Lieutenant James Sullivan killed in command near Atlanta, August, 1864; Lieutenant Westbrook lost leg in command at Franklin.

Company D, Paris Rebels, mustered into State service at Grenada 24 August, 1861.

Captains—George W. P. Paris, L. O. Paris, killed at Franklin.

First Lieutenant—J. T. C. Pittman.

Second Lieutenant—Abner Collums.

Third Lieutenant—Samuel Hamlet.

Company E, Stephens Guard, of Carroll County, mustered into State service at Winona 17 August, 1861.

Captains—Robert D. Palmer, W. H. Adair, killed at Big Creek; Luther R. Townsend, killed.

First Lieutenant—William H. Adair.

Second Lieutenant—Luther R. Townsend.

Third Lieutenant—William J. Parmalee.

First Sergeant—T. N. Adair, elected Major.

Company F, Sons of the South, of Calhoun County, mustered into State service at Grenada 31 August, 1861.

Captain—William A. Sumner.

First Lieutenant—E. R. Enochs.

Second Lieutenant—Sanders Swaffer.

Third Lieutenant—A. M. Reasons.

Total roll, 118.

Company G, Nelson Grays, of Holmes County, mustered into State service at Durant 12 August, 1861.

Captain—Thomas P. Nelson.

First Lieutenant—James J. Pickens.

Second Lieutenant—John T. Magce, Jr.

Third Lieutenant—Joel G. Hamilton.

Company H, Carroll County Rebels, mustered into State service at Carrollton 24 August, 1861.

Captains—Joseph Drake, elected Colonel; Joseph J. Gee, promoted Major; Peter K. Woods.

First Lieutenant—Charles J. Liddell.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph J. Gee, Peter K. Woods.

Third Lieutenants—Peter K. Woods, Thomas A. Elam, J. E. Carpenter.

Company I, Benela Sharpshooters, of Attala County, mustered into State service at Grenada 4 September, 1861.

Captain—Robert Middleton.

First Lieutenant—W. A. W. Moore.

Second Lieutenant—Joseph R. Stephens.

Third Lieutenant—Jordan P. Mathis.

Company K, Center Marksmen, of Attala County, mustered into State service at Kosciusko 3 June, 1861.

Captain—Henry Jamison.

First Lieutenant—Jonathan J. Davis.

Second Lieutenant—John F. Williams.

Third Lieutenant—Isaac Peeler.

Aggregate original enrollment, officers and men, 787.

No data for roster is at hand except the original company rolls.

These companies were organized at Grenada as the Fourth Regiment, Second Brigade, Army of Mississippi, and enlisted for twelve months. The Colonel and Major were elected September 11, 1861, and Layton, Adjutant-General of the brigade, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel September 21, in camp near Trenton, Tenn.

The Fourth was among the troops posted at Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, under General Lloyd Tilghman, when General Grant's land and river expedition approached in February, 1862. Colonel Drake and Colonel Heiman were Tilghman's brigade commanders, and the Fourth was under the command of Major Adair. Fort Henry was so badly located that it could not be defended, and Tilghman put his entire infantry command in the rifle pits surrounding the camps of the Fourth Mississippi and Tenth Tennessee, the only regiments at all prepared for service. Captain Red was in command of the outpost. After the naval attack compelled the surrender of Fort Henry on February 6, Drake and Heiman retreated to Fort Donelson. The Fourth was under fire in the trenches at Donelson from the 13th, and participated in the sally of the 15th. Gen. Bushrod Johnson reported that Drake's Brigade, under its very gallant, steady and efficient commander, moved in admirable order, almost constantly under fire, driving the enemy slowly from hill to hill until about 1 p. m., when he was instructed to return to the rifle pits, leaving Drake's Brigade for a time unsupported. Col. N. B. Forrest went to Drake's support and advised him to fall back, which he did without disorder. The surrender followed and the regiment became prisoners of war, at Camp Chase, Ohio, until exchanged. Nearly 100 died in military prison, mainly at Indianapolis. The number of killed and wounded was not reported. It is said that Colonel Drake broke his sword and threw it in the river when told of the surrender. He was imprisoned at Johnson's Island, and when exchanged, retired. He was too old for active service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adair and his brother, Lieutenant Adair, escaped in a dugout across the Cumberland River and reported for duty to General Johnston at Murfreesboro.

After exchange, 279 of the Fourth were reported on duty at Ponchatoula, La., October, 1862, when a Federal expedition was setting out from New Orleans. In the reorganization at Ponchatoula, Layton was elected Colonel, Adair Lieutenant-Colonel, Gee Major.

In the latter part of November the regiment was transferred to Vicksburg. The Fourth, under command of Colonel Layton, was at Snyder's Mill, on the Yazoo, under Gen. S. D. Lee, at the opening of Sherman's campaign against Vicksburg, December, 1862. When it became apparent that Sherman's main attack was at Chickasaw Bayou

the regiment was ordered to that point in time to aid in the repulse of the main assault, December 29. It was attached to the brigade of Col. Allen Thomas. Casualties, 4 wounded.

Gen. S. D. Lee, commanding the brigade, including Fourth and Forty-sixth Mississippi, Smith's Division, January, 1863. January 3, 34 officers and 470 men effective; in February, 455 effective present. Gen. W. E. Baldwin was assigned February 20 to command of brigade including Fourth and Forty-sixth Regiments, Wofford's and Drew's Batteries, Haynes' and Smyth's partisans, and Seventeenth and Thirty-first Louisiana.

In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Adair. Baldwin's Brigade marched through Vicksburg after dark on April 29, and after some delay for orders, reached the suspension bridge over the north fork of Bayou Pierre at midnight before May 1, at daylight on which morning they resumed the march with sound of battle ahead, and moving two miles at double-quick they went into action on the Rodney road, the Fourth being placed on the left of the center of the line, its right forming part of the defense of a triangular wood, separated from the Seventeenth Louisiana by a deep ravine, its left extending along a skirt of woods. An advance against the Fourth was checked with artillery fire. About four in the evening General Baldwin attempted to advance the Fourth across an open field in its front, but the regiment encountered a heavy fire of artillery and musketry that compelled it to resume its former position. Federal skirmishers then advanced against the Fourth, and the Confederate batteries, opening on them, killed and wounded several men of this regiment. The brigade was soon afterward ordered back across Bayou Pierre. The Seventeenth Louisiana and Fourth Mississippi were so posted as to bear the severest part of the conflict. Regimental losses not given; brigade, 60 killed and wounded. The command reached Vicksburg at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 4th, having in less than five days marched over 100 miles.

The regiment was stationed out from Vicksburg toward Hall's Ferry until the 15th, when, and at that ferry, General Baldwin being given command of all forces guarding the railroad bridge, the brigade moved to Mount Alban. On the 16th Baldwin sent the Fourth to reinforce General Vaughn in the works east of the bridge. News of the disaster at Baker's Creek came that night, and in obedience to the orders of General Pemberton, on the 17th, Baldwin attempted to withdraw the Fourth, but it was then in battle in front of the Big Black bridge. "This regiment," said Baldwin, "gallantly held its place until left alone, when the remnant escaped by swimming the river." Many were captured, including Major Gee.

The brigade fought gallantly in the outer line of works around Vicksburg, May 18, Major J. W. Anderson, Baldwin's Chief of Artillery, being killed there. This advanced position they were withdrawn from before dawn on the 19th to take a new position on the inner line, the right of the brigade at Riddle's house. Here the attack of the 19th was sustained

by the Louisiana regiments mainly. Another attack was made on the 22d, when General Baldwin was wounded. June 28 Lieutenant-Colonel Adair was severely wounded. "He had displayed," said Baldwin, "the highest qualities of a soldier and merited especial notice." Other officers honorably mentioned were Captains J. B. Moore and T. P. Nelson, acting field officers. The brigade marched out of Vicksburg at the head of Smith's Division on the evening of July 11, 1863.

In the parole camp at Enterprise, Baldwin's Brigade included the Fourth, Thirty-fifth, Fortieth and Forty-sixth Regiments. The Fourth was declared exchanged October 16, 1863. November 20 the brigade reported 2,279 exchanged and armed, the regiments being the Fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-sixth. General Johnston was ordered to send them to reinforce Bragg at Missionary Ridge, November 2, but the brigade did not receive marching orders until the 21st. They arrived at Atlanta too late for the battle of the 25th, and went into winter quarters at Resaca, as part of W. H. T. Walker's Division, Hardee's Corps. They were returned to General Polk January 15-16, and assigned to Maury at Mobile. Sent to Meridian February 7, and back to Mobile.

On February 19, General Baldwin was thrown from his horse and killed. He was buried at Mobile with great honors and much sorrow. April 1, Brig.-Gen. C. W. Sears was assigned to command of brigade, including, as reorganized, the Fourth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Thirty-sixth and Seventh Battalion of Hebert's Brigade. The brigade was with the troops under Brig.-Gen. James Cantey at Pollard, Ala. Sears' Brigade was sent to Selma April 13. Capt. T. G. Elmore, Company G, was one of the examining board of Cantey's Division April 1. April 30, Col. T. N. Adair commanding regiment, Sears' Mississippi Brigade, and the smaller brigades of Cockrell's Missouri and Ector's Texas and North Carolina troops, formed the division of Gen. Samuel G. French, formerly Chief of Ordnance of the Mississippi State troops. Polk's Army of the Mississippi was moved to Georgia to reinforce Johnston against Sherman, and Sears' Brigade reached the scene of conflict near Resaca, May 16. The Fourth was under fire on the Cassville line, and for weeks along the New Hope Church line and at Punkinvine Creek, Lost Mountain and on the Kenesaw Mountain line. General Johnston announced June 14, "Comrades, you are called to mourn your first Captain, your oldest Companion in Arms, Lieutenant-General Polk fell today at the outpost of this Army—the Army he raised and commanded, in all of whose trials he shared, to all of whose victories he contributed." Major-General Loring took temporary command, succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Stewart. On the occasion of Sherman's assault, June 27, French's Division was posted from the Marietta road thence on and over Little Kenesaw and partly up Great Kenesaw. "Whatever credit is due for the complete repulse of the assaulting column led by Gen. M. L. Smith", General French wrote, "belongs exclusively to the brigade of General Cockrell and the left of General Sears," the Mississippi Brigade then being commanded by Col. W. S. Barry." Fifty-one pieces of artillery

were brought to bear on the division during this assault. At the battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20, Sears' Brigade was on the extreme left of the army at the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee, and was not seriously engaged on account of delay in bringing on the action, though it was the plan of battle that Walthall and French should make the flank attack. July 21 the brigade began fortifying a line at the Turner's Ferry road on the west side of Atlanta.

They made a demonstration against the Federal line in their front July 23. After that there was a continual battle, day and night, of sharpshooters and artillery, with an occasional sally or reconnaissance, particularly August 4-6, when the regiment lost 34 men. August 27, French marched out with Sears' and Ector's Brigades and found no enemy except the Twentieth Corps strongly fortified on the Chattahoochee River. Hood sent his troops south to meet Sherman's flanking movement, and on August 31 French's Division was the only part of the army in front of Atlanta. After dark, September 1, they were the rear guard of the evacuation, marching all night, and all day the 2d, and on the 3d taking position in the fortified line at Lovejoy's Station, relieving Bates' Division. The campaign closed with Sherman's withdrawal to Atlanta, September 6. General French said that his division, during all this campaign, was, with a single day's exception, constantly under fire of the enemy. "The labor they performed, their gallantry, and the privations they endured are lasting evidences of their valor and patriotism." The casualties of the Fourth were 2 wounded at Cassville, 5 at New Hope Church, 1 at Latimar House; 3 killed, 20 wounded, 24 missing at Kenesaw Mountain; 1 killed, 2 wounded at Smyrna; 3 killed, 12 wounded, 14 missing at the Chattahoochee; 2 killed, 21 wounded, 3 missing before Atlanta; 2 wounded at Lovejoy's Station; total, 9 killed, 65 wounded, 41 missing. According to a Federal report, near Vining's Station, July 9, 1864, the Fourth Regiment was in a fight with the Twenty-first Ohio, and lost several killed and wounded and 17 prisoners.

August 26, the enemy appearing to be withdrawing, Colonel Adair, with the Fourth, advanced and found the third line strongly held, losing 2 officers killed and 4 men wounded.

General French, in report of Atlanta campaign, named among the killed of his division: Captains Bradford Keith, Samuel A. Kennerly; Lieuts. J. R. Mothershead, J. B. Carty, J. B. Ferrell, L. Deboard, F. M. Sherrill, J. F. Norman, D. R. Balding, W. T. West; Majors Sanders, Shingleur, Morey, Dearing; and Captains Danner and Kent, of staff, honorably mentioned. Also Lieuts. James R. Yerger, Wiley Abercrombie and W. H. Cain, aides; Captain Henderson, provost marshal; Lieut. E. T. Freeman, inspector general; Dr. William B. Harrison, chief surgeon.

At the beginning of General Hood's movement to destroy the railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga, Stewart's Corps crossed the Chattahoochee late in September, camped near Lost Mountain, and tore up the railroad near Big Shanty, after which French's Division was sent to fill up the cut at Allatoona. Arriving near the cut at 3 o'clock in the morn-

ing of October 5, 1864, Colonel Adair, with the Fourth Mississippi and one piece of artillery, was left near the blockhouse at Allatoona Creek, with orders to capture the garrison and destroy the bridge, while French proceeded with the remainder of his force to the memorable assault upon the fort at the cut held by General Corse. About four in the evening, when this assault had failed, General French was informed by Colonel Adair that the blockhouse had not been taken, though the Fourth had burned the railroad bridge and the duplicate bridge. French brought up Kolb's Battery from his reserve, and the blockhouse was compelled to surrender. The casualties of the Fourth were 4 wounded. Following this, Stewart's Corps destroyed the railroad between Resaca and Dalton. French's Division captured the blockhouse at Tilton, October 13, and next encountered the enemy at Decatur, Ala., October 26-29, moving from there to Tuscumbia.

Sears' Brigade crossed the Tennessee River with Stewart's Corps November 20, and marched against Schofield's Federal command at Columbia. November 29 the corps was moved toward Spring Hill, with the intention of cutting off Schofield's retreat. Through some confusion in the night march Stewart did not reach the point of intended attack, where Stanley's Division held back Forrest's cavalry, and Cheatham's Corps. They led in the pursuit of Schofield, November 30, to Franklin, and took part in the assault, on the left of Stewart's line. The battle raged from four in the evening until after dark, with skirmishing until two in the morning. After carrying the outer line, the men advanced across an open space, swept by a murderous crossfire of artillery. Colonel Adair was shot twice in the head, twice in the right shoulder and knocked down by a shell within ten steps of the inner line of fortifications. General Sears published the following list of those "foremost among the forlorn hope," who reached the trenches of the main Federal line: Company A—Sergt. J. B. Smith (wounded); Privates W. J. Butler, W. J. Pearson, W. W. Nations, Isaac McCafferty. Company B—Corporals G. G. S. Patterson, J. T. Thornton; Privates A. J. Strickland, W. H. Cook. Company C—Corporal J. J. Cowey (killed); W. B. Smith; Privates J. J. Graham, W. D. Thompson. Company D—Captain L. O. Paris (killed); Sergeants W. E. Brasher (w), Wyatt Brasher (w), M. J. West; Corporal C. C. Clements (w); Privates W. H. Patton (k), W. H. Sartain (k), J. W. Stevens (w), Henry Counts (w), W. Counts (w), C. W. McCain, J. M. Levain. Company E—Second Lieutenant O. E. Townsend; Sergeant E. P. Holmes (w), W. M. Nabors; Corporal S. W. King; Privates W. H. Lowrimer, John Stafford, John Boland, L. J. King, J. S. Yellington, P. S. Webb, John A. Pyron (w), W. A. Stafford. Company F—First Lieutenant Samuel Fox; Sergeant H. L. Bailey, Private J. M. Hastings. Company H—Sergeant G. D. Taylor (k); Corporals G. W. Kerr (w), J. W. Russell (k); Privates R. W. Anderson, W. E. Black, Jesse Riddle, J. B. Minter, H. J. Russell (w). Company K—Sergeant W. S. Massey; Corporals J. E. Bowie (w), W. S. Dulin, A. C. McComb (w); Privates T. T. Bates (w), J. P. Garner, W. H. McComb, S. T. L. Ramage. The casualties of Sears' Brigade were 30 killed, 168 wounded, 35 missing.

On the line about Nashville, the brigade was detached to accompany Bates' Division to assist Forrest in the siege of Murfreesboro. At Over-all's Creek, December 4, the brigade had 2 killed, 19 wounded. They were in battle before Murfreesboro December 7. A return of the brigade dated December 9 shows 2,306 on the roll, of which 496 were prisoners, 396 present and 210 effective. This remnant took part in the battle before Nashville, December 15-16, under the command of Walthall. The capture of the flag of the Fourth was reported to have been made on the 16th by Adjutant Thomas P. Gore, of the Fifth Minnesota, the colors of which regiment were shot down four times in the final charge. Walthall's men were almost surrounded when they gave way, and many were captured and sent to military prisons in the north. The few who remained to represent Sears' Brigade crossed the Tennessee River with the army, after services of the most arduous character, many marching barefooted over the icy roads, and went into winter quarters near Tupelo.

French's Division was ordered to report to General Maury at Mobile, February 1, 1865. The return of March 10 showed Sears' Brigade commanded by Col. Thomas N. Adair, the Fourth Regiment by Maj. Thomas P. Nelson. The Fourth was with the garrison of Fort Blakeley, east of Mobile, captured by Canby's expedition April 9, 1865. "The few of our company who escaped capture at Nashville," wrote Sergt. L. A. Powers, of Company C, "together with some who were absent without leave, got together, and were finally surrendered at Mobile, and carried to Ship Island." They were paroled after the capitulation of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor, commanding the department, at Citronelle, Ala., May 4, 1865.

FIFTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Albert E. Fant, John Weir, wounded at Franklin.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Samuel F. M. Faucett, W. L. Sykes, killed at Chickamauga; John B. Herring.

Majors—Adam T. Stennis, John B. Herring, John Weir.

Adjutant—A. F. Stennis.

Company A, Red Rovers, of Monroe County, mustered into State service 27 April, 1861, at Athens.

Captain—R. J. Armstrong, L. B. Fowler, killed at Franklin.

First Lieutenant—L. B. Fowler.

Second Lieutenant—T. B. Crump.

Third Lieutenant—W. M. Weaver, J. B. Nabers.

Company B, Bogue Chitto Rangers, of Neshoba County, mustered into State service at Philadelphia 5 August, 1861.

Captain—John M. Jackson.

First Lieutenants—John J. Smith, Isaac Enloe, died in service.

Second Lieutenant—Daniel N. Parker, died in service.

Third Lieutenants—James Ray, B. F. Stewart (Stevens)?

Company C, Lauderdale Springs Greys, Lauderdale County, mustered into State service at Lauderdale Springs 6 August, 1861.

Captain—B. B. Smith.

First Lieutenant—D. O. McWhirter.

Second Lieutenants—S. S. Dennis, C. H. Canterbury, died in service.

Third Lieutenant—W. R. Bishop.

Company D, New Prospect Greys, of Winston County, mustered into State service at Louisville 12 August, 1861.

Captains—John Weir, elected Major; William Griffin, died November, 1862.

First Lieutenant—John Quarles.

Second Lieutenant—William J. Hanna.

Third Lieutenant—James R. Moore.

Company E, Pettus Rebels, of Winston County, mustered into State service at Louisville 31 July, 1861.

Captain—A. Reed.

First Lieutenant—R. W. Carter.

Second Lieutenant—L. L. Anderson.

Third Lieutenant—C. C. Parks.

Company F, Winston Rifles, of Winston County, mustered into State service at Louisville 1 July, 1861.

Captains—Joseph A. Comfort, died in service; F. M. Woodward.

First Lieutenants—Samuel F. M. Faucett, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; William C. McMillan, died in service; John F. Sharp.

Second Lieutenants—Francis M. Woodward, Ira Baker.

Third Lieutenant—William W. Cowan.

Company G, Barry Guards, of Chickasaw and Choctaw Counties, mustered into State service at Enterprise 31 August, 1861.

Captains—Mark S. Womack, J. H. Morgan, killed at Murfreesboro.

First Lieutenants—Daniel B. Lattimore, R. D. A. Adrian, died in Kentucky.

Second Lieutenant—Owen C. Davis.

Third Lieutenant—David W. Adrian.

Lieutenant Heckey killed at Franklin.

Company H, Noxubee Blues, of Noxubee County, mustered into State service at Louisville 30 August, 1861.

Captains—Albert E. Fant, elected Colonel; R. W. Featherston.

First Lieutenants—R. W. Featherston, D. G. Holbrook.

Second Lieutenant—John O. Chambers.

Third Lieutenants—D. H. Thomas, J. S. Featherston.

Company I (Kemper Rebels), Stennis' Company, enrolled at Peden, DeKalb and Scooba, mustered into State service 3 August, 1861.

Captains—Adam T. Stennis, elected Major; T. C. K. Bostick.

First Lieutenants—Tandy C. K. Bostick, Robert M. Peden.

Second Lieutenant—Allen J. Henderson.

Third Lieutenant—James D. Peden.

Company K, Scotland Guards, of Neshoba County, mustered into State service at Laurel Hill 23 July, 1861.

Captains—Zachariah Booth, James S. Lewis.

First Lieutenant—J. Y. Cooper.

Second Lieutenant—W. J. H. McBeath.

Third Lieutenant—John Williams.

Aggregate original enrollment, 736 officers and men. Enlisted for twelve months; re-enlisted in 1862.

These companies formed the Fifth Regiment, Fourth Brigade, of Mississippi Volunteers, known as the Army of Mississippi, and the organization of the regiment was completed by the election of field officers 5 September, 1861, at Enterprise.

The first service at the front was at Pensacola, where the Fifth was reported as part of the command of Gen. Sam. Jones, February 1, 1862. Thence transferred to the interior after the fall of Fort Donelson, and regiment mentioned in the official correspondence as part of Chalmers' command and somewhere east of Iuka, when the advance of Grant's army landed March 12, at Crump's landing.

Col. Albert E. Fant, commanding, in Chalmers' Brigade of Withers' Division, Bragg's Corps, at battle of Shiloh. It was the fourth regiment in the brigade column and was left behind in the first charge of the brigade through the Federal camps in their front, but the Fifth soon came up, took position next the Tenth, which was the leading regiment, and was an active participant in the hard fighting during the rest of the day. Toward evening, near the river, in a very stubborn battle across a deep ravine, Captains R. J. Armstrong and T. C. K. Bostick were killed while gallantly leading their companies. Colonel Fant and Major Stennis, Chalmers reported, were conspicuous in the thickest of the fight. Casualties not reported.

May 28, 1862, Captain D. B. Lattimore was detailed as Adjutant-General of brigade, Col. R. A. Smith commanding. The regiment was at Corinth during siege, and after the evacuation was transferred with Bragg's army to Chattanooga. The Fifth was not with Chalmers' Brigade in the Kentucky campaign, being brigaded with the Eighth in John K. Jackson's Brigade of Withers' Division, Polk's right wing, Army of the Mississippi, General Bragg commanding. The regiment was at Harrodsburg during the battle of Perryville, after which they returned by way of Cumberland Gap and Chattanooga to Bridgeport, Ala.

Jackson's Brigade was in line with Breckinridge's Division on the east side of Stones River December 31, 1862, when Jackson's and Adams' Brigades were ordered across to support the attack where the Mississippians of Chalmers' and Walthall's Brigades were engaged. Jackson advanced, passing Donelson's Brigade, and part of Chalmers' and Coltart's. General Polk reported that Jackson assailed the enemy's line with energy and after a severe contest was compelled to yield and fall back. Chalmers and Donelson had also been repulsed, and after Jackson and Adams, Preston and Palmer also failed in this determined attack on

Palmer's Federal division. Jackson reported that he was engaged for three hours. He had 874 men in all, and lost 41 killed and 266 wounded. Among the severely wounded was Lieut.-Col. W. L. Sykes, commanding the Fifth Regiment, and the gallant Captain J. H. Morgan was killed. The total casualties of the regiment were 6 killed, 74 wounded. The following names were selected by the various companies for the Roll of Honor; Sergeant William Dabbs, A; Jesse Glass, B; J. J. Smith, C; S. G. F. Jayroe, D; Sergeant J. N. Richardson, E; Sergeant W. A. Snow, F; S. F. Fondren, G; Sergeant D. L. McCollum, H; W. R. Flanagan, I; H. H. McMichael, K.

The army fell back to the Tullahoma line, and thence, after some skirmishing, in the summer of 1863, to Chattanooga, and thence into Georgia when Rosecrans made the flank movement across the Lookout Mountains.

The regiment, Lieut.-Col. Sykes, commanding, with Jackson's Brigade, Cheatham's Division, at the opening of the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, supported Walker's Corps, in which Walthall's Mississippians were conspicuous, and after Walker was driven back, the attack of the Union forces fell upon Jackson's Brigade and then along Cheatham's whole line. Returning vigorously the fire the Fifth pressed forward and pushed back the Federal line nearly a mile. They and the Eighth were holding this advanced position firmly when the rest of the line gave way. While falling back and reforming to hold the enemy in check, the gallant commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes, was killed. Major John B. Herring took command, and a new brigade line was formed in which the regiment found its place after dark, with some skirmishing. The regiment went into battle with 225 men in line and had 4 killed and 46 wounded, the Adjutant mortally wounded. Next day, Sunday, the 20th, the regiment took 144 muskets into the battle, lost 25 wounded and captured 30 prisoners. On this last day they were in line of battle against the log breastworks of General Thomas, and behaved with great gallantry.

The aggregate effective of the regiment was 404. The various companies selected for the Roll of Honor were the following: William Weaver, A; L. G. Collins, B; John Kitterell, C; L. T. Turner, D; Sergeant E. J. Holmes, E; S. J. Singleton, F; M. Stringfellow, G; F. A. Shands, H (k); James M. McDonald, I; John Hadley, K.

Gen. J. K. Jackson was in command of the Confederate troops in the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, but his brigade was removed to the foot of the mountain on the right two days before and did not participate in the fighting. In the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, the regiment shared the record of Cheatham's Division.

January, 1864, Lieut.-Col. John B. Herring, commanding, in J. K. Jackson's Brigade, Cheatham's Division. February 2, while the army was in winter quarters around Dalton, Ga., the brigade was transferred to Gen. W. H. T. Walker's Division, mainly Georgian, there being four Georgia regiments associated with the Fifth and Eighth Mississippi in this brigade. In the midst of the Atlanta campaign Jackson's Brigade was

broken up and the Fifth and Eighth were assigned to the Georgia and South Carolina brigade of Gen. States R. Gist, being so returned July 10.

Col. John Weir was in command of the regiment at the opening of the Atlanta campaign, when Walker was at Mill Creek Gap May 8, at Resaca on the 10th, and crossed the river to Calhoun, skirmished there on the 14th, recrossed during the battle of Resaca and went into line, then fell back with the army. There were 4 killed, 19 wounded in the battle of Turner's Ferry, May 15, among the wounded Captain C. C. Parks, Company E, and Lieutenants Sam Houston and W. R. Morrow, Company K. Sergeant William Dobbs of A was killed.

They were in the heavy skirmishing near Cassville, May 19, and fell back across the Etowah, moved to Dallas to meet Sherman's movement by the right flank, took part in the bloody battles of May, near New Hope church, skirmishing heavily for several days. Here Lieut. B. T. Sandifer of A was killed and 3 wounded. The fight moved gradually to the right, till Pine Mountain was reached, where General Polk was killed June 14. Then followed the campaign along Kenesaw Mountain; thirteen days of unceasing exertion, sharpshooting and watching, with battle lines 100 yards apart. July 2 they moved to Smyrna church, on the 9th they crossed the Chattahoochee.

Johnston was relieved of command of the army, and Hood, in his place, ordered the assault along Peachtree Creek, July 20, in which Walker's Division was on the front line. Next followed the yet more bloody assault of July 22, in which Walker was killed. Walker's Division was then broken up. The Fifth and Eighth Mississippi were already transferred to Lowrey's Brigade, Cleburne's Division. Under the command of Lieut.-Col. John B. Herring, the regiment took part with Lowrey's Brigade in the Atlanta battle of July 22, when the casualties were: Company A, Capt. L. B. Fowler commanding, 4 wounded; Company B, Capt. M. M. Miller commanding, killed, Captain Miller, wounded, 4; Company C, Captain S. W. Mosby commanding, killed, Lieut. W. A. Ford and Sergt. S. S. Dennis, wounded 5, missing, Lieut. J. T. Hobgood; Company D, Lieut. W. A. Ford commanding, killed 1, wounded, Lieuts. Ford and W. W. Blain and 10 men; Company E, Lieut. L. L. Anderson commanding, killed 5, wounded 7; Company F, Capt. F. M. Woodward commanding, 4 wounded; Company G, Capt. D. B. Lattimore lost a leg, 1 other wounded; Company H, Capt. J. S. Featherston and 2 others wounded severely; Company I, Lieut. J. T. Hobgood commanding, 5 wounded; Company K, Capt. W. J. H. McBeath and 4 others wounded, Sergt. W. W. Phillips killed, 4 missing. Total: killed, 9; wounded, 51; missing, 11. The Fifth served in the trenches around Atlanta and at East Point until August 30, when they marched to Jonesboro. General Lowrey then took command of Cleburne's Division and Colonel Weir commanded the brigade in the battle of Jonesboro, August 31 and September 1, when they charged a Federal line posted behind rail breastworks about 400 yards in their front, with two pieces of artillery, drove the enemy across Flint River and "the men were so eager in the pursuit

that they could not be halted," said Weir, "till they had gained a second line of works about 300 yards west of the river, in which the enemy made no stand, being so hotly pursued." The brigade captured four pieces of artillery in this charge. The repulse of Wood's Federal Division at Lovejoy's Station, September 2, was a brilliant achievement. According to the Federal reports Gen. Thomas J. Wood was wounded, and Knefler's Brigade suffered severe loss, including two Colonels dangerously wounded. The brigade loss reported by Colonel Weir was 1 killed, 9 wounded, 39 missing. He said, "My pickets fought the enemy, driving back the skirmish line, and until their line of battle was within forty steps of their barricades and in rear of a part of my picket line." This was at the close of an exhausting campaign of four months and after the loss of Atlanta.

Lowrey's Brigade, with Cleburne's Division, took part in the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, including the capture of Dalton, moved thence to Gadsden, Ala., skirmished in front of Decatur, and crossed the Tennessee River November 13. November 21 they marched from Florence in a snow storm that presaged the misery and disaster of the last Tennessee campaign. The first movement was against the Federal position at Columbia, and while S. D. Lee's Corps attacked in front, Cheatham's was moved to the vicinity of Spring Hill to cut off the retreat. Cleburne's Division attacked on the evening of November 29 and had a spirited battle with Stanley's Division, in which there were considerable losses. But the movement was not pressed, and Schofield's three divisions, with an immense wagon train, moved past Cheatham's Corps that night, over a road that the Federal orderlies dared not venture upon alone. Following to Franklin, Cheatham's Corps was ordered to attack the fortified line, a desperate move that the Federal commanders did not believe would be attempted. But the disappointment of the previous night perhaps had weight in Hood's determination. Cheatham's Corps attacked on the left, Stewart's on the right, and the fight beginning at four in the evening continued until after dark. "The engagement was of the fiercest possible character," said General Hood. "Many of our men were killed entirely inside the works . . . Never did troops fight more gallantly." But the sacrifice was enormous and useless. Particularly irreparable was the loss of the gallant Cleburne. The general officers, recognizing the hopelessness of the task assigned the men, went to the front and asked their men to follow them. Hence, besides Cleburne, there were more than 60 brigade and regimental commanders killed or wounded. Among the wounded was Colonel John Weir of the Fifth. In the line taken by Hood's army in front of Nashville, December 2, Lowrey's Brigade was on the extreme right, at the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad cut, two and one-half miles from the city, as it was then. The aggregate present of the brigade December 13 was 837, effective 580. The Fifth and the Third Battalion were then commanded by Capt. F. M. Woodward. They gallantly repulsed both flank and front attacks December 15, and next day fought, Lowrey commanding the division, near the

Granny White pike, and were involved in the general disaster. They recrossed the Tennessee River December 26 and marched to northeast Mississippi.

In the Carolina campaign the remnants of Lowrey's Brigade, the Fifth, Eighth and Thirty-second Regiments and Third Battalion, were consolidated as the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, Capt. J. Y. Carmack commanding. With Sharp's and Manigault's Brigades likewise consolidated, it was included in the brigade command of General Sharp, in D. H. Hill's Division, Lee's Corps. (See Ninth Regiment).

The army was surrendered April 26, 1865, and paroled at Greensboro.

FIFTH BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Major—William H. Kilpatrick.

This battalion was formed of compaines at Mobile or Pensacola in 1861. No information.

Battalion of volunteers and one unattached company included in Withers' Army of Mobile, under General Bragg, return of February 1, 1862. Battalion was sent to Corinth in March.

SIXTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonel—John J. Thornton, wounded at Shiloh, resigned; Robert Lowry, promoted as Brigadier-General February 4, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Enoch R. Bennett, to May, 1862; A. Y. Harper, Thomas J. Borden.

Majors—Robert Lowry, to reorganization; J. R. Stevens, Thomas J. Borden, W. T. Hendon.

Surgeon—William Aills.

Assistant Surgeon—Jackson L. Riley.

Quartermaster—John P. Stevens.

Commissary—Edward G. Williams.

Adjutant—Abram B. Willis; William Thornton, to May, 1862.

Chaplain—Joseph W. Ard.

Sergeant-Major—William Sharkey, discharged, disability, 1861.

Company A, Rankin Rough and Readies, Rankin County, mustered into State service at Cato April 27, 1861; in Confederate service at Grenada 24 August, 1861.

Captain—E. J. Runnels, to reorganization.

First Lieutenant—J. D. B. Cole, resigned, 1861.

Second Lieutenant—J. B. Enochs.

Third Lieutenant—W. G. Steen, resigned, 1861.

Company B, New Guard, of Rankin County, mustered into State service at Brandon 18 May, 1861.

Captains—Cornelius McLaurin; E. L. Alford, killed at Shiloh.
First Lieutenants—Robert Lowry, elected Major; Patrick Henry, Jr.
Second Lieutenant—Thomas D. Harris, promoted to Captain.
Third Lieutenant—Alvin Myers, resigned, 1861.
First Sergeant—L. A. Runge, elected Captain.
Second Sergeant—Richard Shields, elected Third Lieutenant.
Third Sergeant—A. G. Proctor, elected Second Lieutenant.
Lieutenant—J. N. Williams, died at Atlanta.

Company C, Quitman Southern, of Leake County, mustered into State service at Carthage 21 July, 1861.

Captain—William M. Hall, resigned, 1862; N. H. Allen.

First Lieutenants—Samuel G. Henderson, resigned, 1861; R. C. Vanarsdal, killed at Shiloh.

Second Lieutenant—Nathan H. Allen.

Third Lieutenant—Charles J. Hooper.

Company D, Lowry Rifles, of Smith County, mustered into State service at Polkville 14 August, 1861.

Captain—William J. Finch.

First Lieutenants—Jesse Prickett; W. A. Harper.

Second Lieutenant—W. L. Ellis.

Third Lieutenant—James M. Purvis.

Company E, Lake Rebels, of Scott County, mustered into State service at Lake Station, 24 August, 1861.

Captain—William L. Towner, resigned, 1862.

First Lieutenant—B. M. Milton.

Second Lieutenant—G. W. Smith.

Third Lieutenant—J. C. Curry.

Company F, Crystal Springs Guard, of Copiah County, mustered into State service at Crystal Springs 17 August, 1861.

Captains—Aaron B. Lowe, resigned, 1862; Toliver F. Lindsay, died at Atlanta.

First Lieutenant—Toliver F. Lindsay.

Second Lieutenant—Theodore P. Lockwood.

Third Lieutenant—Thomas H. Willis.

Company G, Rockport Steel Blades, of Copiah County, mustered into State service at Rockport 15 July, 1861.

Captain—Archibald Steele.

First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Ramsey, resigned, 1862.

Second Lieutenant—Ellison L. Norman, resigned, 1861.

Third Lieutenants—Abraham B. Willis, Richard E. Gray.

Company H, Simpson Fencibles, of Simpson County, mustered into State service at Westville 9 July, 1861.

Captains—Enoch R. Bennett, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; John S. Husbands, to reorganization.

First Lieutenant—Warren G. Magee, resigned, 1861.

Second Lieutenant—Willoughby T. May, resigned, 1861.

Third Lieutenant—German Walker.

Company I, Rankin Greys, of Rankin County, mustered into State service at Brandon 4 May, 1861.

Captains—John J. Thornton, elected Colonel; W. B. Shelby, resigned.

First Lieutenants—W. B. Shelby, E. W. Smith.

Second Lieutenants—E. W. Smith, L. D. Rhodes, resigned, 1861.

Third Lieutenant—J. R. Stevens.

Company K, East Mississippi Greys of Scott County, mustered into State service at Forest 23 July, 1861.

Captain—A. Y. Harper, elected Lieutenant-Colonel, 1862.

First Lieutenants—Joseph B. Beeman, William T. Hendon.

Second Lieutenants—Benjamin F. Bickman, Darius G. Cooper.

Third Lieutenants—Floyd Hardee, Marcus L. McDonald.

Aggregate original enrollment, 601 officers and men. No data to show promotion of company officers.

These companies were assigned to the Sixth Regiment, Army of Mississippi, one of the eight provided for by the State organization. The Colonel, Dr. J. J. Thornton, of Brandon, had been commissioned as Captain of the Rankin Greys in 1858, and in 1860 he was commandant of the Second Battalion, Second Brigade, State troops, with the rank of Colonel of Militia. He was noted as the one member of the Constitutional Convention who refused to sign the ordinance of secession.

The companies were mustered into the Confederate States' service for twelve months at Grenada, 24 August, 1861, and the field officers of the regiment were elected September 5. In this election Capt. Cornelius McLaurin received a large vote for Lieutenant-Colonel, but was defeated. September 9, Colonel Thornton was ordered by Gen. Reuben Davis, commanding State troops, to concentrate his companies in a regimental encampment. Later in the same month the regiment was at Trenton, Tenn., whence it moved to Union City, where, October 14, the regiment received orders from General Polk, at Columbus, Ky., to be in readiness to follow General Hardee to Bowling Green. Under the orders of Col. P. R. Cleburne, Brigade Commander, the regiment moved to Kentucky in the last of October, and was reviewed by General Hardee at Bowling Green, November 3.

When the regiment was received into the Confederate service it was numbered the Seventh by the War Department, and that number was applied to it in official documents for some time, though in November the original number was restored.

In the organization in Kentucky, the Sixth was in Cleburne's Brigade, the Second of the First Division, Central Army of Kentucky, Colonel Thornton being the senior Colonel of the brigade, and when Cleburne took command of Hindman's Division February 12, Thornton commanded the brigade.

In Kentucky the regiment suffered from typhoid fever and measles so that only 150 men were fit for duty, some of the companies being reduced to 10 or 15 men. Some died in hospital at Nashville and elsewhere and many officers were compelled to resign on account of sickness. So severe was this affliction that nearly all the company officers joined in a "round robin" asking that the regiment be sent to some fixed station to recruit.

After the fall of Fort Donelson the Confederate forces were concentrated at Corinth under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, whence they moved early in April, 1862, to attack Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River. The Sixth Regiment went into the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, with Cleburne's Brigade of Hardee's Corps.

The first attack, on the morning of the 6th, was by Federal skirmishers upon Hardecastle's Battalion, pickets of Hardee's Corps, after which Hardee ordered an advance. Cleburne's Brigade rushed forward toward the Federal camps, in a place where they were outflanked and embarrassed by a morass in their front that broke the line. "They came under a very destructive fire, and though the Sixth Mississippi charged through the encampments they suffered," Cleburne said, "a quick and bloody repulse." But "again and again, unaided, the Sixth Mississippi charged the enemy's line, and it was only when the regiment had lost 300 officers and men killed and wounded, out of an aggregate of 425, that it yielded and retreated in disorder over its own dead and dying. Colonel Thornton and Major Lowry, the field officers, were both wounded. It would be useless," Cleburne wrote, "to enlarge on the courage and devotion of the Sixth Mississippi. The facts as recorded speak louder than any words of mine." Afterward about 60 men reformed, and remained in battle until after noon, when "Captain Harper, commanding the remnant of the regiment, marched it to the rear. Its terrible loss in the morning, the want of all its field and most of its company officers, had completely disorganized it and unfitted it for further service." (Cleburne).

The casualties of the regiment were 48 killed, 247 wounded. Among the seriously wounded were Sergeant-Major Thornton, Captains Alford and Finch, Lieutenants Enochs and Mangum.

Sixth Regiment, 165 effective, in Marmaduke's Brigade of Hardee's Corps, at Corinth, return of April 26. Then transferred to Breckenridge's reserve corps. In camp near Corinth, May 8, the regiment, by order of General Beauregard, had an election of field and company officers. Colonel Thornton was re-elected, Capt. A. Y. Harper was elected Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieut. J. R. Stevens Major. Colonel Thornton's resignation was accepted May 25, after which Major Lowry was elected Colonel. Corinth was evacuated in the latter part of May and the army fell back to Tupelo. The Sixth was in camp near Baldwyn June 2. Afterward it moved with Breckenridge's command to the support of Vicksburg during the naval attack which began May 20, and continued until July 27, and in this period was included in the brigade of Gen. J. S. Bowen, mainly Trans-Mississippi regiments. Immediately after the operations

against Vicksburg ceased Breckenridge moved his command to Louisiana and attacked the Federal garrison at Baton Rouge, August 5. A few days after the battle Breckenridge occupied Port Hudson, and "General Bowen, who had just arrived, was left with his command on the Comite River," to cover the line of communications. August 19 General Breckenridge, in obedience to orders, moved with part of his command to Jackson Miss., where the Sixth, with Bowen's Brigade, was assigned to Major-Gen. M. Lovell's Division of the army of Maj.-Gen. Earl Van Dorn. Van Dorn moved to Davis Mill, while General Price occupied Iuka, where he was attacked by Grant September 19. Van Dorn and Price then concentrated at Ripley and marched September 29 to attack Rosecrans at Corinth, where a desperate battle was fought October 3-5.

Colonel Lowry's Regiment was held in reserve during the carrying of the outer line of defences. On the 4th the whole brigade advanced to within 600 yards of a redoubt and skirmished for some time until ordered to retire, being under a destructive artillery fire. The brigade was again engaged at the Tuscumbia River bridge on the 5th, acting as rear guard for Van Dorn's army. Brigade casualties, 28 killed, 92 wounded, 40 missing.

January, 1863, Col. Robert Lowry, commanding, in Rust's Brigade of Gen. Gardner's Port Hudson army, Third Military District. Rust's Brigade was assigned to Loring's Division by Gen. Pemberton, January 21. The Sixth was not returned as included in the brigade or division January 31, 1863. Brigade ordered from Jackson to Big Black River February 9. February 22, ordered to Port Hudson from Edwards. April 6, left Port Hudson for Jackson. April 13, ordered to Tullahoma, Tenn. This order was countermanded when the Vicksburg batteries were run. April 15, General Rust transferred to Trans-Mississippi department. "The brigade of General Tilghman will consist of the following regiments: Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Sixth and Fifteenth Mississippi." April 17, the Sixth, with First Confederate Battalion and a field battery, in all about 800 men, were ordered from Jackson to reinforce General Bowen at Grand Gulf, increasing his force to 5,000 total, April 21, when the regiment arrived.

When General Bowen, on April 30, 1863, learned that Grant was landing his troops at Bruinsburg, he sent General Green with about 450 of his brigade, a section of Hudson's Battery and Colonel Lowry's Regiment (about 300) to occupy the two roads from Bruinsburg to Port Gibson. At 1 o'clock on the morning of May 1, 1863, Green was attacked, but he repulsed the assault. At sunrise the attack was renewed, the Federal force at the front constantly increasing, but Green and Lowry, supported by reinforcements from Bowen, so persistently pushed back the regiments in their front that not much progress was made by Grant. Bowen wrote that, "arriving on the field between 7 and 8 o'clock, and finding our left very much pressed, I called upon the Sixth Mississippi to charge a battery in front of them, to which they nobly responded." When Green was forced back from the position gained by Lowry, Baldwin's Brigade arrived to continue the fight. The Confederate forces engaged in this

battle numbered a little over 5,000 men, with 13 pieces of artillery. The total casualties were 68 killed, 380 wounded, 384 missing; total 832. Among the killed Brig-Gen. Tracy. They held in check the divisions of Osterhaus, A. J. Smith, Hovey, Carr and Logan, of which six brigades reported considerable losses, and five brigades slight losses; the total casualties of McClernand's and McPherson's Corps being 131 killed, 719 wounded, 25 missing; total, 875.

General Green said of the Sixth that "it made a gallant charge in front of the enemy's battery under heavy fire," and of Colonel Lowry that he deserved "the highest commendation for his coolness and promptness in executing every order."

At the battle of Baker's Creek May 16, 1863, Tilghman's Brigade remained on the right of the army and was not engaged except that when the brigade started to move toward the left, "a heavy column of the enemy was seen advancing in line of battle out of the woods immediately around Ellison's house. Col. Robert Lowry, of the Sixth Mississippi Regiment, who was in the rear, was at once directed to throw out a heavy line of skirmishers to protect the movement. Upon the brigade counter-marching, this line of skirmishers, composing nearly half the regiment, moving too far to the left, became separated from the brigade, and uniting itself with the left wing of the army, fell back with it; first to Big Black bridge, and thence to Vicksburg, where it is at present under the command of Major J. R. Stevens." (Report of Colonel Reynolds.) The Federal advance occupied the position the brigade had left and skirmishing and artillery firing continued until dark, in the course of which General Tilghman was killed by a shell. The brigade, including a portion of the Sixth, moved with the rest of Loring's command down Baker's Creek in search of another crossing, but turned toward Crystal Springs and finally marched to Jackson. Casualty report: 1 killed, 2 wounded, 27 missing.

The battalion under Major Stevens was attached to Baldwin's Brigade in the Vicksburg lines at first, but reinforced Vaughn's Brigade during the assault of the 19th, continued on active duty with that command during the siege, and was surrendered as prisoners of war, July 4.

May 30, the Sixth, Colonel Lowry commanding, with the Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth and Fortieth Mississippi, under the brigade command of Col. A. E. Reynolds. Gen. John Adams was assigned to the command of the brigade, which included the Sixth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth and Forney's Battalion, return of July 30.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in chief command in Mississippi, with headquarters at Jackson, marched the forces he had collected for the relief of Vicksburg to the Big Black River, encamping July 1 near Brownsville. Vicksburg was surrendered July 4, and Johnston withdrew his troops to Jackson, arriving on the 7th, followed by Sherman, who appeared on the 9th. General Loring's Division occupied the right (or north) of the fortified line, extending around the city west of the river. Sherman in-

trenched and began a bombardment, planting batteries that commanded the Confederate position and the town. There was continual skirmishing, but the only assault, a weak one, was made on Breckinridge's line, on the left, July 12. When the Federal line had been extended on each flank to Pearl River, Jackson was evacuated on the night of July 16, and the army withdrew to Morton. The total Confederate loss during the siege of Jackson, July 9-16, was 71 killed, 504 wounded, 25 missing. The casualties of the Union forces were 129 killed, 762 wounded, 231 missing.

Colonel Lowry commanding the regiment, Gen. John Adams commanding brigade, in Loring's Division, army of General Polk, January 20, 1864. The division was concentrated at Canton when Sherman began his march from Vicksburg to Meridian. February 1, 1864, General Loring authorized "Colonel Lowry, who is now in command of Adams' Brigade," to go to Jackson and confer with Gen. S. D. Lee, in command of cavalry, concerning the roads and crossings along Pearl River. Loring had given orders to occupy Jackson and attempt to defend it against Sherman, but countermanded the order on the advice of General Lee. Polk's command fell back to Hillsboro and Demopolis, Ala.

March 20, 1864, General Polk detailed Colonel Lowry to "take charge of the expedition against deserters and disloyal men between Pearl River and Tombigbee, south of the Southern Railroad." The general had organized an infantry force for operation in Smith County, which started March 21, under command of Lowry, "one of the oldest Colonels in this army and an officer of vigor and decision." Colonel Scott's cavalry and Dumontel's cavalry co-operated about Honey Island and elsewhere. April 25, Colonel Lowry was thanked for work done and directed to push his operations down Pearl River to its mouth, to clean out Honey Island and drive its occupants into Louisiana. The lower Pearl River country was a refuge for deserters from various regions, who had terrorized the inhabitants of Jones and Smith Counties. General Maury, from Mobile, had failed to restore quiet. Under Colonel Lowry's command was also the Twentieth Regiment. A newspaper report at the time was that he sent from Smith County 500 men and caused the return of at least a thousand to their commands, and from Jones County sent about 150 besides those who returned to their commands. During the expedition 9 men were hung, 2 shot and 1 wounded, and his loss was 1 killed, 2 wounded.

The Sixth was ordered to Rome, Ga., May 14, 1864. Adams' Brigade arrived at Resaca, Ga., May 11, and on the 13th intrenched a line of battle against the advance of McPherson, which was held, with considerable loss from sharpshooters and artillery, until the evacuation, May 16th.

The brigade served with credit during the severe fighting on the New Hope Church line. It was selected for a reconnaissance toward the Federal lines May 31, a movement gallantly made, at a brigade loss of 24 killed, 98 wounded, 4 missing. In the Sixth 12 wounded. They were on the Kenesaw Mountain line during weeks of battle, early in which General Polk was killed. June 27, the Sixth, Colonel Lowry commanding, was the skirmish line of the brigade, and aided in repelling the Federal attack

at eight in the morning, and about 10 o'clock, General Featherston reported, "the enemy made a charge on Colonel Lowry with a heavy, close line of skirmishers, supported by a strong reserve immediately in the rear. They charged rapidly with shouting, and were permitted to get in about 150 paces, when a heavy fire was opened upon them and kept up until they got in some seventy yards of the skirmish line, when they wavered, broke, and fled in much confusion." When Johnston's army crossed the Chattahoochee, Adams' Brigade was detached from Loring's Division for picket duty on the river. At Moore's Mill, on the line of Peachtree Creek, July 19, the evening before the main battle of that name, two companies of the Sixth with the Fifteenth joined in a charge with Reynold's Brigade. About sixty prisoners were taken. The brigade was in the battle of Licksillet road, July 28, in the trenches during siege of Atlanta until the evacuation, September 1. In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattahoochee and Atlanta Railroad Loring's Division, including Adams' Brigade, captured the garrison at Acworth, October 4, marched as far north as Dalton, thence through the mountains to Gadsden, made a demonstration against Decatur, moved to Tusculumbia and with Stewart's Corps crossed the Tennessee November 20, moved toward the Federal position at Columbia, and marched toward Spring Hill on the 29th. November 30 they pressed closely after Schofield's command, retreating to Franklin and began an attack on the entrenched position about four in the evening. The advanced line was carried; and the men pushed on against the second line of works. The ground over which most of Loring's Division advanced was obstructed by a deep railroad cut and an abatis and hedge of Osage orange, along which obstructions there was a constant and destructive artillery fire, effectually preventing an advance beyond. "With these exceptions," said General Stewart, "the space in front of the enemy's position was perfectly open and swept by a terribly destructive cross fire of artillery from the works and the opposite bank of the Harpeth." "Over this space," wrote Brig.-Gen. J. D. Cox, the Federal commander, "the enemy advanced rapidly and in good order, though suffering very severely, up to the breastworks and made desperate efforts to carry them. Their officers showed the most heroic example and self-sacrifice, riding up to our lines in advance of the men, cheering them on. One general officer (Adams) was shot down upon the parapet itself, his horse falling across the breastwork." "The casualties of the corps," reported Lieut.-Gen. Stewart, "were something over 2,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Among them were many of our best officers and bravest men. Brig.-Gen. John Adams was killed, his horse being found lying across the inner line of the enemy's works." The casualties of Adams' Brigade were the heaviest of the division—10 officers and 34 men killed; 39 officers and 232 men wounded, 23 missing. Col. Robert Lowry took command of the brigade, which, on December 9, reported an aggregate present 1,769, effective 1,047, prisoners of war 50. It was the strongest brigade of Stewart's Corps, the old Army of Mississippi. Lieut. Col. Borden was in command of the Sixth during the operations in front of

Nashville. Loring's Division, from December 2, was in position on the front of the corps occupying a front of one mile across the Granny White pike. General Thomas carried this position December 15, Loring's Division gallantly holding a new line and checking a further Federal advance. Next day the corps held its ground until the Confederate line was broken on their left. They recrossed the Tennessee River in the latter part of December and marched to the vicinity of Tupelo.

About the first of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to the Carolinas. February 25, they were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C. In the campaign under Gen. J. E. Johnston against General Sherman, they took part in the battles of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19-21. In the latter battle the division was distinguished by a gallant and successful charge. In the reorganization of April 9 a brigade, including an Alabama and a Louisiana regiment, was assigned to Brig.-Gen. Robert Lowry, including the Sixth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third Regiments consolidated as the Fifteenth Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Graham commanding.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army was surrendered April 26 at Durham Station and paroled at Greensboro.

SIXTH BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonels—John W. Balfour, transferred; W. K. Easterling.

Majors—John W. Jones, to December, 1862; W. H. Clark.

Adjutants—J. M. Sublett, G. W. Tiller, Thomas E. Williams.

Surgeon—P. J. McCormick.

Chaplain—W. W. Keep.

Company A, Gaines' Invincibles, of Wayne County, organized 17 October, 1861.

Captains—Angus Taylor, William C. McQuiston, resigned, 1864; Nicholas Pace.

First Lieutenants—William C. McQuiston, Nicholas Pace.

Second Lieutenants—Henry H. Atmar, James White, John A. Blair, died in service.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas S. Falconer, James I. Lamprey.

Company B, Covington Rebels, of Covington County, organized 24 February, 1862.

Captains—T. D. Magee, promoted Major; G. C. Buchanan.

First Lieutenants—G. C. Buchanan, J. T. Duckworth, captured at Nashville.

Second Lieutenants—A. Fairley, M. M. Lott, A. H. McLaurin.

Third Lieutenants—J. A. Graham, T. G. Crawford, F. E. Collins, captured at Nashville.



Company C, Yazoo Pickets, of Yazoo County, organized 28 February, 1862; reorganized 14 May.

Captains—John M. Clark, Joseph M. Sublett.

First Lieutenants—W. L. Stanford, William L. Stanford.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph M. Sublett, Isaac Young, Charles M. White.

Third Lieutenants—J. I. Young, Charles M. White, J. M. Wiles.

Company D, Rankin Farmers, of Rankin County, reorganized 15 May, 1862.

Captains—Thomas J. Richards, W. K. Easterling, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; J. A. Barwick.

First Lieutenants—W. K. Easterling, J. S. Easterling.

Second Lieutenants—W. E. Dixon, L. C. Alliston.

Third Lieutenants—J. P. Roinwoles, W. H. Barnett.

Company E, Jeff Davis Rebels, of Yazoo and Warren Counties, organized at Satartia in October, 1861; reorganized 19 April, 1862.

Captains—John W. Jones, James B. Hart, appointed on staff of General Sears.

First Lieutenants—William H. Russell, Edwin H. Smith.

Second Lieutenants—James B. Hart, George W. Tiller, killed at Nashville.

Third Lieutenants—Edwin H. Smith, John B. Aikman, S. H. Childress.

Mustered into Confederate service at Vicksburg, 1861, and sent to New Orleans, where it was on duty until evacuation.

These companies assembled at Meridian in April, 1862, and the battalion was organized April 19, J. W. Balfour, not a member of the companies, being elected commanding officer, and J. W. Jones, Company E, as Major. Companies A and E had been in the Confederate service at New Orleans, which was evacuated about this time. May 18 the battalion was ordered to Vicksburg, where it was on duty at Smede's Point during the bombardment of May 20 to July 27, 1862, under the command of Gen. M. L. Smith, who had charge of the river defenses. The battalion suffered much from sickness and want of drinking water, and many died. The returns of July showed 17 officers and 161 men present for duty, aggregate present 555, present and absent 818.

Meanwhile other companies were mustered in and joined the original five at Vicksburg, as follows:

Company F, Lauderdale Rifles, of Lauderdale County.

Captains—Constantine Rea, promoted Major; T. P. Wiggins, Richard N. Rea (born 1845).

First Lieutenants—W. F. McKinnon, Richard N. Rea.

Second Lieutenant—T. P. Wiggins.

Third Lieutenants—S. T. Williams, Richard N. Rea.

See Abert's Regiment, at Pensacola January, 1861.

Company G, Singleton Guard, of Smith County, organized 13 May, 1862.

Captain—S. R. Sheppard.

First Lieutenants—D. D. Heslip, G. D. Davis, killed at Allatoona.

Second Lieutenants—G. N. Davis, John A. Epting.

Third Lieutenant—S. B. Windham.

Enrolled, 112.

Company H, Raleigh Rangers, of Smith County, organized 8 May, 1862.

Captains—W. A. McAlpine, George W. Stubbs, B. D. Anderson, killed at Allatoona.

First Lieutenants—G. W. Stubbs, John B. Bethea, died in service.

Second Lieutenant—A. L. Bratcher.

Third Lieutenants—John B. Bethea, B. D. Anderson.

Company I, of Newton County.

Captain— Pringle, John Watts.

First Lieutenant—Timothy Burgess, promoted Captain.

Second Lieutenant—S. R. Martin, promoted First Lieutenant.

Third Lieutenant—T. H. Creel.

Early in November the battalion was joined by another company:

Company K, Kemper Guards, of Kemper County, organized 13 July, 1861.

Captains—Adam T. Steinas, Tandy C. K. Bostick, D. C. Durham, wounded at Atlanta.

First Lieutenants—Tandy C. K. Bostick, R. M. Peden, D. C. Chamberlain.

Second Lieutenants—Allen J. Henderson, John McRae.

Third Lieutenants—James D. Peden, D. D. Durham.

This company had gone to Virginia in July, 1861, had been attached to the Fifty-ninth Virginia, served in West Virginia, took part in the battle of Roanoke Island, N. C., February 8, 1862, was captured and had returned to Mississippi on being exchanged.

Col. J. F. Girault was assigned to command in November, but on account of a protest of the Captains, the assignment was annulled. December 1, yet at Vicksburg, the battalion elected W. K. Easterling Lieutenant-Colonel, Balfour having been absent since August, and W. H. Clark Major. Clark had served under Col. Jefferson Davis in Mexico, enlisted in this battalion as a private, and was later Colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment, until killed at Allatoona. On the same day, the order was received designating the command as the Forty-sixth Regiment (which see).

SIXTH BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—J. A. Orr.

Filled to form Thirty-first Regiment (which see).

SEVENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Enos J. Goode, Hamilton Mayson, William H. Bishop, killed at Franklin.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Hamilton Mayson, R. S. Carter, A. G. Mills, Benjamin F. Johns.

Majors—R. S. Carter, Benjamin F. Johns, Henry Pope.

Company A, Franklin Rifles, Franklin County, mustered into State service 29 April, 1861, at Meadville.

Captain—William J. Proby.

First Lieutenant—William M. Porter.

Second Lieutenant—Cotesworth P. Harrington.

Third Lieutenant—Adolphus Brown.

First Sergeant—James M. Lowe.

Company B, Bogue Chitto Guards, Pike County, mustered into State service at Bogue Chitto 1 May, 1861.

Captains—R. S. Carter, elected Major; J. M. Brister.

First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Connelly.

Second Lieutenant—Joseph Hart.

Third Lieutenants—G. A. Bilbo, J. M. Brister, B. Hall.

Lieutenant—H. H. Fowlkes, wounded at New Hope Church.

Company C, Amite Rifles, Amite County, mustered into State service at Liberty 29 April, 1861.

Captain—Benjamin F. Johns.

First Lieutenant—Russell D. McDowell.

Second Lieutenant—James E. Bates.

Third Lieutenant—Robert J. Pemble.

Company D, Jeff Davis Sharpshooters, Marion County, mustered into State service at Holmesville 4 May, 1861.

Captains—Hamilton Mayson, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Henry Pope.

First Lieutenants—Henry Pope, W. T. Webb.

Second Lieutenants—Franklin W. Foxworth, Job M. Foxworth.

Third Lieutenants—Arthur T. Watts, John M. Sims.

Company E, Franklin Beauregards, mustered into State service at Meadville 4 May, 1861.

Captains—Daniel H. Parker, 1861; D. S. Burch, 1862-65.

First Lieutenants—Daniel A. Buie, S. A. Lee.

Second Lieutenants—Wiley Wharton, Robert C. Bethea, Henry Hargill.

Third Lieutenants—John A. Cate, I. N. Havis.

First Sergeants—Robert C. Bethea, D. S. Burch, R. K. Scott.

Company F, Marion's Men, Marion County, mustered into State service at Columbus 10 August, 1861.

Captain—William J. Rankin.

First Lieutenant—W. H. Bishop.
Second Lieutenant—W. G. Dampier.
Third Lieutenant—Ezekiel T. Hudnall.
First Sergeant—John H. Black.

Company G, Goode Rifles, Lawrence County.
Captains—Enos J. Goode, elected Colonel; James M. Cannon.
First Lieutenants—James M. Cannon, C. E. Tennison.
Second Lieutenants—Augustus D. Dixon, J. M. Warner.
Third Lieutenants—C. Edward Tennison, Perry Mullins.
First Sergeant—J. M. Warner.
Lieutenant John D. Cooper, killed at Jonesboro.

Company H, Dahlgren Rifles, Pike County, mustered into service
22 August, 1861.

Captain—Parham B. Williams.
First Lieutenant—Joseph M. Thornhill.
Second Lieutenant—Zebulon E. P. Williams.
Third Lieutenant—Jordan B. Williams.
First Sergeant—Peter J. Felder.

Company I, Covington Rifles, Covington County, enlisted 11 September, 1861.

Captain—John T. Fairley.
First Lieutenant—William H. Holloway.
Second Lieutenant—Jasper D. Terrell.
Third Lieutenant—D. C. McRaney.
First Sergeant—D. J. McInnis.

Company K, Quitman Rifles, Franklin County, mustered in at Bunckley's Ferry 26 August, 1861.

Captain—N. L. Hoff.
First Lieutenant—J. T. Sessions.
Second Lieutenant—E. W. Harris.
Third Lieutenant—N. B. Wilson.

Company roll, August, 1861, says Third Regiment, Colonel Deason.

Aggregate original enrollment, 911 officers and men. Original rolls on file.

This regiment was organized as the Seventh Regiment, Third Brigade, Army of Mississippi, Gen. C. G. Dahlgren commanding brigade, headquarters at Shieldsboro. It was intended by Governor Pettus to be one of three regiments for coast defense. The regiment was organized September 25, 1861, and in December was stationed at Bay St. Louis. Started to Tennessee February 26, and was at Jackson, Tenn., March 3, 1862. Being recalled to Corinth, it was assigned in the organization of the army under Albert Sidney Johnston to the "High Pressure" Brigade of Gen. J. R. Chalmers. Under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Mayson, the regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh. The Tenth, Ninth and Seventh made the first charge through the Federal

camp in their front on the morning of April 6, and were gallantly engaged throughout that day and the next. Mayson was honorably mentioned as conspicuous in the thickest of the fight.

During the siege of Corinth Lieut.-Col. A. G. Mills commanded the outpost on the Monterey road, with 200 men from the Seventh and other regiments of the brigade. A Federal force advanced on May 28 and took position in a swamp from which they could not be driven until Mills was reinforced by an Alabama brigade under Col. Joseph Wheeler, when battle was given May 29, resulting in dislodging the enemy. In his report Wheeler mentioned the gallantry of Colonel Mills and Private Kerns, both wounded.

With Chalmers' Brigade the regiment, Col. W. H. Bishop commanding, participated in the Kentucky campaign of 1862. After passing through Glasgow they occupied Cave City, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and thence moved to attack the Federal garrison of 4,000 troops at Munfordville, strongly entrenched. In this battle, September 14, the Seventh, Ninth and Twenty-ninth took position to support the battery on a knob in front of the bastion fort, and thence were advanced in two columns to closer positions, the Seventh supporting the Ninth and Twenty-ninth. After the Tenth made its assault the other three regiments moved against the works, the Seventh on the right, and seemed to have prospects of success, when the opening of fire from a Confederate battery in their rear, unknown to them, disconcerted the attack. Colonel Bishop reported that he had 141 men in the battle and lost 4 killed, 15 wounded, 1 missing. In the second battle, September 16, the Seventh supported the skirmish line in the light attack, after which General Wilder surrendered. The brigade was at Danville and Harrodsburg October 8, day of battle of Perryville, skirmished at Lawrenceburg on the retreat, crossed Cumberland Gap October 20, reached Knoxville on the 31st, and in November advanced from Chattanooga to Murfreesboro.

At the battle of Murfreesboro Chalmers' Brigade was stationed at the right of Polk's Corps, the right of the brigade resting on Stone's River. Rosecrans established his line near them, placing Palmer's Division (Hazen's, Cruft's and Grose's Brigades) from the river along the Round Forest. The lines were separated by an open field, and Chalmers' men were exposed to artillery fire. It was wet and cold, but to avoid observation they refrained from building fires. Throwing up a slight earthwork for protection, they lay there forty-eight hours, waiting for the battle. It began with the attack by Hardee's Corps at dawn, December 31. Chalmers' Brigade was the pivot on which Polk's Corps swung into action, and was not ordered to attack until 11 o'clock. Surprise had aided the other brigades in their triumphant advance, but Palmer's Brigades were fully prepared when Chalmers' went in. There was no lack of spirit in the charge of the Mississippians, but the storm of lead and iron that met them at the burnt house struck down General Chalmers and shattered the line of gray. The regiments became separated, but soon reformed and under the brigade command of Colonel White

fought gallantly through the remainder of the battle, which raged about the Round Forest for three days. In his report of the battle General Bragg said, "We succeeded in driving the enemy from every position except the strong one held by his extreme left flank, resting on Stone's River and covered by a concentration of artillery of superior range and caliber which seemed to bid us defiance." All of Withers' Division except Walthall's Brigade, all of Breckenridge's Division except Hanson's Brigade, and Donelson's Brigade of Cheatham's Division, were in this fight on the left, about 12,000 men, and their killed and wounded numbered 4,000. The casualties of the Seventh Regiment were 12 killed, including Capt. R. D. McDowell and Lieuts. H. J. M. Harrigill and G. W. Jones, 97 wounded and 4 missing.

The names selected by the various companies for the Roll of Honor were: John A. Higginbotham, A (k); H. H. Price, B; Richard R. Chadwick, C; Jephtha Creel, D; Sergt. George Stewart, E; B. Drummond, F; M. B. Stringer, G; A. Z. Coker, H; P. W. Rogers, I; Sergt. A. E. Ford, K.

They fell back to Shelbyville and Tullahoma in January and remained in that line until in July, 1863, when they crossed the Tennessee River, marched over Lookout Mountain and went in camp near Chattanooga. July 13 to August 23, at the Tennessee River near Bridgeport, on picket duty; withdrawn as Rosecrans advanced.

The regiment, with Hindman's Division of Bragg's army, retreated from Chattanooga, as Rosecrans made the flank movement, into Georgia, and the Mississippi Brigade was encamped at Lee & Gordon's mill until they marched, September 10, to give battle to one of the Federal columns coming through the mountains at Cooper's and Stevens' gaps. Through a failure of co-operation only a skirmish resulted, on the 11th, and the men, many of them barefooted, all on short rations, hungry, thirsty and worn by night marches, moved back to Lafayette, whence they reached the field of battle with Rosecrans' united army, near Lee & Gordon's mill, on the night of September 19th, and next day went into the fight under the command of Lieutenant-General Longstreet. They attacked near the Glenn house, and gained that strong position. Colonel Bishop reported: "In obedience to orders, passing through General Deas' line, I attacked the enemy in my front, drove them from their position, capturing three pieces of artillery, and pursued them nearly a mile. In this charge I lost 2 men killed and about 10 officers and men wounded, among the latter Color Sergeant W. J. Nunnery." Of this victory of his division and others over the Federal divisions of Sheridan and Jeff C. Davis, General Hindman wrote: "Anderson's fearless Mississippians, carrying the breastworks in their front, moved up rapidly on Manigault's left. Without halting these two brigades then drove the enemy across the Crawfish Spring road and up the broken spurs of Missionary Ridge to its first elevation, 100 yards west. Hiding behind this, the enemy opened a tremendous fire of musketry and cannon upon our line as it advanced, and at the same time enfiladed it from an eminence in a field on the right; but without faltering he was charged, driven from his strong position,

and pursued upwards of three quarters of a mile, when he ceased resisting and disappeared northward." Hindman's Division captured 17 cannon and over 1,000 prisoners. Sheridan reported that his battle was fought under the most disadvantageous circumstances and that he lost 96 officers, among them Gen. W. H. Lytle, and 1,421 men. After 1 o'clock the same day the Mississippi Brigade joined in the assaults upon Granger's line near the Vidito house, and were three times repulsed, despite their most heroic efforts, with heavy loss. In the third assault, after repelling a Federal charge, the Seventh advanced with Kelly's Brigade of Buckner's Corps. Among the killed were Capts. J. M. Brister and G. A. Robertson, "brave and gallant soldiers and attentive and efficient officers." (Bishop). Mat Stringer, of Company G, Color Corporal, who succeeded Nunnery as color bearer, was mentioned for "cool intrepidity and gallantry." The flag staff was shot in two near the crest of the ridge. Lieut. W. J. Proby of A, and Lieut. John D. Cooper of G, were given honorable mention. The casualties were 10 killed, 64 wounded, 1 missing.

Major Riedt, commanding Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, reported capture of 15 sharpshooters of this regiment, in front of Missionary Ridge, November 24, 1863. November 25 they participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and joined in the retreat to Dalton, where they went into winter quarters. The Ninth Regiment was then also put under command of the field officers of the Seventh.

At the opening of the campaign of 1864, the brigade, under General Tucker, participated in the engagement at Rocky Face Ridge, May 8, and at Resaca, May 14-15, was held in reserve, supporting Walthall's brigade. General Tucker was severely wounded and the brigade suffered considerably from artillery fire. Colonel Sharp, of the Forty-fourth, was promoted to Brigadier-General. The brigade served under General Hood in the fighting along the lines of New Hope church and Kenesaw Mountain in May and June. Gen. S. D. Lee took command of the corps July 27, Hood having been promoted to command of the army, and was directed to push the Federal advance back from the Lickskillet road west of Atlanta. Sharp's Brigade, which had been moved from the east to the west side of the city the day before, marched out three miles and attacked, twice, but the Federal line was too strongly established for the force available against it. Gen. Patton Anderson resumed command of the division, which went to work intrenching westward of the city, and was engaged in this work and constant skirmishing with Federal line for a month. August 30 they marched to Jonesboro and went into battle there against Sherman, attacking with great gallantry and perseverance a strongly posted line of the enemy. (See Forty-fourth Regiment.) Col. William H. Bishop commanded the regiment through this campaign, and Lieut.-Col. Benjamin F. Johns was detached in command of the Ninth.

In General Hood's October, 1864, campaign on the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, Lee's Corps invested Resaca but did not assault, and held Snake Creek Gap against Sherman until the remainder of the army

had moved toward Gadsden, Ala. Sharp's Brigade crossed the Tennessee late on October 30 and "encountered the enemy on the Florence and Huntsville road about dark. A spirited affair took place, in which the enemy were defeated." (Lee). Sharp's Brigade, with Brantley's, Deas' and Manigault's, constituted the division of Gen. Edward Johnson, in S. D. Lee's Corps. They moved to Columbia, and when the Federal force there fell back across the river and took a strong position, Johnson's Division was detached with the other two corps of the army to cross the river and move in the direction of Spring Hill. The Federal force fell back to the intrenched line on the Harpeth River at Franklin, where they were attacked November 30 by Cheatham's and Stewart's Corps and Forrest's cavalry. Lee sent Johnson's Division in as reinforcements, "but owing to the darkness and want of information as to the locality his attack was not felt by the enemy until about one hour after dark. This division moved against the enemy's breastworks under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, gallantly driving the enemy from portions of his line. The brigades of Sharp and Brantley (Mississippians) and of Deas (Alabamians), particularly distinguished themselves. Their dead were mostly in the trenches and on the works of the enemy, where they nobly fell in a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. Sharp captured three stand of colors. These brigades never faltered in this terrible night struggle." (Lee's report, January 30, 1865). The casualties of Sharp's Brigade were 30 killed, 81 wounded, 9 missing. Col. W. H. Bishop, commanding the Seventh and Ninth, was among the killed. Lieut.-Col. Johns, Major Henry Pope and Capt. J. N. Atkinson were wounded. Total casualties, 2 killed, 10 wounded, in Companies A, C, F, H, and I.

General Thomas' army then fell back to Nashville, which was invested by General Hood, December 2-16. December 15 Thomas assumed the offensive and Lee sent Johnson's Division to the assistance of Stewart's Corps. Sharp's Brigade was placed on the extreme left extended in the night by Bates' Division. In the battle next day the line of Bates' Division was broken by Garrard's Federal Division, which reported the capture of 20 guns and about 850 prisoners, including General Johnson. In a few moments the whole Confederate line was in retreat toward Franklin. At Brentwood General Lee took command of the rear guard, and during the retreat next day he was severely wounded in the foot. The army crossed the Tennessee River December 26, and fell back to the prairies of Mississippi, Lee making his headquarters at Columbus, Hood at Tupelo.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 274 were assembled at Meridian February 14, and started east on the 18th. They were detained some time at Montgomery on account of the Mobile campaign, but were ordered to Augusta, March 4, and thence to North Carolina. April 3, the aggregate present was 420 in the brigade. Organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, Seventh and Ninth Regiments consolidated under the command of Lieut.-Col. B. F. Johns.

April 9 Sharp's Brigade—the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Forty-first and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion—consolidated as the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, Col. William C. Richards, commanding. Brig.-Gen. Sharp's Brigade included this regiment, also the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, representing the consolidation of Lowrey's Brigade, and the Twenty-fourth Alabama and Nineteenth South Carolina, the consolidation of Manigault's Brigade. This consolidated brigade was part of the division of Gen. D. H. Hill, in S. D. Lee's Corps. The army was surrendered April 26, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C. But some of this regiment did not go east, and were included in the surrender of General Taylor, May 4, 1865.

SEVENTH BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonels—James S. Terral, died of wounds at Corinth; L. B. Pardue, killed in Georgia.

Major—Joel E. Welborn, resigned January, 1863.

Adjutant—H. M. Hartfield.

Mississippi Rangers.

Captain—W. A. Trotter.

First Lieutenant—H. S. Gunn.

Second Lieutenant—L. W. Fleming.

Third Lieutenant—A. Bloxine.

Jasper County Company.

Captain—L. B. Pardue.

First Lieutenant—A. J. Farmer.

Second Lieutenant—D. C. Pardue.

Junior Lieutenant—William McKinley.

Beauregard Defenders, Jones and Perry Counties.

Captains—W. T. Baylis, elected Major, died at Vicksburg; George D. Hartfield.

First Lieutenants—J. M. Baylis, promoted as Surgeon; — Perry, mortally wounded at Corinth; George D. Hartfield, promoted January, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—John Gillis, B. F. Rawles, 1865.

Third Lieutenant—J. L. Bryant.

Mississippi Sharpshooters, of Clarke County.

Captain—S. C. Pearson.

First Lieutenant—William B. Gough.

Second Lieutenant—Joel Ten (?).

Third Lieutenant—Samuel L. Carr.

Renovators, of Jones County.

Captain—T. Jefferson Welborn.

First Lieutenant—H. M. Hartfield.

Second Lieutenant—J. C. C. Weltom.

Junior Lieutenant—J. W. Denham.

Jones County Rebels.

Captain—A. M. Dozier.

First Lieutenant—T. J. Huff.

Second Lieutenant—M. B. Welton.

Junior Lieutenant—H. C. Mathis.

The above companies are listed in the Register of Commissions, Army of Mississippi, as constituting the Seventh Battalion, the date of Captain Dozier's commission being May 3, 1862, the others June 7.

Covington Sharpshooters, of Covington County, organized 6 May, 1862.

Captain—A. J. Leggett.

First Lieutenant—A. J. Thompson.

Second Lieutenant—R. M. Webster.

Third Lieutenant—W. W. Hatton.

This company appears to have been organized for the Twenty-seventh Regiment.

The list of companies as contributed to this department by Capt. G. D. Hartfield, is as follows:

Company A, from Jasper County, Captain L. B. Pardue.

Company B, from Jones and Perry Counties, Captain W. T. Baylis.

Company C, from Jones County, Captain J. E. Welborn.

Company D, from Clarke County, Captain James S. Terral.

Company E, from Clarke County, Captain S. C. Pearson.

Company F, from Jones and Perry Counties, Captain T. Jefferson Welborn, consolidated with Company B in Georgia campaign.

Company G, from Covington County, Captain A. J. Leggett.

The first six companies assembled at Quitman, Clarke County, May 3, 1862, were mustered into the service of the Confederate States and organized by the election of Lieutenant-Colonel Terral and Major Welborn. In June the battalion was joined by Company G. After some time in camp of instruction at Quitman and Enterprise the battalion was ordered in September to Saultillo, and attached to the brigade of Gen. M. E. Green, in Major-General Sterling Price's Army of the West. They were with Price in the movement to Iuka, where a battle was fought September 19, 1862. The battalion was actively engaged in the battle of Corinth, October 3-4, with casualties of 6 killed and 23 wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Terral received wounds from which he died. There was a fight at Hatchie Bridge on the retreat, and the battalion moved Price and Van Dorn by way of Ripley back to Oxford and thence to Grenada during Grant's advance along the railroad from Memphis. With Hebert's Brigade of Maury's Division, they moved to Yazoo City and took boat for Snyder's Bluff, arriving December 31, 1862, just at the close of the attack along that line by General Sherman. In February, 1863, the battalion

was reported 171 effective. They remained with Hebert's Brigade at Snyder's Bluff until the night of May 17-18, when, Pemberton having retreated across the Big Black, they marched to Vicksburg, and by 8 o'clock of the 18th were in line in the trenches just in time to meet the advance of Grant's army, and give his victorious troops a check. Hebert's position was in the main works on the immediate right of the Jackson road and extending to the left as far as and including the main redan on the Graveyard road. The Seventh Battalion was first posted between the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-sixth Regiments on the left of this line. The skirmishers were driven in that evening and the bombardment began, which continued for forty-seven days and nights. A determined assault was made upon that part of the line held by the two regiments and battalion on the 19th, and on the 22d an even more serious attempt was made to carry the position, but both were repulsed. June 2 the two regiments and battalion were moved to the right of the brigade, the battalion and Thirty-sixth Regiment on the extreme right. The redan of the Third Louisiana was blown up by a mine explosion June 25, and on July 1 the main redan at the left of the Jackson road was destroyed in the same way. The Union works were now so close and so elevated that Hebert's men were kept busy day and night rebuilding and raising their own works to have protection from the sharpshooters and artillery. July 4, at 10 o'clock, they stacked arms in front of the works, and marched back to bivouac, where they were paroled. The brigade had 2,186 paroled; 219 had been killed; 455 wounded. Capt. A. M. Dozier was paroled as commanding officer of the battalion. Capt. S. C. Pearson and Lieutenant J. C. C. Welborn had been killed; Captain W. T. Baylis, who had been elected Major, had died of wounds. The total casualty list was 17 killed, 33 wounded.

In parole camp at Enterprise the battalion was reorganized. Hebert's Brigade was commanded for a time by Gen. W. W. Mackall, until he was made Chief of Staff of Johnston's army in Georgia. The brigade was listed in February in Maury's army of Mobile. In the Georgia campaign the battalion was attached to the brigade of Gen. C. W. Sears, made up of parts of Hebert's and Moore's Brigades, in Gen. S. G. French's Division of the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Polk, after his death at Kenesaw Mountain known as Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee. The brigade arrived at the scene of battle near Resaca, Ga., May 16, and thereafter was almost continuously engaged on the line which swung down around and past Atlanta. The various returns show Capt. W. A. Trotter, Lieut. A. J. Farmer, Capt. S. D. Harris, in command of the battalion. The casualties of the battalion were: At Cassville, 1 missing; at New Hope church, 3 wounded, 8 missing; at Latimer House, 1 killed, 2 wounded, 5 missing; at Kenesaw Mountain, 4 killed, 8 wounded, 60 missing; at Smyrna, 3 wounded, 1 missing; at Chattahoochee River, 1 killed, 2 wounded, 6 missing; at siege of Atlanta, 3 wounded; at Lovejoy's Station, 1 killed, 1 missing; Total, 7 killed, 21 wounded, 82 missing. Lieut.-Col. Pardue and Capt. L. B. Borden were killed in the Georgia campaign. Captain Harris, appointed to command the battalion, was Inspector-General of Sears' Brigade.

The battalion took part in the attack of French's Division upon the works held by General Corse at the railroad cut near Allatoona, October 5, 1864, during Hood's campaign against Sherman's communications. In this memorable battle the casualties of the battalion were 1 killed, 13 wounded, 16 missing.

The division captured the blockhouse at Tilton, Ga., October 13; was next in battle before Decatur, Ala., October 26-29; moved thence to Tusculum, crossed the Tennessee River November 20; moved upon Columbia and took part in the flank movement toward Spring Hill, followed Schofield's corps to Franklin and participated in the attack at Franklin by Stewart's and Cheatham's Corps. Among the "foremost of the forlorn hope" that reached the ditches of the inner line of works, after surviving a terrible cross fire of artillery, were the following of the Seventh Battalion: Company A—Corporal M. J. Albritton; Company B—Capt. George D. Hartfield and Private M. Glover (both wounded near the inner line), Privates H. Steward, W. B. McDonald; Company E—Corporal W. W. Jordan; Company G—Capt. A. J. Thompson, wounded near second line; Company F—Private W. Carter.

After this the brigade was with Forrest at Murfreesboro, fighting at Overall's Creek, December 4, and in front of Murfreesboro December 7; and on Walthall's line at Nashville December 15-16; crossed the Tennessee River December 26, and marched to winter quarters in northeast Mississippi.

French's Division was ordered to report to General Maury at Mobile, February 1, 1865. The return of March 10 showed Sears' Brigade commanded by Col. Thomas N. Adair, the Seventh Battalion commanded by Capt. Samuel D. Harris.

The remnant of the battalion were among the defenders of Spanish Fort, east of Mobile, and being captured there April 8, 1865, were sent as prisoners of war to Ship Island, and from there to Meridian, where they were paroled.

EIGHTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Guilford G. Flynt, John C. Wilkinson, wounded at Murfreesboro, killed at Atlanta; Aden McNeill, killed at Chickamauga.

Lieutenant-Colonels—James T. Gates, Aden McNeill, John F. Smith, killed near Pine Mountain.

Majors—George F. Peek, William Watkins, killed at Resaca; John F. Smith, promoted; Andrew E. Moody.

Colonel—Greene C. Chandler, War Department list State troops.

Company A, Yankee Terrors, of Smith County, mustered into State service at Raleigh 8 June, 1861.

Captain—William Watkins.

First Lieutenant—Benjamin Duckworth.

Second Lieutenant—James T. Martin, promoted Captain.

Third Lieutenant—Allen McKenzie.

Killed at Murfreesboro, 9; died in Florida, 5; total deaths in service, 47.

Company B, Pinckney Guards, of Newton County, mustered into State service at Union 20 May, 1861.

Captains—Guilford G. Flynt, elected Colonel; Richard P. Austin, W. C. Day, John P. Maxey.

First Lieutenants—A. M. Hartsfield, B. B. Martin.

Second Lieutenants—R. P. Austin, John P. Maxey.

Third Lieutenant—Alson Red.

Company C, True Confederates, of Smith County, mustered into State service at Raleigh 1 June, 1861.

Captains—William T. Ward, H. W. Crook.

First Lieutenants—John C. Wilkinson, R. J. Austin, died at Atlanta.

Second Lieutenant—Cornelius J. McLaurin.

Company D, Moody True Blues, of Clarke County, mustered into State service at Enterprise 17 July, 1861.

Captain—Greene C. Chandler.

First Lieutenant—Andrew E. Moody.

Second Lieutenant—F. Marion Meek.

Third Lieutenant—Pleasant L. Phillips.

Company E, Tullahoma Hard Shells, of Lauderdale County, mustered into State service at Paulding 29 July, 1861.

Captains—James L. Sansom, G. W. Ryan, B. F. Moss.

First Lieutenant—Benjamin F. Moss.

Second Lieutenant—Frazier Bridges.

Third Lieutenants—William B. Ferrell, D. Highsmith.

Company F, Clarke County Rangers, of Clarke County, mustered into State service at Shubuta 27 July, 1861.

Captains—James T. Gates, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Aden McNeill, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; C. A. Husbands, A. E. Moody.

First Lieutenants—Aden McNeill, Calvin A. Husbands.

Second Lieutenant—Jesse Lankford.

Third Lieutenant—Calvin A. Husbands, J. D. Smith.

Company G, Tolson Guard, of Jasper County, mustered into State service 17 July, 1861, at Buckley's store.

Captains—George W. Ryan, J. G. Knox, J. W. White, B. M. Buckley.

First Lieutenants—George F. Peek, elected Major; J. W. White.

Second Lieutenant—Benjamin M. Buckley.

Third Lieutenant—John W. Combest.

Company H, Southern Sentinels, of Lauderdale County, mustered into State service at Marion 27 April, 1861. Enlisted 4 May, 1861.

Captains—W. C. Day, James Lasley.

First Lieutenant—E. F. Kendall.

Second Lieutenant—James Lasley.

Third Lieutenant—W. H. Curtis.

Captain Lasley and Lieutenant Coker were wounded at Murfreesboro. This company was formed of students of Day's Academy.

Company I, Confederate Guards, of Lauderdale County, enrolled in State service at Rushing's store 17 April, 1861; mustered in 15 August, 1861.

Captain—Jackson G. Knox.

First Lieutenant—Cornelius R. Pace.

Second Lieutenant—M. D. L. House.

Third Lieutenant—A. C. Pace.

Lieutenant—J. S. Ethridge, killed at Dallas.

First Sergeants—R. S. Stokes, killed at Atlanta; Philip W. Davis.

Company K, Ellisville Invincibles, of Jones County, mustered into State service at Ellisville 4 May, 1861.

Captain—Samuel Prince.

First Lieutenant—Jacob R. Brown.

Second Lieutenant—Harrison C. Collins.

Third Lieutenant—Ed Campion.

Total original enrollment, 888 officers and men. Some companies were full, others were depleted by enlistments into regiments expected to go sooner into active service outside of the State.

The companies of this regiment, the eighth in the State organization, Army of Mississippi, enlisted for twelve months, assembled in rendezvous at Enterprise in August, 1861, and the field officers, Flynt, Gates and Peak, were elected August 31. They were "mustered into the Confederate States service early in October (W. L. Austin's sketch) and ordered to Pensacola at once." The regiment was encamped there with the forces under General Bragg, opposite Fort Pickens, held by the Union troops, through the fall and winter of 1861, during which time there were severe artillery engagements. They were not ordered to Corinth, as were the Ninth and Tenth, but remained at Pensacola until that place was evacuated in May, 1862, when the regiment was ordered to Mobile, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gates. About this time the regiment was reorganized and re-enlisted for three years. From Mobile they were transferred to Pollard, Ala., and Warrington, Fla., and thence moved to Chattanooga when General Bragg was preparing for his campaign in Kentucky. In the organization of Bragg's Army of the Mississippi, at Chattanooga, August 18, 1862, the Eighth, Lieut.-Col. A. McNeill, was assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade, Withers' Division, Polk's right wing. The Fifth Mississippi and Fifth Georgia were the other regiments of the brigade. Withers' Division was with Gen. Kirby-Smith, and advanced to Bardstown, near Louisville. They were not engaged in the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8th, after which the army retreated through Cumberland Gap to East Tennessee, moved to Chattanooga and advanced toward Nashville to meet the Union army under General Rosecrans.

Jackson's Brigade was in line with Breckenridge on the east side of Stone's River at the opening of the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and was sent across, with Adams' Brigade, to attack Palmer's Division, after Chalmers and Donelson and Coltart had failed to make

headway. The brigade of three regiments had only 874 men in all in this fight, and 41 were killed and 266 wounded. The attack failed, as did also one that followed, by Preston's and Palmer's Brigades. General Polk reported that Jackson assailed the Federal lines with energy and, after a severe contest, was forced to fall back. The contest continued for three hours. Col. John C. Wilkinson was severely wounded in the breast and sent to the hospital at Murfreesboro, where he became a prisoner when the Confederate army retreated. Lieut. J. J. Hood was also among the killed. The total casualties of the Eighth Regiment were 20 killed and 113 wounded, which must have been a large proportion of its numbers engaged. The various companies selected the following for the Roll of Honor: W. T. Robertson, A; J. H. Bonds, B; W. J. Pitman, C; G. B. Risher, D; S. T. Massey, E; D. F. Hilbun, F; A. W. Atwood, G; J. C. Lucy, H; Joel Foster, I; W. W. Watson, K.

When Bragg's army fell back to the Tullahoma line, the Eighth was stationed on the river at Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained until July, 1863, part of the regiment being engaged at times in hunting deserters and bushwhackers in Northern Alabama. Bragg fell back to Chattanooga in July, and Rosecrans advanced upon that stronghold August 16. The Eighth was then at Chattanooga. A return of August 27, 1863, reports 3 men killed and 1 wounded by the explosion of a single shell from the enemy's batteries on Waldron's Ridge. Rosecrans' flank movement through the mountains followed, and Bragg retreated to Lafayette, Ga.

In the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment, commanded by Col. John C. Wilkinson, in Jackson's Brigade, shared the fighting of Cheatham's Division on the right of the Confederate line. The Eighth was distinguished in the gallant advance of Cheatham's Division about noon on the 19th, which pushed back the victorious Federal left after the defeat of Forrest and Walker. The Eighth captured and brought off the field three pieces of artillery and five horses which had been captured earlier in the day by Walker's Corps, but recaptured by Thomas. Though compelled to retire from this advanced position they again pushed forward late in the evening. About four on Sunday evening they again advanced close to Thomas' position on the Chattanooga road, and, though subjected to heavy fire, held their place until the Federal army was driven from its last position. In this last fight Lieut.-Col. A. McNeill was killed while gallantly leading the right wing of the regiment, and Capt. J. W. White was killed in command of Company G. The casualties of the two days were 10 killed and 84 wounded, out of 252 effective.

Rosecrans retreated to Chattanooga and was invested by Bragg, whose troops were posted on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Jackson's Brigade held a position near Chattanooga Creek during the battle of Lookout Mountain. In the battle of next day, Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, they were in line with Cheatham's Division on the right. The regiment lost heavily in captured. From Missionary Ridge they retreated to Dalton, Ga., and went into winter quarters. Maj. John F. Smith was in command, January return, 1864.

February 2, 1864, the brigade was transferred to W. H. T. Walker's Division, mainly Georgian. When Sherman advanced, the Eighth was sent with the Forty-third Georgia, under the temporary brigade command of Col. B. J. Hill, Provost Marshal-General, to meet the enemy at Dug Gap, where they served with Cleburne's Division, and were hotly engaged with the brigade of Col. Benjamin Harrison. Subsequently Jackson's Brigade was in action at Calhoun, May 14; at Resaca, May 15; at Adairville, May 17; at New Hope Church, May 27, and along the line of Kenesaw Mountain until July 2. July 9 they crossed the Chattahoochee. About this time Jackson's Brigade was broken up and the Fifth and Eighth Georgia were temporarily attached to Gist's Brigade of the same division.

The companies were commanded as follows in the outset of this campaign: A, Capt. James T. Martin; B, Capt. John P. Maxey; C, Capt. H. W. Crook; D, Capt. A. E. Moody; E, Capt. B. F. Moss; F, Capt. C. A. Husbands; G, Capt. B. M. Buckley; H, Capt. James Lasley; I, Capt. M. D. L. House; K, Lieut. G. G. Powell. At Resaca Major Watkins and Lieut. L. M. Clark and Sergt. S. N. Snow (both of Company G) were killed, and 60 wounded. Among the wounded Lieut. R. J. Austin (C), Lieut. H. D. Moody (D), Capt. B. F. Moss, Lieuts. W. H. House, J. J. Lewis (E), Lieut. K. McCarty (F) mortally, Lieuts. H. Mathis, C. N. Duval (K). Many were killed and wounded near Dallas May 27. Lieut., Col. John F. Smith was killed near Pine Mountain June 19, and many others were killed or wounded there and on Kenesaw Mountain, particularly on June 17 and July 1. In the battle of Peachtree Creek July 20, the regiment had considerable casualties. But the most disastrous battle was that of July 22, 1864, east of Atlanta, where General Walker, their former division commander, was killed. The Fifth and Eighth were then in Gen. M. P. Lowrey's Mississippi brigade, which lost about half its numbers that day, having in battle a total of about 1,200. The men had been without sleep or rest for two days and nights, the heat was excessive and many were completely exhausted. Nevertheless they made a gallant charge against the Federal rifle pits. Col. John C. Wilkinson, who had commanded the regiment throughout the campaign, was killed. Said General Lowrey: "The Eighth Mississippi lost their gallant Colonel, Adjutant, and many other valuable officers and men near the works." The casualties of the regiment were 13 killed, 71 wounded, 3 missing. Adjutant J. S. McCaskill was among the missing. Capt. A. E. Moody, Company D, acting Lieutenant-Colonel, was wounded. The companies were commanded as follows: A, Capt. James T. Martin; B, Capt. James P. Maxey; C, Capt. H. W. Crook (wounded); D, Lieut. A. T. Croft; E, Lieut. W. H. Howze (wounded); F, Sergeant Middlebury; G, Capt. B. M. Buckley (killed); H, Lieut. G. W. Jones (wounded); I, Lieut. C. R. Pace (wounded); K, Lieut. J. B. Croft of A. Other officers wounded were Lieuts. W. T. Robinson (A), W. P. Germany, mortally (B), E. P. Small and H. D. Moody (D), R. S. Stokes (I). Capt. H. W. Crook was left in command of the regiment.

Gen. Charles C. Walcutt, of Logan's Corps, reported of the battle of the 22d, that three companies of the Sixth Iowa "repulsed the Eighth Mississippi and secured their dead and wounded, with some prisoners." The regiment was 408 strong when it left Dalton May 10; the casualties up to and including July 22 were 36 killed, 190 wounded, 14 missing; balance 208.

After serving in the works near Atlanta and at East Point, the brigade was moved to Jonesboro, where they made a gallant fight, driving the enemy in their front across Flint River, August 31, and at Lovejoy's Station, September 2, they aided in the repulse of Wood's Union Division, with heavy loss to the enemy, and considerable casualties in the Eighth Regiment.

The September return shows the Eighth joined with the Thirty-second under Colonel Tison. Lowrey's Brigade, with Cleburne's Division, took part in the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, including the capture of Dalton; moved thence to Gadsden, Ala.; skirmished in front of Decatur, and crossed the Tennessee River November 13. November 21 they marched from Florence in a snow-storm, and on the 29th they were in battle with Stanley's Federal Division at Spring Hill, in the rear of the Federal position at Columbia. November 30, following the Federal forces to Franklin, they took part in the memorable assault upon the fortified line, in which Cleburne was killed and more than 60 brigade and regimental commanders killed or wounded. The Pinckney Guards took 27 men into this sacrificial battle; 10 were killed on or near the Union breastworks, 7 wounded and 4 captured. Captain Martin, Co. A; Lieut. E. P. Small, Co. D; Lieut. S. J. Willis, Co. H, were among the killed. At the McGavock cemetery 25 are buried.

Following the Federal retreat to Nashville, Lowrey's Brigade was posted at the extreme right of Hood's army, on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad cut, two and one-half miles from the city. The aggregate present of the brigade December 13 was 837. Maj. Andrew E. Moody was in command of the Eighth and Thirty-second. In the battle of Nashville Lowrey's Brigade repulsed all assaults on the Fifteenth, and next day it was involved in the general disaster, fighting near the Granny White pike, Lowrey in division command.

The brigade recrossed the Tennessee River December 26 and marched into Northeast Mississippi.

In the organization of the army of Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield N. C., March 31, 1865, Lowrey's Brigade was commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. F. Smith, the Eighth and Thirty-second Mississippi being consolidated under the command of Capt. H. W. Crook.

April 9 the remnants of Lowrey's Brigade, the Fifth, Eighth and Thirty-second Regiments and Third Battalion, were consolidated as the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, Capt. J. Y. Carmack commanding. With Sharp's and Manigault's Brigades likewise consolidated, they were included in the brigade command of General Sharp, in D. H. Hill's Division, Lee's Corps.

The army was surrendered April 26, 1865, and paroled at Greensboro

EIGHTH BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Captain—J. Y. Carmack.

This was the name given the consolidation of Lowrey's Brigade—the Fifth, Eighth, and Twenty-second Regiments and Third Battalion—April 9, 1865, in North Carolina.

NINTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—James Ronalds Chalmers, promoted as Brigadier-General, February 13, 1862; Thomas W. White; William C. Richards, Colonel of consolidated Ninth, April, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels—James L. Autry, transferred to Twenty-seventh Regiment; William A. Rankin, killed at Shiloh; F. Eugene Whitfield, Thomas H. Lynam, Sol. S. Calhoon, of Ninth consolidated, April, 1865.

Majors—Albert R. Bowdre, F. Eugene Whitfield, promoted; Jesse E. White, resigned; Thomas H. Lynam, promoted; J. M. Hicks, Andrew J. Mills.

Adjutants—Eugene Whitfield, Roger Barton.

Surgeon—H. B. Williams.

Assistant-Surgeon—Griggsby.

Quartermaster—R. P. Doss.

Chaplain—M. L. Weller, killed at Shiloh.

Following are the companies of the original Ninth, enlisted for twelve months:

Company A, Irrepressibles, De Soto County, mustered into State service at Hernando 21 February, 1861. Also K Company.

Captains—James R. Chalmers, elected Colonel; Thomas W. White, elected Colonel.

First Lieutenant—Thomas W. White, promoted.

Second Lieutenant—Sidney S. Minneice.

Third Lieutenant—George T. Banks.

First Sergeant—George B. Wright.

Company B, Home Guards, Marshall County, mustered into State service at Holly Springs 16 February, 1861.

Captain—Thomas W. Harris.

First Lieutenant—Wiley P. Jones.

Second Lieutenant—Joseph B. Mattison.

Third Lieutenant—James L. Autry, elected Lieutenant-Colonel—Mattison, promoted; George W. Braden.

First Sergeants—John McGuirk, J. D. M. Litchfield.

Sergeants—R. R. Williamson, C. S. Mattison, R. S. Crump, A. G. Mills.

Company C, Corinth Rifles, Tishomingo County, mustered in at Corinth 20 February, 1861. Also A Company.

Captain—William H. Kilpatrick.

First Lieutenant—James T. Vaughn.

Second Lieutenant—Francis E. Whitfield, promoted Major.

Third Lieutenant—James H. Dobyms.

This company was raised for the Second Regiment, Colonel Falkner.

Company D, Jeff Davis Rifles, Marshall County, mustered into State army at Holly Springs 16 February, 1861.

Captain—Samuel Benton.

First Lieutenant—Harvey W. Walter, acting Adjutant-General, Chalmer's Brigade at Pensacola.

Second Lieutenant—Richard L. Watson.

Third Lieutenant—B. Mickle.

First Sergeant—W. M. Strickland.

Company E, Horn Lake Volunteers, De Soto County, mustered into State service at Horn Lake 26 February, 1861. (See Company B, re-organized Tenth Regiment.)

Captain—John U. Foster, resigned, June, 1861.

First Lieutenant—Eben Nelms.

Second Lieutenant—James M. Walker.

Third Lieutenant—Albert W. Fleming.

First Sergeant—James B. Cowan.

Company F, Quitman Rifle Guard, Marshall County, mustered into State service at Waterford 2 March, 1861.

Captain—Robert McGowan, Jr.

First Lieutenants—Andrew J. Wooten, Malcomb McCauley.

Second Lieutenant—Andrew Balfour.

Third Lieutenant—John L. McGowan, Joseph H. Smith.

First Sergeant—Moses F. Wilkins.

Company G, De Soto Guards, De Soto County, mustered into State army in De Soto County 27 February, 1861.

Captains—Samuel O. B. Crockett, William A. Rankin, elected Lieutenant-Colonel.

First Lieutenant—Jeptha V. Walker.

Second Lieutenant—William A. Rankin, promoted May 28.

Third Lieutenant—Richard Baker.

First Sergeant—Robert W. Locke.

Company H, Lafayette Guards, Lafayette County, mustered into State service at Oxford 23 February, 1861. Also C Company.

Captain—William Delay.

First Lieutenant—John P. Grace.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas H. Lynam.

Third Lieutenant—John Henry.

Company I, Senatobia Invincibles, Panola County; officers commissioned 4 February, 1861.

Captains—Albert R. Bowdre, elected Major; O. F. West, transferred as Captain of sharpshooters, Captain in A. H. Chalmer's cavalry.

First Lieutenants—Granville O. Haynes, William A. Feeney.

Second Lieutenants—Osborne F. West, S. L. Walker, J. M. Love.

Third Lieutenant—L. G. Wollard.

First Sergeant—Robert F. Ward.

The original company was organized in 1859, and was armed with "Mississippi rifles." They were mustered out at Cumberland Gap, March 27, 1862, and reorganized at Senatobia as Company B, Forty-second Regiment.

Company K, Panola Guards, organized in State service 28 February, 1861. Part of the men were from Memphis.

Captain—B. Moore.

First Lieutenant—J. W. Clanton.

Second Lieutenant—J. D. Vance.

Third Lieutenant—A. T. Watson.

First Sergeant—J. E. Pendleton.

Aggregate original enrollment, 933 officers and men.

The reorganization in 1862 was as follows: (The regiment was called at the time "the new Ninth." The men of the Ninth and Tenth mixed together to some extent and new companies were formed. A considerable number of the old Ninth joined Morgan's cavalry).

Company A, De Soto County, Captain T. H. Lynam, promoted as Lieutenant-Colonel; T. G. Wallace.

First Lieutenant—R. Baker.

Second Lieutenant—James Smith.

Third Lieutenant—John Wallace.

Company B.

Captain—J. P. Hollohan.

First Lieutenant—R. E. McCarthy.

Second Lieutenant—M. W. Shanahan.

Company C.

Captain—

First Lieutenant—Joseph Shipp.

Second Lieutenant—J. R. Goodwin.

Company D.

Captain—S. S. Calhoon.

First Lieutenant—Peter James.

Company E, Vicksburg Cadets, Warren County; former Hill City Cadets, Tenth Regiment.

Captains—Jesse E. White, promoted Major; T. H. Dickson.

First Lieutenant—T. C. Johnson.

Second Lieutenant—W. E. Aslin.

Company F, of Marshall County. This was mainly members of the Irrepressible Company.

Captains—J. K. Keith, discharged after Shiloh; J. B. Mattison, after the fall of 1862, Brigade Ordnance Officer.

Lieutenant—Hale, was in command of company until it was consolidated with Calhoon's company.

Company G.

Captain—W. R. Spears.

First Lieutenant—J. M. Fulghum.

Second Lieutenant—W. Barnes.

Order of War Department, October 27, 1862: "The two companies of Mississippi volunteers under Captains Hugh Love and George W. Braden, and the battalion of Mississippi volunteers under Lieut.-Col. F. E. Whitfield, will constitute the Ninth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers."

Company H, Semmes Rifles, Madison County, organized at Canton; officers commissioned 10 March, 1862.

Captains—Hugh Love, killed at Franklin; W. O. Baldwin.

First Lieutenants—J. W. Mosby, wounded at Munfordville; John Dawson, wounded at Atlanta; W. Bates, wounded at Franklin.

Second Lieutenants—L. D. Pace, killed at Munfordville; John H. Rogers, Singleton Garrett, wounded at Missionary Ridge.

Third Lieutenant—Reuben Richards, died.

Lieutenant C. C. Smith, killed at Resaca.

Total roll, 103; 20 killed, 14 died, 30 wounded.

Company I.

Captain—George W. Braden.

First Lieutenant—George M. Govan, appointed Inspector-General, Walthall's Brigade, January, 1863.

Company K, Marshall County.

Captains—A. G. Mills (of old Company B), promoted Major and Inspector-General, Brigade Staff; Munroe.

First Lieutenant—A. Doggett.

Second Lieutenant—Brown.

The original companies of 1861, organized under the State regulations, went to Mobile in the latter part of March, 1861, in response to the call for troops for Pensacola, and with other companies marched to Pensacola in April, and encamped near Fort Barrancas, opposite Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island, held by United States troops. From twenty Mississippi companies, the Ninth and Tenth Regiments were organized, the numbers being given to follow the eight regiments of the State army. The Ninth and Tenth were the first Mississippi regiments in the service of the Confederate States. Captain Chalmers was elected Colonel April 11; several ballots were needed to elect the Lieutenant-Colonel, Sergeant G. B. Wright, of Chalmers' company, leading, with Autry second and Delay third. It was announced April 17, 1861, that the Ninth and Tenth were received into the service of the Confederate States by General Bragg, and Colonel Chalmers was assigned to command of the First Brigade of the Army of

Pensacola, which position he held until succeeded by General Ruggles in September, who was succeeded early in 1862 by John K. Jackson. Joseph Wheeler, a young Lieutenant of artillery was Adjutant-General of this brigade, until promoted to Colonel and transferred to another field, September 21.

The night expedition from Pensacola to Santa Rosa Island October 8-9, 1861, commanded by Gen. Richard H. Anderson, was composed of three battalions. The first, under Colonel Chalmers, included detachments of the Ninth and Tenth Mississippi and First Alabama. Dr. Ghoslon, of the Ninth, was in the medical staff. After landing on the island, Chalmers and his column advanced along the north beach, and after some sharp skirmishing participated in the burning of the camp of Wilson's Zouaves. The casualties of whole expedition were 18 killed, 39 wounded and 30 captured, mainly in the fighting which attended their re-embarking.

General Bragg, in his reports later, spoke of requesting Colonel Chalmers to reorganize "his admirable regiment." When General Bragg was asked at the close of 1861 to take command in the interior he wrote from Pensacola: "I should desire to take from this army Chalmers' Ninth Mississippi, Adams' Louisiana regulars and Jackson's Fifth Georgia Regiments. These would give me a nucleus upon which to form, would set an example of discipline, and would give me the support of excellent officers who know and trust me and in whom I place unlimited confidence."

The enlistment of the regiment was for twelve months. In December about 450 had re-enlisted. All who re-enlisted for three years of the war were furloughed for thirty days with privilege to recruit new companies. The remainder continued on duty until after the regiment was transferred to Cumberland Gap.

The troops at Pensacola were transferred to the interior in February. February 14, at Iuka, Brig.-Gen. Chalmers announced that by order of General Johnston he assumed command of all troops between Memphis and the Tennessee River, a command in which he was succeeded by Gen. Ruggles. The Ninth was sent from Deer Point, near Pensacola, to Morristown, Tenn., and ordered forward to Cumberland Gap late in February. March 7 it was reported that the time of the Ninth will expire within three weeks.

Chalmers' Brigade was organized under the order of General Bragg, March 6, including the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth Regiments, Baskerville's cavalry, and the Vaiden artillery. This Mississippi organization was given, by General Bragg, the title of "the High Pressure Brigade."

March 16, General Chalmers was notified by Ruggles, from Corinth, that Grant's army was landing at Pittsburg. "Hold your force, not guarding coast, brigades, and working guns, in readiness for any movement." The Ninth was then at Tusculumbia, and was notified to be ready to move when ordered.

Chalmers commanded the advance forces at Monterey, Tenn., whence, on April 4, he advanced as far as Mickey's, toward the position of Grant's army. On the morning of the 5th, in obedience to orders, Chalmers had his brigade under arms and ready to move at 2 o'clock, in a heavy rain, and so remained until dawn, and when they did get in motion were stopped by the column of Hardee's Corps, the rear of which was not yet moving. The orders to advance had been countermanded on account of the bad weather and darkness. They moved into line of battle on the morning of April 6, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rankin, and took part in the first charge through the Federal camps in their front. In their second engagement in another part of the field the skirmish line of the brigade was led with great coolness and marked skill and ability by Major F. E. Whitfield. The brigade advanced through an orchard and after a hard fight drove the Federal line from its station in thick undergrowth behind a fence. A quarter mile beyond, at a deep ravine, there was a stubborn fight, in which Chaplain M. L. Weller was among the killed. After the gunboats opened upon the brigade at this place, it moved toward the center of the battlefield, where the brigade's fourth battle was fought. Here the Ninth was far in advance of any other Confederate command, said General Chalmers. This was toward 6 o'clock in the evening and they were fighting a Federal force that was in line with Prentiss' Division, which was compelled to surrender about this time. Col. William T. Shaw, commanding the Fourteenth Iowa, surrendered his regiment to Major F. E. Whitfield, and Colonel Madison Miller, of the Eighteenth Missouri, commanding a brigade of Prentiss' Division, with a portion of his command, surrendered to Lieut. Donald McKenzie, Company K. Some Illinois companies also surrendered to Whitfield. The brigade's sixth battle that day was under orders from General Bragg "to drive the enemy into the river." The brigades of Chalmers and Jackson formed in line facing the river and endeavored to press forward to the water's edge, but in attempting to mount the last ridge were met by fire from a line of batteries supported by infantry and the gunboats. The men were unable to make headway up a steep hill under such opposition, though they made repeated charges. A battery brought up to help was soon crippled and driven away. They retired in good order and slept on the battlefield. On the morning of the 7th they were ordered back half a mile and were soon attacked heavily, and compelled to retire after their ammunition was exhausted. Here Major Whitfield was severely wounded. After finding ammunition in a Federal camp, they went into battle again, but were driven back in confusion by superior numbers. Rallying and reinforced by Blythe's Mississippians and Preston Smith's Tennesseans, Chalmers took the battle flag of the Ninth and called on the weary remnant of the brigade to make one more charge. Joseph Wheeler, bearing the flag of one of his Alabama regiments, and a portion of his men with him, joined in urging a final effort. With a wild yell, they charged again and drove the Federal line back till they gained their first position. They were soon compelled to retire, but they had checked a pursuit that might

have had serious results. The cost was heavy. Among the killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Rankin, a gallant and fearless leader

The brigade was retired from the field that afternoon and night. When a temporary line of battle was formed by General Withers in command of the right wing of the army, at dark, "Chalmers' worn brigade and the Crescent regiment were permitted to pass to the rear." The brigade started back to Corinth on the 8th. The casualties of the brigade were 82 killed, 343 wounded, 19 missing.

To Captain Henry Craft, Adjutant-General of the brigade, General Chalmers said he was "greatly indebted for the order and system established in a new brigade, composed very largely of troops never before placed in brigade," as well as for faithful service on the field. He also mentioned Lieut. George T. Banks, Aide-de-Camp, for gallant conduct, and Captain R. S. Crump, Acting Commissary. General Chalmers gave honorable mention also to William A. Rains, Sergeant-Major, and Private Fleming Thompson, Company K, boys of seventeen years, who acted as couriers, carrying orders under heavy fire.

In his official report General Bragg said of the brigade: "Brig.-Gen. James R. Chalmers, at the head of his gallant Mississippians, filled—he could not have exceeded—the measure of my expectations. Never were troops and commander more worthy of each other and of their State."

April 28, Chalmers was given command of the cavalry of the army.

During the siege of Corinth a portion of the regiment on outpost duty, was engaged in the fight on the Monterey road, May 29, under Col. Joseph Wheeler. Casualties, 6 wounded, 6 missing. July 18 Chalmers turned over the cavalry to Joseph Wheeler and rejoined his infantry brigade.

The Ninth participated in the Kentucky campaign of 1862, marching through Glasgow on the 12th of October, and occupying Cave City, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, September 13, whence Chalmers moved against the garrison of 4,000 Indiana and Kentucky troops, under Col. J. T. Wilder, at the fortified post at Munfordville, which had been attacked by Scott's cavalry on the 13th. Sunday, September 14, after the sharpshooters had driven in the outposts, Chalmers attacked the works, three regiments against the redoubt and two on the river side. The latter assaulted with disastrous results, but Chalmers reported that his other three regiments had secured a good position close to the works and had practically silenced the infantry fire when, unknown to him, Scott came up and opened fire with artillery. Chalmers then ordered the Seventh and Ninth to attack this supposed Federal reinforcement and the battle closed. Col. Thomas W. White, commanding the regiment, reported that his men advanced on the run through a very heavy fire of grape-shot and small arms toward the fort, but at forty paces distance were driven back, and were preparing for another charge when the order to the rear was given. Out of 282 men engaged the Ninth lost 9 killed and 44 wounded. General Bragg endorsed on Chalmers' report: "This attack was unauthorized and injudicious; but the conduct of the troops and commander in action reflects credit on both, and adds but another

proof to the many of their distinguished gallantry." On the 16th the brigade moved again from Cave City against Munfordville, supported by heavy force, but did not go into action. On the 17th General Chalmers reported: "We were ordered up to witness the surrender of the garrison of the fort, and afterwards by order of General Bragg, in compliment, as he stated, to our gallant attack upon the place, we took possession of the works."

The brigade was at Danville and Harrodsburg, October 8, day of battle of Perryville, skirmished at Lawrenceburg on the retreat, crossed Cumberland Gap October 20, reached Knoxville on the 31st, and in November advanced from Chattanooga to Murfreesboro.

Withers' Division was the front center of General Bragg's line of battle at Murfreesboro, and the battle began with skirmishing on the evening of December 29, 1862, Rosecrans' troops being the aggressors, met by Chalmers' sharpshooters. Next day, Chalmers' Brigade seemed to be mainly the object of the Federal artillery fire, and an attempt was made to capture Robertson's Confederate battery. The Federal line was then established, its left resting on the bluff of Stone's River, a thousand yards from Chalmers' right, in a skirt of woods, thence through the Round Forest, or "Mississippian's half acre," on through the cedar brake and along the ridges and woodland to the cedar pedregal on the Franklin road. Bragg ordered an assault at dawn December 31, his left wing to swing forward on Chalmers' Brigade as a pivot. Hence Chalmers was not ordered to advance until 11 o'clock. The attack of the left wing had been very successful, but it inspired Palmer's division of Cruft's, Hazen's and Grose's Brigades, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky troops, to the necessity of holding the key to the field. When Chalmers reached the Cowan or burnt house, he was stricken down by a fragment of shell and his command was driven back; "this veteran brigade became disorganized, the regiments attaching themselves to and serving with other commands until night, when they were brought together and placed in their original position under Colonel White, of the Ninth." (Withers). Donelson's Brigade, sent in to renew the attack, was also repulsed. The fighting for the possession of the Round Forest continued through January 1, 2 and 3, with alternating success. January 1, Walthall's Brigade was posted in the rear of Chalmers'. January 2, when Stanford's and Smith's batteries were trained upon the Round Forest, Chalmers' Brigade moved up and supported them, and when Breckenridge's column, across the river, was in straits Colonel White "immediately threw out supports, with instructions to drive back the enemy." (Withers). On January 3 the struggle for the Round Forest was still going on. The Federals broke part of the line, but were repulsed. Withers said, "Colonels White and Coltart (Loomis' Brigade) proved themselves deserving of commendation by the admirable conduct of their commands throughout the harassing period of their occupancy of this important and almost isolated position."

The casualties of the Ninth were 8 killed, 71 wounded, 5 missing. The following names were selected for the Roll of Honor from the various

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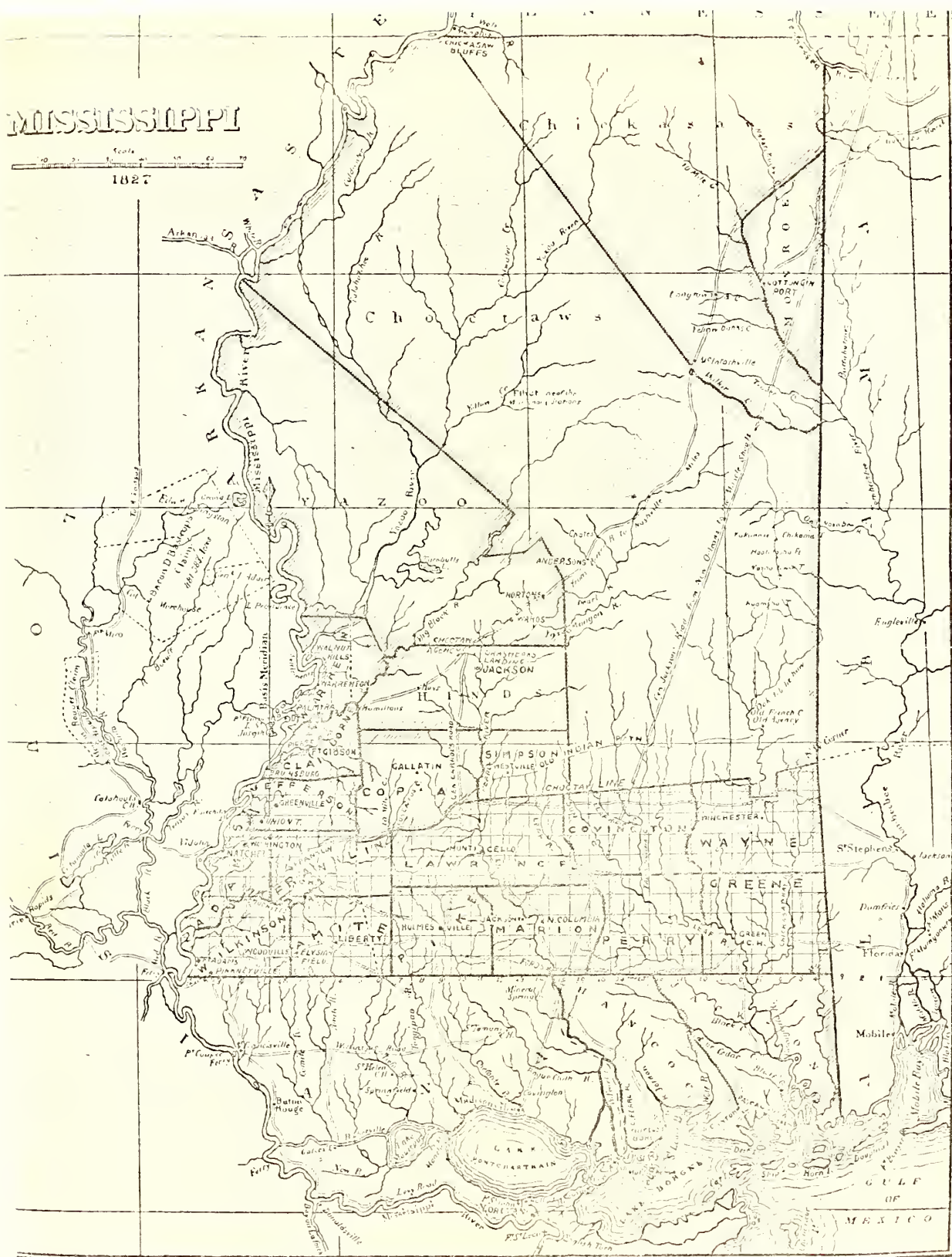
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Scale 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles
1827



companies: T. E. Bowden, A (K); Thomas Gill, B; Color-Sergeant H. A. McCrosky, C; Sergt. George H. Duffy, D; John McAfee, E (K); E. W. Dowty, F; W. T. Hollis, G; B. C. Lipscomb, H (K); Sergt. D. R. Biles, I; W. H. Wheeler, K.

General Chalmers did not return to the command. He was assigned to command of the Fifth Military District of Mississippi, headquarters at Panola, fronting the Federal headquarters at Memphis. Colonel Tucker commanded the brigade, which was known as Tucker's, from February 1, until Gen. Patton Anderson was assigned to the command, by order of March 21, the brigade to be known as Anderson's.

The army fell back to Shelbyville and Tullahoma in January and remained in that line until July, 1863, when the brigade crossed the Tennessee River, marched over Lookout Mountain and went in camp near Chattanooga. July 13 to August 23, at Bridgeport, Ala., on picket duty; withdrawn as Rosecrans advanced.

After the retreat from Chattanooga, September 8, the brigade was at Lee & Gordon's mill until it marched, with Hindman's Division, to give battle to one of the Federal columns coming through the mountains into McLemore's cove. On the 10th, after a night march, the Ninth, under Major Lynam, was posted on a road leading to Cooper's gap. A line of battle was formed on the 11th, but the Federal commands concentrated before an action could be forced. The brigade then moved to Lafayette, whence they arrived on the battlefield of Chickamauga on the night of September 19, going into the fight next day under the command of Lieutenant-General Longstreet, against the Federal divisions of Sheridan and Jeff C. Davis. They took up the task when the Alabamians and South Carolinians of Deas' and Manigault's Brigades were stopped, and by a fearless charge brought about the rout of Sheridan's Division. Said Lynam, "We took up the fight and drove the enemy back about a mile without an instant of halt or wavering." The regimental flag was carried over three of the Federal cannon, and Lynam asserted as a fact of personal knowledge that his color-bearer, Cole Smith, "a most gallant soldier, was the farthest advanced man of our whole brigade at the time and passed between two of the pieces." The casualties of the first charge were 5 killed, 53 wounded, 4 missing. After this they marched to the support of Bushrod Johnson against the new line formed by General Granger, who had just come upon the field. The regiment made three charges, in two of them gaining the top of the ridge, but each time being forced back. Here the loss was 4 killed, 22 wounded, 5 missing. The regiment carried into battle 332 men. Major Lynam gave honorable mention to Captain S. S. Calhoun, acting Major, and urged the promotion of Private Cole Smith, Company H, who bore the colors and proved himself "as gallant a soldier as ever faced a foe." The various companies selected the following for the Roll of Honor: T. G. Warford, A; W. Ward, B; Sergt. A. W. Harris, C; Thomas Dillon, D; Thomas Armstrong, E; D. Potts, F; S. T. Lumley, G; C. M. Carter (k), G; Sergt. D. R. Biles, I; Wilson Hey, K.

The regiment served on the line before Chattanooga in the latter part of September, 1863, and until the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, in which they participated, with a loss of 80 (Pietti Annals). They joined in the retreat to Dalton, Ga., and went into winter quarters. December 11, 1863, the Ninth Regiment was joined to the Seventh, under the command of the field officers of the Seventh, Colonel Bishop and Lieutenant-Colonel Johns.

Lieutenant-Colonel Johns commanded the Ninth through the Atlanta campaign, in which they were first engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, May 8. At Resaca, May 14-15, the brigade was held in support of Walthall's Brigade, and though protected by a hill, suffered from artillery fire. General Tucker was wounded and the command fell upon Colonel Sharp, of the Forty-fourth, soon promoted to Brigadier-General. The brigade served with Hood's Corps through the fighting along the lines of New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain, in May and June. Capt. M. C. Higginbotham, Company C, was killed in the trenches near New Hope Church, May 27. After the battle of Peachtree Creek, they were posted on the east side of Atlanta, and moved thence on the 26th to the west side. General Lee took command of the corps, and under orders from General Hood, who had succeeded Johnston, attacked Sherman's advance on the Lickskillet road, July 28. The Ninth met with some success in the charge on the Federal position, carried the position in their front and capturing some prisoners, but the defeat of the right of the brigade compelled them to fall back. Capt. George W. Braden, Company I, "a most valuable officer," said Lieutenant-Colonel Johns, was instantly killed. Private Cyrus H. Johnson, of the Commissary Department, was killed. Among the severely wounded were Captain Holahan of Company B, Lieutenant Cox of Company F, Lieutenant Barnes of Company G.

After a month of fighting and digging west of Atlanta, the regiment marched with Lee's Corps to Jonesboro, and there fought gallantly in the battle of August 31. Here the regimental casualties were 3 killed, 32 wounded, including Capt. J. J. Thornton and Sergeant-Major W. Ostoff, and 11 missing, including Adjutant Roger Barton. "Not a commissioned officer left and only 51 privates." In General Hood's October, 1864, campaign on the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, Lee's Corps invested Resaca but did not assault, and held Snake Creek gap against Sherman until the remainder of the army had moved toward Gadsden, Ala.

In the Nashville campaign Gen. Edward Johnson commanded the division, including Sharp's and Brantly's Mississippi Brigades, in Gen. S. D. Lee's Corps. Sharp's Brigade crossed the Tennessee River on October 30, and as General Lee reported, "encountered the enemy on the Florence and Huntsville road about dark. A spirited affair took place, in which the enemy were defeated." Lee's Corps marched November 20-26 to Columbia, and when the Federal force there fell back across the river to a strong position, General Hood took Johnson's Division with Cheatham's and Stewart's Corps to support Forrest at Spring Hill to cut off the retreat toward Nashville. General Schofield withdrew safely

to the intrenchments on the Harpeth River at Franklin, where Hood attacked, November 30, before Lee had come up. Johnson's Division went into the battle late in the evening, and made a hand-to-hand fight at the trenches after dark. The loss was very heavy, for, as General Lee wrote in his official report, "the enemy fought gallantly and obstinately and the position he held was, for infantry defense, one of the best I have ever seen." Sharp's Brigade was particularly distinguished in the desperate assault. "Their dead were mostly in the trenches and on the works of the enemy, where they nobly fell in a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. Sharp captured three stand of colors." The casualties of the Ninth were 2 killed, 10 wounded, in Companies A, C, D, E, H and K.

General Thomas' army fell back to Nashville, which was invested by General Hood December 2-16. Thomas attacked December 15 and Lee sent Johnson's Division to the support of Walthall and Loring. Despite hard fighting they were compelled to take a new position with Sharp's Brigade on the left of Stewart's Corps, at the Granny White pike. There the fighting was fiercest on the 16th and part of the line, Bate's Division on the left of Sharp, said General Hood, yielded to the charge of Garrard's Division, which captured about 850 prisoners, including General Johnson. In a few moments the whole Confederate army was in retreat. At Brentwood General Lee took command of the rear guard, but during the next day he was severely wounded. The army crossed the Tennessee River December 26 and fell back to the prairies of Mississippi, General Hood making his headquarters at Tupelo.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 274 were assembled at Meridian February 14 and started east on the 18th. They were detained some time at Montgomery on account of the Mobile campaign, but were ordered to Augusta March 4, and thence to North Carolina. April 3, the aggregate present was 420 in the brigade.

The organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows the old Hindman Division under the command of Gen. D. H. Hill, Sharp commanding his brigade, Seventh and Ninth Regiments, consolidated under command of Lieut.-Col. B. F. Johns.

April 9, 1865, Sharp's Brigade—the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Forty-first and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion—was consolidated as the Ninth Mississippi Regiment. The officers of the Ninth consolidated regiment were Col. William C. Richards, Lieut.-Col. Sol. S. Calhoon, Major T. H. Lynam. Brigadier-General Sharp's Brigade included this regiment, also the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, representing the consolidation of Lowrey's Brigade, and the Twenty-fourth Alabama and Nineteenth South Carolina, the consolidation of Manigault's Brigade. This consolidated brigade was part of the division of Gen. D. H. Hill in S. D. Lee's Corps.

The army was surrendered April 26, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C.

NINTH BATTALION—SHARPSHOOTERS.

Major—William C. Richards, promoted to Colonel Ninth Regiment, consolidated.

Organized by General Bragg, in Chalmer's Brigade, at Corinth, May, 1862. Listed as Eighth Battalion in Adjutant-General's report, 1863. No muster rolls returned to State department.

Company A. Captain—O. F. West.

Company B. Captain—T. W. Richards.

Company C. Captain—Thomas Brownrigg.

The battalion was with Chalmers' Brigade, in Polk's wing of the army, during the Kentucky campaign of 1862, including the attack at Munfordsville, October–September 14. When the Federal pickets were encountered, Company A and Company C were deployed. Under the first fire from the Federals Major Richards was severely wounded, and Capt. O. F. West took command. Capt. T. W. Richards charged with his company and fell wounded, and Lieut. J. D. Nesbit led the company until he was dangerously wounded. Lieut. J. T. Fant, of the Ninth infantry, took command of the company until he was wounded, when it was attached to Company A, under Lieutenants Day and Jones. Capt. T. Brownrigg's company formed the second line. The battalion had 130 men in the fight and had 9 wounded. On the 16th when another attack was made with a larger force, the sharpshooters were the only portion of the brigade engaged, losing 3 men wounded. The casualties of the battalion were 12 wounded.

Under the command of Capt. O. F. West, the battalion participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, and lost 7 killed and 22 wounded. "On the evening of the 29th December," General Withers, Division Commander, reported, "skirmishing commenced between Chalmers' admirable battalion of sharpshooters and the enemy." On the 30th the Federals were aggressive, and Chalmers' Brigade was under a heavy artillery fire. On the 31st Bragg's left wing began its swinging assault, with Chalmers, near the Round Forest, as a pivot, and Chalmers was not ordered to attack until the day was nearly half past, when he was repulsed and himself seriously wounded. At daylight, January 1, Chalmers' sharpshooters were sent forward to feel the enemy in this formidable position, and moving out fearlessly they drove in the skirmish line, and found the position abandoned. But the Federal forces reoccupied it later in the day, driving out the sharpshooters. For this position a battle raged through the two days following, the Confederates holding it when the army was withdrawn. Sergeants M. Murphy and Joseph B. O'Brien were chosen to represent Company A on the Roll of Honor. Companies B and C declined to make selections.

General Anderson, commanding the brigade in July, 1863, reported that at Bridgeport, July 26, the company of Capt. W. W. Tucker repulsed an attack upon the steamer Paint Rock.

In the retreat from Chattanooga September 8, 1863, the campaign in McLemore's Cove September 10-11, the march from Lafayette, Ga., to the battlefield of Chickamauga, September 17-18, and the battle of the 20th, the battalion, under the command of Major Richards, shared the gallant performance of the brigade, which is narrated in the sketches of the regiments. The battalion was, of course, in the front of the famous charge through Sheridan's Division in the morning, and at the opening of the battle with Granger in the evening, Richards developed the position of the enemy and then was ordered to the rear. He reported that the men of his command behaved nobly. After this the battalion served on the line of Missionary Ridge and took part in the battle of November 25, 1863. Capt. Thomas Brownrigg was reported in command of the battalion at the close of 1863, when the brigade was in winter quarters around Dalton, Ga. In the Atlanta campaign Major Richards was in command, succeeded by Lieut. J. B. Downing and he by Lieut. John Thomas Oliver: Lieut. Montgomery A. Nelson was mortally wounded at Resaca, May 15, 1864. The battalion shared the services of its brigade through the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro. In the fighting near New Hope Church, May 25 to June 5, Company A had 5 wounded, including Lieut. Joseph Day; Company B had 6 wounded, including Lieut. Thomas Howard; Company C had 2 killed, 5 wounded. The campaign, from May 8 to September 2, was one requiring the sharpshooters to be constantly engaged, often at close range, nearly all the time in rifle pits or behind barricades of rails or logs. The only report made for the battalion is of the battle of June 28, 1864, near Atlanta, by Lieutenant Downing. In this fight the battalion was distinguished in a brilliant charge, driving the Federal skirmishers and losing 4 wounded. In September, the Tenth and Forty-fourth Regiments were also under the command of Major Richards. In October the battalion shared in the operations of Lee's Corps during the campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, the investment of Resaca and the holding of Snake Creek gap against Sherman's army. The brigade crossed the Tennessee River October 30, and gained the Florence and Huntsville road after a sharp battle.

At the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864, Sergt. L. W. Peaster commanded the fragment that remained, and was killed. Two others were wounded. Some remained, doubtless, to participate in the battle of Nashville, and the retreat to Mississippi.

A fragment of the brigade accompanied Gen. S. D. Lee to the Carolinas in March, 1865.

The organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows the Tenth and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion commanded by Major Richards.

On April 9, Sharp's Brigade—the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Forty-first and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion—was consolidated as the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, Col. William C. Richards command-

ing. Sharp's Brigade included this regiment, also the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, representing the consolidation of Lowrey's Brigade, and the Twenty-fourth Alabama and Nineteenth South Carolina, the consolidation of Manigault's Brigade. This consolidated brigade was part of the division of Gen. D. H. Hill, in S. D. Lee's Corps.

The army was surrendered April 26, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C.

TENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Seaburne M. Phillips, died at Pensacola; Robert A. Smith, killed at Munfordville; James Barr, Jr., died in Georgia; James M. Walker, resigned.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Joseph R. Davis, transferred; James G. Bullard, killed at Munfordville; James Barr, Jr., promoted; James M. Walker, promoted; George B. Myers.

Majors—Edward H. Gregory, James Barr, Jr., James M. Dotson.

Surgeons—W. F. Camp, L. M. Wasson, died at Chattanooga, 1863.

Assistant Surgeons—W. L. Lipscomb, J. R. Barnett, B. R. Schaeffer.

Adjutants—William G. Paxton, Thomas H. Dickson, E. Turner Sykes, promoted Captain and Adjutant, Walthall's Brigade; William H. French.

Quartermasters—Daniel Morrison, George Whitfield.

Commissaries—Thomas Puckett, Daniel Morrison.

Bandmaster—P. Rivinac.

Company A, Mississippi Rifles, mustered into State service 1 February, 1861; into Confederate service 25 March, 1861, at Jackson.

Captains—Robert A. Smith, elected Colonel; James Barr, Jr., elected Major.

First Lieutenants—Napoleon F. Hawkins, Walter R. Daniel.

Second Lieutenants—William H. Brown, N. F. Barksdale.

Third Lieutenants—James Barr, R. C. Griffith.

This company was organized in 1858, Captain Louis Julianne; First Lieutenant, Richard Griffith; Second Lieutenant, N. F. Hawkins; Third Lieutenant, N. F. Barksdale; Orderly, Wm. H. Brown, and armed with "Mississippi rifles." Julianne resigned in 1860, Captain Griffith became Adjutant-General of the State, Colonel and Brigadier-General in Army of Northern Virginia. Brown was Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General State troops. The company escorted President Davis as far as Grand Junction, Tenn., on his way to Montgomery, February, 1861. Left for Mobile, March 26. At the expiration of the twelve-month enlistment half the original company re-enlisted for the war and formed the following:

Company B, Ben Bullard Rifles, mustered into State service at Saltito 18 February, 1861. Company A (C) after reorganization, 1862.

Captains—James G. Bullard, elected Lieutenant-Colonel at reorganization; James L. Finley, wounded at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga.

First Lieutenants—James L. Finley, John Patton, wounded at Munfordville.

Second Lieutenants—Henry H. Smith, M. M. Shelley, Carp. Mitchell, wounded at Shiloh, Munfordville and Murfreesboro.

Third Lieutenants—Marmaduke M. Shelley, John Patton, W. H. Rogers, killed in battle.

First Sergeants—J. M. Livingston, received eight wounds at Murfreesboro; Sergt. Henry Brown, promoted Lieutenant.

This company was raised for the Second Regiment, Colonel Falkner.

Company B, reorganized regiment, Natchez Southrons, Adams County; officers commissioned March 8, 1862.

Captains—Robert A. Inge, died of wounds, battle of Ezra Church, Atlanta; T. Otis Baker, April, 1865.

First Lieutenants—David Stanton, discharged for disability; T. Otis Baker, wounded at Shiloh and Atlanta.

Second Lieutenants—T. O. Baker, wounded at Shiloh, promoted; J. J. Hart, Quartermaster; J. J. Gobeau, captured at Jonesboro, died at Johnson's Island.

Junior Second Lieutenant—J. D. Stockman, transferred.

Company C, Port Gibson Riflemen, Claiborne County, mustered into State service at Port Gibson 23 March, 1861. Company F in reorganized regiment.

Captains—William McKeever, W. R. Daniels, elected 1862.

First Lieutenant—E. J. Smith.

Second Lieutenant—S. M. Favors.

Third Lieutenant—A. K. Stampley.

First Sergeant—Charles H. Conklin, promoted First Lieutenant Company I, killed at Murfreesboro.

Aggregate original enrollment, 841 officers and men. The companies are lettered above according to the regimental return of October, 1864.

The regiment was reorganized at Corinth, March 15, 1862, and reenlisted for two years.

Company D, Lowndes Southrons, mustered into State service 11 January, 1861, at Columbus. Company E after reorganization, 1862.

Captains—George H. Lipscomb, *pro tem.*; W. B. Wade, to reorganization; Robert A. Bell.

First Lieutenants—Thomas P. Shields, W. C. Richards, promoted Major, Ninth Battalion.

Second Lieutenants—W. C. Richards, J. H. Fields.

Third Lieutenants—Jacob Isaacs, L. L. Goodrich.

This company was at Pensacola, January, 1861. (See Abert's Regiment.)

Noted on original roll: "W. B. Wade, Columbus, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; S. F. Butler, Major of battalion; C. M. Dickinson, Surgeon; W. H. Brown, Quartermaster."

Company D, Mississippi Rifles, mustered in at Pensacola 18 January, 1862, recruited at Jackson.

Captains—George Dobson, disabled, resigned 1864; John W. Fite, wounded at Jonesboro and Franklin.

First Lieutenants—Horace V. Barr, disabled, resigned 1863; John W. Fite, promoted; John W. Clingan, wounded at Franklin.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph H. Mosely, killed at Murfreesboro; John W. Clingan.

Third Lieutenant—John W. Fite.

First Sergeants—David French, John Murphy, John W. Clingan, James Dotson, elected Major; John C. Rietti.

This company joined the reorganized regiment at Corinth, May 10, 1862. Total roll, 100; killed, 12; wounded, 37; captured, 9; present at surrender, 17.

Company E, Southern Avengers, Lowndes County, mustered into State service at Columbus 18 March, 1861. Not in reorganized regiment.

Captain—George H. Lipscomb.

First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Sharp.

Second Lieutenant—Robert A. Bell.

Third Lieutenants—George W. Vaughn, M. M. Burke.

Company —, reorganized regiment, Horn Lake Volunteers, Hernando, De Soto County. Formerly Company E, Ninth Regiment.

Captain—James M. Walker, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

Company F, Hill City Cadets, Warren County, mustered into State service. Not in reorganized regiment.

Captain—Jesse E. White.

First Lieutenant—W. G. Paxton.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas G. Johnston.

Third Lieutenant—Charles T. Brooke.

Casualties at Shiloh, 7 killed, 13 wounded, 2 missing.

Company G, Rankin Rifles, Rankin County, mustered into State service at Brandon 27 March, 1861. Company H in reorganized regiment.

Captains—George N. Miller, re-elected 1862, killed at Shiloh; Thomas J. Sharp, killed at Atlanta; Samuel B. Watts, wounded Chickamauga, captured at Franklin.

First Lieutenants—Marshall M. Smith, Colin S. Ball, wounded at Shiloh.

Second Lieutenants—Duncan A. Campell, Jr., Charles H. Conklin, killed at Murfreesboro; R. H. L. Day, killed at Atlanta; Philip S. Brown.

Third Lieutenants—Daniel Morrison, Samuel B. Watts.

Benjamin R. Nash, of this company, Color Corporal, was wounded at Shiloh and Murfreesboro.

Company G, reorganized regiment, Fulton Guards, Itawamba County, organized March, 1862.

Captain—E. G. Betts.

First Lieutenant—James Rogers, killed at Munfordville.

Second Lieutenants—W. D. Owen, killed at Murfreesboro; James Lindsey, killed at Jonesboro.

Third Lieutenant—William H. Graham, killed at Munfordville.

Second Lieutenant E. P. Gardner, died, 1863.

Company H, Bahala Rifles, Copiah County, mustered into State service at Bahala 23 March, 1861. Re-enlisted 1862.

Captains—Octavius T. Gibbes, to reorganization; George B. Myers.

First Lieutenants—Elijah A. Peyton, W. A. Donelson.

Second Lieutenant—Francis M. Thomas.

Third Lieutenant—Jefferson J. Little.

Company I, Madison Rifles, Madison County, mustered into State service 31 January, 1861, at Canton. Not in reorganized regiment; men re-enlisted in other commands, some in Ward's artillery.

Captains—Joseph R. Davis, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; George R. Fearn.

First Lieutenants—George Ward, resigned December, 1861, Captain Madison artillery; John W. Yeargain.

Second Lieutenants—John W. Yeargain, Joshua J. Richards.

Third Lieutenants—George R. Fearn, elected Captain; Solomon S. Calhoun, organized company for Ninth Regiment; Joseph D. Balfour, Sam Chambers.

Total roll, 56.

Company K, Yazoo Minute Rifles, Yazoo County, mustered into State service at Yazoo City 2 March, 1861. Disbanded at expiration of twelve months, at Meridian.

Captains—Seaborne Moses Phillips, elected Colonel; Humphrey Peake, transferred to Medical Department; Thomas W. Richards.

First Lieutenant—Hob. Powell, appointed Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant—H. P. Garrison.

Third Lieutenants—H. Peake, John B. Markham.

First Sergeant—Thomas W. Richards.

Company K, reorganized regiment, Beauregard Relief, originally enlisted for sixty days, served December 9 to February 9, 1862, under Gen. Reuben Davis, at Bowling Green, Ky., re-enlisted and were mustered in for the war at Holly Springs, May 14, 1862, and assigned to Tenth Regiment, after failure of T. W. Harris to raise a regiment. The first captain was Moses McCarley, of the Third (Twenty-third) Regiment, who had escaped capture at Fort Donelson.

Captains—Moses McCarley, discharged July, 1862, elected Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-third Regiment; E. T. Sykes, promoted Adjutant-General staff of Gen. Walthall; W. P. Stewart.

First Lieutenants—W. P. Stewart, promoted; J. W. Wilson, wounded at Chickamauga.

Second Lieutenants—J. B. McMahon, S. O. Black, killed at Franklin.

Junior Second Lieutenants—G. S. Rutherford, J. W. Wilson, S. O. Black, promoted.

James M. Gibson, Second Lieutenant, Company E, died of wounds 3 May, 1862.

The companies that responded to the first call, March 1, 1861, for troops to serve twelve months at Pensacola, began to assemble at Mobile in that month, marched to Pensacola April 10-12, and encamped near Fort Barrancas, opposite Fort Pickens and Santa Rosa Island, held by Union troops. Twenty Mississippi companies having arrived, the Ninth and Tenth Regiments were organized, these numbers being assigned to follow the eight regiments in the State army. The Ninth and Tenth, however, were the first regiments organized and the first in the service of the Confederate States.

General Bragg announced by order of April 17, 1861, that the Ninth and Tenth Regiments had been received (on 14th) in the service of the Confederate States. They were put under the brigade command of Colonel Chalmers. Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Davis was in command at Fort McRee until May 20, when he was ordered to report at Montgomery and his place was taken by Major Gregory. Immediately after this Colonel Phillips died, and on May 28 the regiment elected Captain Robert A. Smith, of Jackson, Colonel. He was then twenty-five years of age. After some time on the staff of President Davis, Lieut-Col. Davis was promoted as Brigadier-General in the Army of Northern Virginia.

The companies of Captains Barr, Fearn, Wade, Gibbes, Lipscomb, A, D, E, H and I, were assigned to duty as the garrison of Fort McRee, the works nearest Fort Pickens, where they were busied in fortification work, as well as supporting the gunners during the bombardments, for four months.

A detachment from the Tenth formed part of the First Battalion of Gen. R. H. Anderson's expedition from Pensacola to Santa Rosa Island, October 9, 1861, and Surgeon Lipscomb was in the medical staff. Under the command of Colonel Chalmers the men marched several miles in the sand along the north beach and then into the middle of the Island, where they took part in the burning of the camp of the New York Zouaves. Among the wounded was Sergeant James P. Barksdale, Company G.

Orders for transfer to the interior arrived February 23, when the regiment was in the confusion of re-enlistment and furlough. The command moved to Montgomery on the 27th, to Chattanooga by way of Atlanta early in March, thence to Eastport, Ala., to meet an anticipated advance of gunboats, and reached Corinth March 10, where the regiment was reorganized. It was assigned, March 9, to the brigade of Gen. J. R. Chalmers, the "High Pressure Brigade," composed of the Seventh and Ninth and Tenth Regiments, Baskerville's cavalry and the Vaiden battery, the Fifth Regiment being added before the battle of Shiloh. The brigade was in Withers' Division of Bragg's Corps.

They moved April 1, as the advance force of Johnston's army, to Monterey, Tenn., whence they advanced on April 4 and 5 toward Grant's army. The Tenth led the brigade, and when the battle began, April 6, after the exchange of a few volleys, the Tenth, about 360 strong, led by its gallant Colonel, dashed up the hill in front and drove back the Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiment, of Prentiss' Division. Supported by the

Ninth and Seventh, the three Mississippi regiments pushed back the whole Federal line in their front, through the camps and a half mile beyond. That day the regiment was in six encounters with the Federal forces, finally aiding in the capture of Prentiss' Division. "Col. R. A. Smith was particularly distinguished for his bold daring and his clarion voice could be heard above the din of battle cheering on his men," said Chalmers, who also gave honorable mention to James Barr and Lieut. M. M. Shelley, volunteer aides. Among the wounded were Lieutenants Ball and Conklin, Company G. The regiment fought with distinction also through the second day of the battle, retired with the brigade in the afternoon, and next day marched back to Corinth.

Advancing again to Monterey April 10 the regiment had a skirmish at Mickey's Ridge, with a loss of 15 wounded and 25 captured. During the advance of the Federal army the regiment skirmished on the Farmington road April 20 and on the Purdy road April 26 and 30, and May 1 to 29 served on the fortified line around Corinth. For some time in May Colonel Smith was in command of First Brigade, Anderson's Division. Part of the regiment was in the action on the Monterey road May 29, under Col. Joseph Wheeler. The evacuation was made that night. The regiment camped at Clear Creek through the most of June, recruited at Tupelo, moved to Ripley with Wirt Adams July 4, July 29 left Saltillo for Mobile, arrived at Chattanooga August 6, left Tyner's Station August 19 for Kentucky, arriving at Cave City, September 12, taking possession of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. General Bragg wrote in his campaign report that while resting his jaded army at Glasgow, "I learned that the commander of my outpost brigade at Cave City had advanced upon and assailed the enemy's fortified position at Munfordville and after a gallant fight against largely superior numbers had been repulsed with considerable loss." This attack was made by General Chalmers with his brigade, September 14, 1862, hoping to secure the surrender of Colonel Wilder's command of 4,000 Indiana and Kentucky troops at the fortified post called Fort Craig. In the attack the Tenth, under command of Colonel Smith, was ordered to advance on the works along the river, and Blythe's Regiment was sent to their support. In the attack of the Tenth Colonel Smith was mortally wounded, Lieut.-Col. Bullard was killed, and the command devolved on Captain J. M. Walker. Captain James L. Finley made the report for the regiment, and mentioned the gallantry of George Fugel, Color Sergeant, and B. F. Bonds and R. B. Tatum, Color Guards. The casualties of the regiment were the greatest of the brigade—13 killed and 95 wounded. General Bragg noted on Chalmers' report, "The loss of the gallant and admired Colonel Smith, with the other valuable officers and men of this distinguished brigade, will be mourned by their comrades and the country." On the 17th, after Wilder had surrendered to Bragg's entire army, the brigade was, as a mark of honor, ordered to occupy the works.

Colonel Smith, who died about the time of the capture, was buried at Jackson, Miss.; Lieutenant-Colonel Bullard was buried with his men in one

long trench on the field of battle. A monument to Colonel Smith was erected at Jackson in 1868, and another monument at Rowlett's Station, near the battlefield, by his father, James Smith, of Glasgow, Scotland.

The brigade advanced toward Louisville and was on the march in Kentucky through September. They were at Danville and Harrodsburg on October 8, during the battle of Perryville, skirmished at Lawrenceburg on the retreat, crossed Cumberland Gap October 20, reached Knoxville on 31st, and from Chattanooga advanced to Murfreesboro in November.

At the battle of Murfreesboro, beginning December 31, 1862, Chalmers' Brigade was at the extreme right of Polk's Corps, Chalmers' right flank rested on the river. Said General Polk: "This brigade, owing to its position in the line, was called on to encounter a measure of personal suffering from exposure beyond that of any other in my corps. The part of the line it occupied lay across an open field in full view of the enemy, and in range of his field guns. It had thrown up a slight rifle pit, behind which it was placed, and to escape observation it was necessary for it to lie down and abstain from building fires. In this position it remained awaiting the opening of the battle for more than forty-eight hours, wet with rain and chilled with cold; added to this the enemy's shot and shell were constantly passing over it. Not a murmur of discontent was heard to escape those who composed it. They exhibited the highest capacity of endurance and firmness in the most discouraging circumstances." As Chalmers was the pivot of Polk's swinging attack, December 31, he was not ordered forward until 11 o'clock. The line in front was held by Palmer's Division, Hazen's, Cruft's and Grose's Brigades, and though the brigade charged in fine style, it was driven back after General Chalmers fell wounded. "The regiments of Chalmers' Brigade, having been separated after he fell," said Polk, "moved forward and attached themselves to other commands, fighting with them with gallantry as opportunity offered." Colonel Blake, Ninth Indiana, reporting the fight at the burnt house, said one regiment of the gray charged his line at double quick until they were checked by the fire poured upon them, when they lay down in a cotton field, somewhat protected by the furrows, and returned the fire. "Their colors had been struck down three times during their advance and every field officer of the regiment was killed." He identified the regiment as the "Sixteenth Louisiana, of General Chalmers' Brigade, composed of the Ninth and Tenth Mississippi and Sixteenth Louisiana." Part of Chalmers' Brigade did go into action with D. W. Adams' Brigade, to which the Sixteenth Louisiana belonged, but the main body fought as a brigade, under command of Colonel White, on January 1, 2 and 3, at the Round Forest.

The casualties of the Tenth were 8 killed, including Lieuts. J. F. Moseley and D. W. Owen, 70 wounded and 6 missing.

They fell back to Shelbyville and Tullahoma in January and remained in that line until July, 1863, when they crossed the Tennessee River, marched over Lookout Mountain and went in camp near Chattanooga. July 13 to August 23, at Bridgeport, Ala., on picket duty; withdrawn as Rosecrans advanced.

The brigade retreated from Chattanooga September 8, with Bragg's army, and encamped at Lee & Gordon's mill until the morning of the 10th, when they moved with Hindman's Division under orders to attack one of the Federal columns coming through the mountains into McLemore's cove. This resulted in some exhausting service with no practical results, and the brigade marched back to Lafayette, whence, by a night march, they reached Chickamauga Creek on the 18th, crossed next day, and went into battle on Sunday, September 20, 1863. They attacked Sheridan's Division after Deas' Alabamians had been checked at the second line, and made a brilliant and successful charge that put Sheridan to rout. The Tenth attacked a line on the ridge, with a battery of three pieces in front of the center of the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, commanding, reported that his men nobly responded to orders, "driving the foe from their position and shooting down the artillerists at their guns (the last one being discharged when my men were within twenty paces of it), completely routing them. Here it was my color sergeant, Martin V. Denham, was killed while bravely carrying the standard well up to the front." After a pursuit of a mile or so, the regiment was recalled and with the brigade sent to the attack upon Granger's Union command, which had just come upon the field. In forming line of battle a shell burst in the center of Company D, wounding 6 men, two mortally. Here the Tenth, on the extreme left of the brigade, drove back the first line of blue, was charged and nearly surrounded by the second line and forced back. A second time the men charged, and a third, and each time were repulsed. The ammunition was exhausted and the rifles so choked that they had to hammer the ends of the ramrods against trees to force home the balls. Yet they held their position until relieved. Colonel Barr mentioned for conspicuous bravery Sergt. James Franks, Company E; James Bridges, Company H, and Corporal William Clark, Company F, who gallantly carried the colors through the fight with Granger. Also, for gallant conduct: Company A—First Sergt. P. Bradley, Sergts. L. T. Glaze, J. O. Phillips and Dean, Corporals Collins and Jackson, Privates Cooper, J. P. Walker, A. J. Bradford, J. L. McCaule and D. Logan. Company B—First Sergt. F. D. Chaplin, Sergt. Benzell, Corporals Douglas, C. Eustis, S. Orr, Privates G. T. Eisele, C. Irvine, James Wright, William Wells, C. Jacquemine, S. W. Griffin. Company C—Privates William F. Law, Thomas Crayton, William Marrs. Company D—Privates William Wells, H. Moode, H. K. Bell. Company F—Sergt. D. O'Brien, Private Barney McCabe, who died within bayonet reach of the enemy. Company G—Privates L. G. Bullard, N. J. Brown, D. C. Tomkins, J. H. Wright. Company K—Privates J. M. Prince, M. V. Hopper, Grant Holly, W. C. Lesley, T. L. C. Gresham. Company A—Captain A. W. Fleming, Lieuts. W. A. Lundy, D. W. C. Smith, J. G. McGowan. Company B—Capt. R. A. Inge, Lieuts. T. Otis Baker, J. J. Hart, J. J. Gobeau. Company C—Lieuts. S. B. Jackson, Henry Brown. Company D—Capt. George Dobson, Lieuts. J. W. Fite, J. W. Clingan. Company E—Lieuts. W. F. Harper, T. G. Bean. Company H—Capt.

T. J. Sharp, Lieuts. R. H. L. Ray, P. S. Brown. Company K—Captain Stewart. The name of A. W. B. Prather, private of Company K, killed, appears in the Roll of Honor.

November 25, 1863, they participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge, where a number were captured, and joined in the retreat to Dalton, where they went into winter quarters.

Return of December 31, 1863, Tenth and Forty-fourth, James Barr, Jr., commanding. By act approved February 13, 1864, the thanks of Congress were tendered the officers and men of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment for having patriotically and in a spirit of self-sacrificing devotion re-enlisted for the war. April return, Capt. Robert A. Bell in command. The brigade under General Tucker was in line at the battle near Rocky Face Ridge early in May, and at Resaca May 14-15, where Tucker was wounded and succeeded by Colonel Sharp, afterward promoted to Brigadier-General. They skirmished at Cassville May 19, fought in the battle of New Hope Church May 26-28, and participated in the fighting of Hood's Corps on the line of Kenesaw Mountain in June. Colonel Barr was wounded near Marietta, June 22, and died in hospital.

The regiment crossed the Chattahoochee July 9, were in the battle of Atlanta July 22, and were posted on the east side of Atlanta until just before the battle of July 28, when they advanced under Gen. S. D. Lee, on the Lickskillet road, west of the city. They approached the Federal line at such a place that they were under heavy fire for a quarter of a mile. The Forty-fourth, in this movement, lost half its numbers, and "the gallant Tenth, on its left," said General Sharp, "was almost as severely punished, losing five color bearers. These two gallant regiments, never known to falter when the order was to forward, were forced to retire." Company A was on the skirmish line with Lieutenant Downing commanding the battalion of sharpshooters, who reported that the company charged in gallant style, driving the Federal skirmishers and losing 2 wounded. He particularly noticed the gallant conduct of Lieuts. James G. McGowan and Joseph J. Dean, of this company, and their men.

Battle of Atlanta, July 28, 1864. Maj. J. M. Dotson, wounded. Company A—3 privates wounded. Company B—Captain Inge and First Lieut. T. Otis Baker, wounded; 2 killed, 9 wounded. Company C—Sergt. T. J. Crayton wounded; 2 killed, 7 wounded. Company D—2 killed, 8 severely wounded, 3 left on field. Company E—6 wounded. Company F—Capt. W. R. Daniel wounded; 1 killed, 3 wounded. Company G—Capt. George McDaniel wounded, Sergt. J. L. Beene killed, Sergt. W. P. McDaniel supposed killed; 3 killed, 7 wounded, 3 missing. Company H—Capt. T. I. Sharp killed, First Lieut. R. H. L. Ray mortally wounded, Second Lieut. P. S. Brown wounded; 3 killed, 9 wounded. Company I—First Lieut. T. L. Boggan mortally wounded, First Sergt. B. F. Ballard and Corporal T. J. Owens severely wounded. Company K—Capt. W. P. Stewart wounded; 1 killed, 6 wounded, 1 missing. Color bearers—1 killed, 5 wounded.

After a month of digging and skirmishing west of Atlanta the brigade marched with Lee's Corps to Jonesboro and was there distinguished for stubborn fighting in the battle of August 31. Lieut.-Col. George B. Myers was wounded and captured in this battle, and sent as a prisoner of war to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie.

Return September 20, Tenth and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion, Major W. C. Richards commanding. September 28 they recrossed the Chattahoochee, moving northward in General Hood's campaign on the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad. Lee's Corps invested Resaca but did not assault, and held Snake Creek gap against Sherman until the remainder of the army had moved toward Gadsden, Ala. Sharp's Brigade, in Ed. Johnson's Division, crossed the Tennessee October 30 and "encountered the enemy on the Florence and Huntsville road about dark. A spirited affair took place, in which the enemy were defeated." (Lee).

November 20 to 26 they moved to Columbia, where General Hood took Johnson's Division, including Sharp's Brigade, to aid in the attempt to cut off the Federal retreat at Spring Hill. Schofield made good his retreat to the intrenched position at Franklin, on the Harpeth River, where Hood attacked November 30—one of the bloodiest battles in history. Johnson's Division did not reach the enemy's works until after dark, when Brantly's Brigade was distinguished in a desperate struggle, taking three battle flags, and leaving their dead and wounded in the trenches and on the works. "It was a strange, wierd movement, this silent march in the darkness, of Johnson's splendid division, on powerful intrenchments, his only guide being the flash and roar of Brown's guns around the Carter hill on his right flank." They expected to find the ditch full of Confederates keeping up a fight, but on the line they approached, the battle had stopped and Carter's men were dead or wounded or had escaped from the horrible conflict to the rear. Sharp's Brigade approached first and were greeted with a volley so surely aimed that nearly half of the brigade seemed to fall at once to the ground. But the survivors, with a yell, rushed forward to the ditch. The flash of the guns showed Brantly also approaching and a volley equally deadly was poured upon his line. Deas came up behind and to the left of Sharp, and Manigault was driven back by a cross fire that could not be faced. From the trenches parties of the Mississippians would climb upon the works, tear down flags and raise their own, which were in turn pulled down and the daring assailants driven back or killed. They fought with regiments from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. Some of Sharp's men took the flag of the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois, and their Lieutenant-Colonel was killed in the attempt to regain it. Part of a Michigan regiment came over the parapet and fired down the Confederate line. Part of Sharp's Brigade could not be driven from their lodgment on the parapets, over which they kept up a fire through the night, being the first troops to enter Franklin when the Union troops evacuated in the morning. (Charge of Johnson's Division, by J. P. Young).

In this battle Lieut.-Col. Sims, of the Forty-fourth, commanded the Tenth; Lieut. J. G. McGowan commanded Companies A and I; Capt.

S. B. Watts, Companies B and H; Capt. J. W. Fite, Companies D and G; Capt. S. B. Jackson, Companies C, E, F and K. Lieut.-Col. Sims was severely wounded; Adjutant William French and Ensign S. C. Lindsay, slightly wounded. Jackson was killed, Watts captured, Fite and McGowan wounded. Total casualties, 13 killed, 35 wounded, 14 missing.

The brigade served in the investment of Nashville from December 2. December 15 Thomas attacked, and Sharp's Brigade and others were sent to the support of Walthall, who was compelled to give way; and Sharp could not stem the tide. A line was taken further back in the night, Sharp's line on the left of the Granny White pike, with Bate's Division on the left. Next day, December 16, the line was broken near them, and General Johnson and many others taken prisoners. The whole army retreated to Brentwood, where General Lee took command of the rear guard. He was wounded the next day. The army crossed the Tennessee River December 27, after terrible experiences, and moved to the prairies of Mississippi to spend the winter. The Tenth arrived at Corinth December 29, at Meridian January 24.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas, 274 assembled at Meridian February 14. This remnant of the brigade started east on the 18th and was detained some time at Montgomery on account of the Mobile campaign. April 3 the aggregate present was 420. They were ordered to Augusta March 4, and reached South Carolina March 16. Organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows the Tenth and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion consolidated under the command of Maj. W. C. Richards. April 9, Sharp's Brigade—Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Forty-first and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion—consolidated as the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, Col. William C. Richards commanding.

The Tenth Regiment was consolidated into three companies, commanded by Capts. John W. Fite, T. Otis Baker and Duncan A. Campbell (Company G). Campbell's company had 43 members (Rietti's Annals, page 76.)

Brigadier-General Sharp's Brigade included this regiment, also the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, representing the consolidation of Lowrey's Brigade, and the Twenty-fourth Alabama and Nineteenth South Carolina, the consolidation of Manigault's Brigade. This consolidated brigade was surrendered with S. D. Lee's Corps April 26, 1865, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C. There were 64 men of the old Tenth present. May 2, 1865, they left High Point for home, traveling much of the way on foot. Sergeant Rietti, who kept a daily record, said that the regiment marched 3,500 miles on foot and was transported by rail or water 5,000 miles during its service.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Major—N. B. Harper.

Listed in War Records List. No information.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—William E. Baldwin, promoted as Brigadier-General October 4, 1862; George W. Abert, Washington L. Doss.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Marion E. Norris, George W. Abert, Washington L. Doss, Robert J. Lawrence.

Majors—Washington L. Doss, Robert J. Lawrence.

Adjutant—E. J. Vasser.

Quartermaster—M. G. Scott.

Commissary—Kirkland.

Surgeon—Brettany.

Sergeant-Major—Eugene O. Sykes.

Quartermaster-Sergeant—O. S. Holland.

Company A, Shubuta Rifles, of Clarke County, mustered into State service 28 March, 1861.

Captain—Robert J. Lawrence.

First Lieutenant—George H. Anderson.

Second Lieutenant—Everitt M. Johnston.

Third Lieutenant—William B. Falconer.

Company B, Enterprise Guards, of Clarke County, mustered into State service 18 April, 1861, at Enterprise.

Captains—R. Stewart Wier, died at Bowling Green; Jasper C. Winn, Samuel Williamson.

First Lieutenants—Frank S. Pickle, P. H. Wilson, died at Columbus, Ohio.

Second Lieutenant—William S. Reynolds.

Third Lieutenants—William W. Wier, W. P. Davis.

This company was at Pensacola in January, 1861. See Abert's Regiment.

Company C, Oktibbeha Rescue, Oktibbeha County, mustered in at Starkville 24 April, 1861.

Captains—A. J. Maxwell, J. P. Rogers.

First Lieutenants—J. P. Rogers, F. H. Duquercon.

Second Lieutenants—F. H. Duquercon, H. B. Muldrow, promoted Captain.

Third Lieutenants—H. L. Muldrow, J. A. Cox.

Company D, Quitman Invincibles, of Clarke County, organized 19 April, 1861, at Quitman.

Captain—John P. McGowan.

First Lieutenants—Marion E. Norris, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; W. E. McGowan.

Second Lieutenant—Alexander Trotter.

Third Lieutenant—William H. McConnel.

Company E, Monroe Guards, of Monroe County, mustered into State service at Cotton Gin 20 May, 1861.

Captain—F. M. Rogers, killed at Fort Donelson.

First Lieutenant—F. M. Nabers.
Second Lieutenant—W. J. Crump.
Third Lieutenant—John M. McKinney.

Company F, Beauregard Rifles, of Winston, mustered into State service at Plattsburg 20 April, 1861.

Captain—A. S. Lee.
First Lieutenant—P. B. Dugan.
Second Lieutenant—M. S. Lattimore.
Third Lieutenant—Thomas Stephens.

Company G, Agency Rifles, of Oktibbeha County, mustered into State service at Choctaw Agency 20 April, 1861.

Captains—John M. Ware, to December 25; J. L. Crigler.
First Lieutenants—J. L. Crigler, W. H. Tabb.
Second Lieutenants—William H. Tabb, W. H. Doss.
Third Lieutenant—William D. Outlaw.
Captain Tolson wounded at Franklin.

Company H, Meridian Invincibles, of Lauderdale County, mustered into State service 1 May, 1861, at Meridian.

Captain—William F. Crumpton.
First Lieutenant—William L. Spinks.
Second Lieutenant—John H. Gibbs.
Third Lieutenants—E. Pickens Anderson, R. B. White, died at Columbus, Ohio.

First Sergeant—B. F. Beauman, killed at Fort Donelson.

Company I, Monroe Volunteers, of Monroe County, mustered into State service at Aberdeen 23 April, 1861.

Captain—Samuel J. Gholson.
First Lieutenant—Parallus A. Mann.
Second Lieutenant—Elijah I. Vasser.
Third Lieutenant—George W. Pennington.

Captain Gholson raised another company for the Forty-third Regiment.

Company K, Columbus Riflemen, of Lowndes County, mustered into State service at Columbus 15 April, 1861.

Captains—William E. Baldwin, elected Colonel; J. W. Benoit, W. O. Worrell, killed at Franklin.

First Lieutenant—S. D. Harris.
Second Lieutenants—J. W. Benoit, W. O. Worrell.
Third Lieutenants—William O. Worrell, C. A. Johnston.
Lieutenants Larrabee and Kreckler wounded at Franklin.

This company was at Pensacola in January, 1861. (See Abert's Regiment.)

Aggregate original enrollment, 1,034 officers and men. Enlisted for one year, re-enlisted in 1862 for three years or the war.

These were among the fifty companies ordered by the Governor 21 May, 1861, to proceed at once to Corinth and go into camp of instruction under the command of Major-General Charles Clark. At that time the State was also organizing eight regiments in the Army of Mississippi, the Ninth and Tenth had been organized at Pensacola and the Second, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth had gone to Virginia. The companies were mustered into the Confederate States service for twelve months at Corinth May 27-30, and field officers were elected June 5.

About the first of August the regiment was moved to Union City, Tenn., with the Fifteenth, also organized at Corinth about the same time. August 13 the two regiments were ordered to Russellville for duty in East Tennessee with General Zollicoffer. On the 28th Colonel Baldwin was ordered by Zollicoffer to advance to Fish Springs. On reaching Kentucky the Fourteenth passed under the command of Gen. S. B. Buckner and so escaped the disaster at Fishing Creek to become the victims of misfortune at Fort Donelson. September 28 they were on the march to Greeneville, and October 1, by order of General Buckner, Colonel Baldwin was put in command of a brigade including his own regiment, Palmer's Regiment and Helm's Battalion, E. J. Vasser his Adjutant-General. General Buckner, at Bowling Green, ordered the regiment to garrison Baker's Hill, November 2. The Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-sixth Mississippi and Twenty-sixth Tennessee formed a brigade under Colonel Baldwin, in General Buckner's command.

The Fourteenth, under Major Doss, was sent to Fort Donelson some days before Baldwin was ordered there, from Cumberland City, with the remainder of his brigade, and they were not reunited during the battle. In his report Baldwin gave honorable mention to his Adjutant-General, Lieut. S. D. Harris and Aides-de-Camp Thomas A. Burke and T. F. Carrington (wounded), all of the Fourteenth. Of the battle of Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862, Major Doss reported that while the regiment was moving into position Capt. J. L. Crigler, Company G, was severely wounded by a shell. The regiment was ordered to attack a battery in its front, supported by several regiments of Grant's army, which it did gallantly, fighting for an hour until ordered to retire. Capt. F. M. Rogers, Company E, was killed in this engagement. Later in the day the regiment was engaged with a Federal force that had occupied a part of the Confederate intrenchments. The casualties were 17 killed, 85 wounded and 10 missing. Upon the surrender of the fort, which followed this fight, the regiment, about 650 in number, became prisoners of war. In the assignment of exchanged prisoners October 16, 1862, by General Van Dorn, the Fourteenth was ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. Lovell.

Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Tilghman took command of the First Division of the First Army Corps (Lovell's) of VanDorn's Army of West Tennessee, at Holly Springs, October 17, 1862, and organized three brigades, the first under the command of Colonel Baldwin, including the Fourteenth Mississippi, Col. A. E. Reynolds' consolidated command, and Col. H. B.

Lyons' (Kentucky) consolidated command; the second brigade under Colonel Heiman; the third brigade under Col. D. R. Russell, including his consolidated command and Waul's Texans.

Tilghman appointed Captain Culbertson Chief of Artillery and Acting Inspecting General; Captain Powhatan Ellis, Chief of Staff; Lieut. George Moorman, Aide-de-Camp; Dr. A. H. Voorhies, Chief Surgeon (in 1864 Acting Medical Director Army of the Mississippi).

Tilghman's Division in November was on the Tallahatchie River at the mouth of Tippah. General Grant was advancing from Memphis on his first campaign against Vicksburg, along the Central Railroad.

Tilghman engaged the advance guard of Grant's army at Coffeeville, December 5, 1862, the Fourteenth Regiment being under command of Major W. L. Doss. This was after the retreat from the Tallahatchie, and Hatch's, Lee's and Dickey's cavalry brigades were in pursuit of the Confederate columns. The fight was a brilliant one, and Dickey, in command of the Federal division, admitted considerable confusion in his command and a retreat of one and one-half miles, as well as a loss of 10 killed, 63 wounded and 41 captured. It was in the fight with the Fourteenth Mississippi that Lieutenant-Colonel McCullough, Fourth Illinois, was killed. He fell within twenty paces of Doss' line. The Fourteenth captured 17 prisoners, with horses, arms and accoutrements, Tilghman reported. Tilghman's entire loss was 7 killed, 43 wounded. Three of the wounded were in the Fourteenth.

In December the name of the army was changed to Army of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, first corps under Major-General VanDorn, second corps under Major-General Price. Hence Lovell was relieved of command.

Brigadier-General Baldwin's Brigade, December 10th, included the Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-sixth and Twenty-third (consolidated) Mississippi, Eighth Kentucky, Fiftieth Alabama and McLendon's battery. These were the only Mississippi commands under Van Dorn at that time. Maj.-Gen. W. W. Loring was assigned to temporary command of the corps during Van Dorn's absence in December, 1862, and this assignment became permanent, his command being known as a division of the army under General Pemberton. Tilghman took command of the brigade January 21, 1863, and General Baldwin was transferred to Maj.-Gen. M. L. Smith's Division at Vicksburg, where he was given command of another brigade, including the Fourth and Forty-sixth Mississippi, which had been under Gen. S. D. Lee. He served with distinction through the siege of Vicksburg, took his brigade to Dalton, Ga., in the fall of 1863, and being ordered back to Mobile was killed there by being thrown from his horse on the evening of February 19, 1864. Maj.-Gen. D. H. Maury, in announcing his death, said: "General Baldwin was one of the most exemplary men in all the relations of life and one of the most accomplished soldiers in our army. His loss is an irreparable misfortune, for we have relied upon his experience, his ability, his courage and fortitude in the trying operations now impending."

Of the fourteen listed in Tilghman's Brigade January 31, it was reported March 27, 1863, that three companies had gone to help drive the enemy from Ponchatoula, another was at Meridian as guard, and the remainder at Jackson, Miss., in Gen. John Adams' command. April 15, assigned to Tilghman's Brigade reorganized; at Jackson, April 17, except detail on the Big Black River. April 27 Colonel Abert ordered to return from Canton to Jackson, time of Grierson's raid. April 30, regiment, 550 present and absent, with Twentieth, formed main part of Gen. John Adams' command at Jackson. May 3, when troops were being sent toward the river, Adams had remaining only the Fourteenth, about 350 men, and Steede's cavalry (about 140). Reinforcements soon arrived from the East and South and an attempt was made to check the advance of Grant's army from Port Gibson. A battalion of the Fourteenth, under Major Doss, was attached to Gist's half brigade, commanded by Col. P. H. Colquitt, of Georgia, in the engagement near Jackson, May 14, 1863, encountering McPherson's Corps on the Clinton road, Colquitt being supported by Walker's Brigade. The fire of Colquitt's skirmishers and Hoskins' Mississippi battery induced the Federal columns to move very cautiously. The Confederate forces both on this and the Mississippi Springs road, all under command of Gen. John Gregg, fell back through Jackson and moved north on the Canon road. Colonel Holmes, commanding McPherson's Second Brigade (Missouri, Ohio and Iowa Regiments) reported that they found Colquitt in a commanding position, his center and artillery at Wright's house. A heavy rain was falling. Holmes put his Missouri battery into action and deployed his three regiments, his line being supported at both flanks by two other brigades, and charged bayonets, a Wisconsin battery being brought up to open on the Confederates as they fell back toward Jackson. Holmes reported his loss as 215 killed and wounded, out of 1,000 actually engaged. The loss of Gist's command was 81 killed and wounded and 118 captured. The share of Doss' Battalion in this was 2 killed, 3 wounded.. Part of the Fourteenth was mounted at the time of Grierson's raid and afterward served as cavalry during the advance of Grant to Jackson and along the Big Black River, Gen. John Adams' headquarters being established at Mechanicsburg during the siege of Vicksburg.

The regiment participated in Johnston's movements for the relief of Vicksburg in June, fell back to Jackson when Vicksburg was surrendered, and served on the Jackson line of works, besieged by Sherman July 9-16, then retreating to Morton. In the return of July 30, Lieutenant-Colonel Doss commanded the regiment, in John Adams' Brigade, Loring's Division.

Loring's Division was at Canton when Sherman began his march from Vicksburg to Meridian in February, 1864, moved to Morton about the time Sherman arrived at Jackson, and fell back to Demopolis, Ala., then being under the orders of General Polk, commanding the Army of the Mississippi. The return of March, 1864, shows Colonel Abert commanding; of April 30, Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence.

Gen. John Adams' Brigade, including the Sixth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third and Forty-third Mississippi Regiments, served through the Atlantic campaign in the division commanded by General Loring, until he was wounded near Atlanta, July 28, then succeeded by General Featherston, under the command of Lieutenant-General Polk, until Polk was killed at Pine Mountain, after which the Army of the Mississippi was known as A. P. Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee. The brigade arrived at Resaca May 11, 1864, and served in the entrenched lines there and on the Dalton and Kenesaw Mountain lines, participated in battle of July 28 near Atlanta, and served in the trenches about that city until the evacuation, September 1. The returns show Lieut.-Col. Washington L. Doss and Maj. Robert L. Lawrence in command of the regiment during the campaign. General Loring mentioned Capt. E. O. Sykes, of this regiment, on his staff, as distinguished in the battle of Peachtree Creek, also Capt. R. W. Millsaps, Ninth Arkansas. Captain Tabb was killed by a cannon shot while on picket duty east of Atlanta in August.

In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Loring's Division, including Adams' Brigade, captured the garrison at Acworth October 4, marched as far north as Dalton, thence through the mountains to Gadsden, made a demonstration against Decatur and moved to Tusculum.

Crossing the Tennessee River November 20, they marched with Stewart's Corps to Columbia, and on November 29 joined in the flank movement to Spring Hill. Following closely after the Federal forces to Franklin, they joined in the assault of November 30, in which the brigade casualties were 44 killed, 271 wounded, 22 missing. General Adams, leading the brigade against the second line of works, was shot down on the parapet, across which his men found his horse lying after the Union troops had retreated in the night. Col. Robert Lowry took command of the brigade, which after this battle had 1,769 present, 1,047 effective. A letter from the army said: "In the Fourteenth Mississippi Major Crumpton was killed, Captain Mortimer and Lieutenant Estes wounded." Colonel Doss was in command of the regiment. The position of Stewart's Corps in front of Nashville was carried by General Thomas December 15, but Loring's Division was distinguished for gallantry in forming a second line to check the Federal victory. Next day they held their new position until the line was broken on their left. In the last days of December they crossed the Tennessee River and early in January, 1865, the corps went into camp near Tupelo.

About the first of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to reinforce General Johnston in the Carolinas. They were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C., February 25. In the Carolina campaign under General Johnston against General Sherman, they participated in the battle of Kinston, March 10, and the battle of Bentonville March 19-21, on the 19th making a gallant and successful charge. Organization of army of Gen. J. E. Johnston,

near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows Major-General Walthall in command of Stewart's Corps, Adams' Brigade commanded by Col. Richard Harrison, the Fourteenth Regiment by Lieut.-Col. Robert J. Lawrence. Under the organization of April 9 the brigade, also an Alabama and a Louisiana Regiment, constituted the command of Brig.-Gen. Robert Lowry, the Fourteenth and Forty-third and part of the Sixth Mississippi being consolidated as the Fourteenth, Col. Robert J. Lawrence commanding (see Fourteenth consolidated). Stewart's entire corps March 17 had a strength of 890 effective.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army was surrendered April 26, 1865, near Durham Station and paroled at Greensboro.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT CONSOLIDATED.

This regiment was formed by order of Gen. J. E. Johnston (special orders No. 25) April 9, 1865, near Smithfield, N. C., of the fragments of the Fourteenth and Forty-third Regiments and seven companies of the Sixth, in Adams' Brigade. Following is the roster of officers assigned. The date of rank, in each case, is 9 April, 1865, unless otherwise given.

Colonel—Robert J. Lawrence.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William P. Hendon.

Major—Pat Henry.

Company A.

Captain—W. A. Harper, 1 January, 1863.

First Lieutenant—Thomas B. Cox.

Second Lieutenant—A. G. Proctor, 25 July, 1862.

Company B.

Captain—A. B. Evans, 5 August, 1864.

First Lieutenant—H. G. McFarland.

Second Lieutenant—James Lyles.

Company C.

Captain—E. W. Smith, 1 January, 1864.

First Lieutenant—John P. Giles, 1 January, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—A. M. Douglas, 8 May, 1862.

Company D.

Captain—J. M. Everett, 25 April, 1862.

First Lieutenant—James Carlisle.

Second Lieutenant—W. H. Childs, 25 April, 1862.

Company E.

Captain—Alex. Trotter, 25 April, 1862.

First Lieutenant—W. H. Combs, 25 April, 1862.

Second Lieutenant—H. A. McCume, 25 April, 1862.

Company F.

Captain—J. A. Neilson, 25 April, 1862.

First Lieutenant—T. O. Donahue, 25 April, 1862.

Second Lieutenant—J. P. Krecker, 1 February, 1864.

Company G.

Captain—Nicholas Blackwell, 23 February, 1863.

First Lieutenant—W. G. Pennington.

Second Lieutenant—K. O. Knight.

Company H.

Captain—W. R. Crary.

First Lieutenant—E. M. Witherspoon.

Second Lieutenant—R. S. Smith.

Company I.

Captain—James L. Williams.

First Lieutenant—W. D. Walton.

Second Lieutenant—C. R. Harris.

Company K.

Captain—J. M. Gilbert, 22 February, 1863.

First Lieutenant—H. I. Gully, 5 May, 1862.

Second Lieutenant—P. Moore, 12 April, 1862.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION—SHARPSHOOTERS.

Major—A. T. Hawkins, killed at Chickamauga.

Company A.

Captain—T. M. Steger.

Company B.

Captain—David Coleman.

The battalion was of two companies, seventy-eight officers and men, detailed in Wood's (Lowrey's) Brigade, Cleburne's Division, Army of Tennessee. This brigade included the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi Regiments at that time. At the battle of Murfreesboro the casualties of the battalion were 3 killed, 24 wounded and 5 missing. General Cleburne gave special mention in his report to Capt. A. T. Hawkins, of "Wood's sharpshooters." They were engaged in the fight on the Nolensville road, near Triune, December 27, 1862. On December 31 the Brigade, doing its part in the general battle, encountered Carlin's Brigade of McCook's Division strongly posted, and drove it back and captured a hospital and gained ground for some time across the Nolensville pike. Later that day they fought at the Cane Brake, where there was great slaughter. Cleburne ordered the sharpshooters forward against the Federal artillery, but they could find no shelter and were forced back. January 1 the battalion was thrown out with Liddell's skirmishers, driving back the

Federal pickets for a mile and gaining a fine view of the Federal movements on the Nashville pike.

The battalion, under the command of Major Hawkins, was distinguished in the work of Cleburne's Division at Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863. Its place in the battle line was on the right of Lowrey's consolidated regiment, which was the right of the brigade, and it shared in the gallant performance of that Mississippi regiment. Saturday evening they fought at the fence held by the Federals, and again at the edge of the woods where the Federals in their front made the last stand that day, so late that their position could only be told by the blaze of the guns. Company B, Capt. Daniel Coleman, was deployed as skirmishers and passed the night close to the enemy, hearing them fell the trees to make the defences of General Thomas' line the next day. Company A, Capt. T. M. Steger, took a turn on the skirmish line Sunday morning, and towards noon the battalion, with the whole line of Cleburne's Division, advanced to attack Thomas' position, coming under a destructive fire. They lay down and thus held the position for an hour and a half, until, the ranks being fearfully thinned, they rose, about-faced and marched steadily to the rear with Lowrey's Regiment. While the gallant commander, Major Hawkins, was exhorting the men to keep good order one of his legs was taken off by a cannon ball. He died a few days later, one of the four Majors of the brigade who were mortally wounded in this battle. Capt. Daniel Coleman then took command. While upon the ridge which they held so stubbornly Second Lieutenant R. V. Coleman, of Company A, fell pierced with four mortal wounds while nobly discharging his duty. He was the second brother who had fallen with this battalion. Sergeant Cunningham, of the same company, lost his life in gallant performance of duty. Sergt. R. L. Finley and Corporal Wallis, of B, were honored for remarkable bravery. In the final engagement of the battle, as Thomas was about to retire from the field, Captain Steger's company served on the skirmish line. The companies selected the following for the Roll of Honor: Lieut. R. V. Coleman and Private Robert Jackson Custer, A; Corporal J. R. Wallis, B.

Under the command of Capt. T. M. Steger the battalion had an honorable part in the repulse of General Sherman at Tunnel Hill, on Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, and at Ringgold Gap, on the 27th, they were distinguished for sturdy fighting. In the latter fight Steger took thirty of his men and cleared away the enemy's skirmishers, and occupied the crest of the hill before the arrival of General Lowrey with the Mississippi Regiment. All of the men behaved nobly in this fight, which was so close at times stones were used instead of muskets. In an engagement before Dalton February 26, 1864, the battalion had 3 wounded. It is not mentioned in any later reports.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Winfield S. Statham, 1861-62; Michael Farrell, mortally wounded at Franklin.

Lieutenant-Colonels—J. W. Hemphill, Edward C. Walthall, July 31, 1861, to May, 1862 (see Twenty-ninth Regiment); Michael Farrell, James Binford.

Majors—James Dennis, James R. Binford, William F. Brantly (see Twenty-ninth Regiment), Russell G. Prewitt, Lamkin S. Terry.

Adjutants—James R. Binford, elected Major, 1862; James W. Mitchell, William Irish.

Quartermasters—C. G. Armistead, Colonel of cavalry; B. J. Dudley.

Commissaries—J. W. Wade, James Lay.

Surgeons—E. R. Armistead, John Wright.

Assistant Surgeon—E. R. Roby.

Chaplain—William Minter.

Company A, Long Creek Rifles, mustered into State service at Bluff Spring 27 April, 1861.

Captain—Lamkin S. Terry.

First Lieutenants—Elijah Y. Fleming, John B. Love..

Second Lieutenants—John B. Love, T. J. Clark.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas J. Clark, R. J. Sallis.

Company B, Winona Stars, of Carroll County, mustered into State service at Winona 22 March, 1861, in Fourth Regiment.

Captain—Thomas Booth.

First Lieutenant—Napoleon B. Burton.

Second Lieutenant—Hugh O. Freeman.

Third Lieutenant—William L. Tyson.

Company C, Quitman Rifles, mustered into State service in Holmes County 20 April, 1861.

Captains—J. W. Wade, William Collins.

First Lieutenant—A. J. Knapp.

Second Lieutenants—William Collins, W. Harrington.

Third Lieutenants—William B. Harrington, P. H. Norton.

Company D, Wigfall Rifles, of Choctaw County, mustered into State service at Greensboro 20 April, 1861.

Captains—William F. Brantly, promoted Major; Josiah B. Dunn, Robert Medley, A. W. Middleton.

First Lieutenants—Josiah B. Dunn, E. B. Cochran.

Second Lieutenant—Andrew W. Middleton.

Third Lieutenant—Elijah B. Cochran.

Later Lieutenants—D. S. Sweatnam, L. W. Tribble, John McCaughey.

Company E, McClung Rifles, of Carroll County, mustered into State service at Duck Hill 25 April, 1861.

Captains—Edgar Sykes, Michael Farrell, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; J. F. Smith, killed at Franklin.

First Lieutenant—John A. Binford.

Second Lieutenant—Robert A. Shelton.

Third Lieutenant—Thomas W. Allen, killed at Franklin.

Company F, Water Valley Rifle Guards, of Yalobusha County, mustered into State service at Oxford 23 April, 1861.

Captains—Burrell H. Collins, Robert A. Bankhead, Harry Patton.

First Lieutenants—Pinckney D. Woods, B. F. Mitchell.

Second Lieutenants—Robert A. Bankhead, Thad W. Markett.

Third Lieutenants—William P. Painter, James R. Morrison.

Company G, Grenada Rifles, of Yalobusha County, mustered into State service at Grenada 19 April, 1861.

Captains—Winfield S. Statham, elected Colonel; E. R. Armistead, John J. Gage.

First Lieutenants—E. R. Armistead, Isaac H. Ayres.

Second Lieutenants—J. H. Ayres, Jonah Drummond.

Third Lieutenant—Wm. L. Grier.

Lieut. J. Greenhow killed at Franklin.

Company H, Yalobusha Rifles, of Yalobusha County, mustered into State service at Coffeeville 27 April, 1861.

Captains—Francis M. Aldridge, killed at Shiloh.

First Lieutenants—Edward C. Walthall, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Whitfield Morton.

Second Lieutenant—George O. Martin.

Third Lieutenant—William A. Riddick.

Company I, Choctaw Guards (Rangers), of Choctaw County, mustered into State service 23 March, 1861.

Captains—J. W. Hemphill, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Robert C. Love.

First Lieutenant—Russell G. Prewitt.

Second Lieutenant—Isaac Vinzant.

Third Lieutenant—James C. Taylor.

Company K, Oktibbeha Plough Boys, of Oktibbeha County, mustered into State service at Milefield 20 April, 1861.

Captain—J. M. Watson.

First Lieutenant—A. R. Smith.

Second Lieutenant—T. S. Weston.

Third Lieutenant—J. B. Stanton.

In a list of officers, 1861, Colonel Statham wrote, "Company discharged by order of Maj.-Gen. Polk." This was on account of measles.

Company K, Choctaw Greys, of Choctaw County, mustered into State service at Bellefontaine 4 May, 1861.

Captain—Thomas B. Foard.

First Lieutenant—John E. Gore.

Second Lieutenant—Andrew J. Stearns.

Third Lieutenant—William E. Dumas.

Aggregate original enrollment 1,002 officers and men.

The regiment was organized at Corinth from the companies ordered by Governor Pettus to assemble there May 21, 1861. Soon after their

arrival they were mustered into the Confederate States service for twelve months and field officers were elected June 6, 1861, Statham, Hemphill and Dennis. With the Fourteenth, organized under the same circumstances, the Fifteenth was ordered to Union City, Tenn., and thence, August 13, to Russellville, for duty with General Zollicoffer. At Knoxville, September 12, the Fourteenth was ordered to Cumberland Gap. October 16, Colonel Statham, with 600 of his regiment received orders for a march to Barboursville. On this expedition, with other regiments of the command, the Fifteenth skirmished with Schoepf's Union Brigade at Camp Wildcat, on Rockcastle hills October 21, Schoepf reporting a loss of 4 killed, 20 wounded; Zollicoffer 11 killed, 42 wounded.

Returning to Cumberland Gap with a wagon train loaded with salt, they made another advance into Kentucky November 7, and on the 14th Statham was ordered to occupy Wartburg and intrench. They went into winter quarters.

The Fifteenth was returned November 20, 1861, 1,051 present and absent, 553 present for duty; in December, at Beech Grove, Ky., 854 present for duty.

Being approached by a Federal command under Gen. George H. Thomas, General Crittenden advanced on January 19th, Zollicoffer's Brigade led by the Fifteenth under Lieutenant-Colonel Walthall. General Crittenden, in his report of the battle of Fishing Creek, describing the fall of Zollicoffer and the confusion that followed, wrote: "For an hour now the Fifteenth Mississippi, under Lieutenant-Colonel Walthall and the Twentieth Tennessee, under Col. Joel Battle, had been struggling with the superior force of the enemy. I cannot omit to mention the heroic valor of these two regiments, officers and men. When the left retired they were flanked and compelled to leave their position." The Sixteenth Alabama went to their support, but the remainder of the little army was breaking into rout. Many of the men were armed with flintlock muskets. "The regiment was most gallantly led by Walthall," said Crittenden. "The reputation of the Mississippians for heroism was fully sustained by this regiment. Its loss and killed in wounded, which was far greater than that of any other regiment, tells sufficiently the story of discipline and courage. The limits of this report will not permit me to enumerate the individual acts of courage with which this regiment abounded. Suffice it to say that it is entitled to all praise." The regiment had 44 killed and 153 wounded; a record that has few parallels in any battle. Doubtless its heroic self-sacrifice saved the main part of the Confederate command from capture. The return also showed 29 missing, probably captured and partly wounded. The Fifteenth and Twentieth Tennessee fell back to the intrenchments on the Cumberland River, and after the troops had all crossed a detail of the Fifteenth burned the steamer that was used as a ferry.

In the reorganization of Johnston's forces February 23, Colonel Statham was assigned to command of the Zollicoffer Brigade, including the Fifteenth under Major Brantley, and the Twenty-second.

Statham's Brigade was part of Breckenridge's "reserve corps" in the organization before the battle of Shiloh, and in that battle fought under

his immediate command, participating in the capture of Prentiss' Division, and at the close of the first day were on the front line, occupying the heights overlooking the Tennessee River, under fire of the gunboats.

There was a reorganization in May, and re-enlistment for two years. Lieutenant-Colonel Walthall organized the Twenty-ninth Regiment, and became its commander.

The brigade, under command of Colonel Statham, composed of the Fifteenth, under Lieutenant-Colonel Farrell, and Twenty-second Mississippi, with four Tennessee regiments, served in support of Vicksburg, with the forces under General VanDorn, during the naval bombardment of June and July, 1862. While on this service Colonel Statham died. (Riotti's Annals.) The Fifteenth was posted on the present site of the National Cemetery, July 15, 1862, the day that the battleship Arkansas came down the Yazoo and ran through the Federal fleet above Vicksburg, and witnessed that memorable scene. (L. P. Carr.) Following is the return of the Fifteenth in Fourth Brigade, "Breckenridge's Division, Army of the Mississippi, Vicksburg, July 20, 1862:" Col. W. S. Statham; Lieutenant-Colonel, M. Farrell; Major, J. R. Binford; Adjutant, J. A. Binford, Jr.; Acting Quartermaster, B. J. Dudley; Acting Commissary, Lieutenant, G. F. Crawford; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Fleming.

The brigade formed part of the force taken to Louisiana by General Breckenridge, which made the attack on Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862. They were part of General Clark's Division; the brigade under command of Colonel T. B. Smith, of Tennessee, the Fifteenth commanded by Major Binford. "This admirable regiment, much reduced by long and gallant services, was held as a reserve," General Breckenridge reported. After this they were on duty at Port Hudson, until ordered to Jackson, Miss.

The Fifteenth (Colonel Farrell), Twenty-second and Fifth Mississippi, First Missouri, and Caruther's Battalion, formed the brigade of Gen. John S. Bowen, in Lovell's Division, VanDorn's Army of West Tennessee. Van Dorn marched to Davis' Mill, twenty miles from Grand Junction, Tenn., and toward Bolivar, while General Price was advancing to Iuka, where he fought the battle of September 19, after which VanDorn fell back and was joined by Price at Ripley, whence they marched to Pocahontas, threatening the Federal post at Bolivar, and turning suddenly, crossed the Hatchie and Tuscumbia and attempted to surprise and take the fortifications at Corinth held by General Rosecrans. The brigade first formed line of battle east of Cypress Creek, October 3, the Fifteenth and Twenty-second forming the main line, the First Missouri and Caruther's Battalion on the skirmish line. With this formation they advanced steadily against the outer line of works, capturing the battery at the salient near the railroad, and driving the Federal infantry from the trenches. On the 4th the brigade advanced to within 600 yards of a strong line of redoubts, skirmished to develop the strength of the position, and were swept by such a destructive artillery fire that Bowen retired to a short distance and finally was ordered to the rear. Bowen's Brigade was the rear-guard of infantry on the retreat and the Fifteenth sustained the main

attack at the Tuscumbia River bridge, which the regiment met coolly and repulsed. The brigade casualties were 28 killed, 92 wounded, 40 missing. They retreated to Ripley and Holly Springs. When Grant advanced from Memphis along the Central Railroad in December, the Fifteenth fell back to Grenada, and was in the fight at Coffeeville, December 5. At Grenada in January, 1863, the regiment was included in Rust's Brigade, Loring's Division. The brigade was ordered from Jackson to the Big Black River, February 9, and from Edwards to Port Hudson, February 22, and back to Jackson April 6. Company C, Captain P. H. Norton, had remained at Jackson, with Gen. John Adams. Were ordered to Tullahoma, Tenn., April 13, which order was countermanded as soon as the Federal boats ran the batteries at Vicksburg, April 16. Rust's Brigade was ordered consolidated with Tilghman's Brigade April 15. April 24, Adams was ordered to move the Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth from Jackson to Morton, at the time of Grierson's raid. The regiment at the time of this movement was 517 strong. April 29, Tilghman, at Jackson, was ordered to take the Fifteenth, Col. Farrell, and Twenty-sixth, and a field battery, to the Big Black, and take command of troops there. The Fifteenth is not named, however, in the reports of Tilghman's Brigade at the battle of Baker's Creek. In July, Gen. John Adams' Brigade included the Sixth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth Mississippi and Fomey's Battalion. The brigade joined in the advance of Johnston's army to the Big Black near the close of the siege of Vicksburg, falling back to Jackson when Vicksburg surrendered, and at Jackson besieged by Sherman July 9-16, then retreating to Morton. Loring's Division was at Canton when Sherman began his march to Meridian from Vicksburg, in February, 1864, moved to Morton and retired to Demopolis, Ala., under the order of General Polk.

The brigade, under Gen. John Adams, served through the Atlanta campaign from the time of its arrival at Resaca, May 11, 1864, occupying intrenched lines there and on the Dalton and Kenesaw Mountain lines, was engaged on Peachtree Creek, and in the battle of July 28 near Atlanta, and in the trenches around the city until the evacuation, September 1. General Polk was killed at Pine Mountain, after which the Army of the Mississippi was known as A. P. Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee. The returns show Col. Michael Farrell in command of the regiment through the campaign.

July 19, at Moore's Mill, on Peachtree Creek, the regiment participated in the attack of Reynold's Brigade upon the Federal advance. General Adams claimed that the regiment received the surrender of a Federal regiment, which, however, escaped. General Reynolds reported that a considerable number of prisoners were taken and that "the Fifteenth Mississippi acted gallantly when brought into action." The casualties of the regiment, May 12 to July 26, 17 killed, 80 wounded. Adjutant Mitchell was badly wounded; Lieutenant Hugh Montgomery was missing, supposed killed. Of this loss, a considerable part was in the battles of Resaca, May 13-15, and New Hope Church, May 27.

In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Loring's Division, including Adams' Brigade, captured the garrison at Acworth, October 4, an affair in which the Fifteenth had a prominent part; marched as far north as Dalton, thence through the mountains to Gadsden; made a demonstration against Decatur, and moved to Tusculum.

Crossing the river November 20, they marched with Stewart's Corps to Columbia and on November 29 joined in the flank movement to Spring Hill. Following closely upon the Federal retreat from Columbia to Spring Hill, they were heroic participants in the bloody assault of the evening of November 30. General Adams was killed while leading his men against the second line of works, his horse falling across the parapet. Col. Robert Lowry, who succeeded to brigade command, reported that the flag of the Fifteenth Regiment was lost, four men having been shot down in bearing it forward to the works. Colonel Farrell, a brilliant officer, was mortally wounded, and Lieut.-Col. Binford took command of the regiment. Lieutenants Young and Allen were killed; Lieuts. Shuler, Irish, Campbell, Hale, Tribble, wounded. The casualties of the brigade were 44 killed, 271 wounded, 23 missing. The effective strength of the brigade after the advance to Nashville was a little over 1,000, including six regiments. The position of Stewart's Corps in front of Nashville was carried by General Thomas December 15, but Loring's Division was distinguished for steadiness in forming a new line to check the enemy and on the next day they repelled all assaults until the line broke on their left. In the last days of December they recrossed the Tennessee River and early in January the corps went into camp near Tupelo.

About the first of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to the Carolinas. February 25, they were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C. In the campaign under Gen. J. E. Johnston against General Sherman the division took part in the battles of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19-21. In the latter battle the division was distinguished by a gallant and successful charge.

Organization of army of Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows Maj.-Gen. Walthall in command of Stewart's Corps, Adams' Brigade, commanded by Col. Richard Harrison, the Fifteenth Regiment by Lieut. E. Love. April 9, the brigade, including an Alabama and a Louisiana regiment, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Robert Lowry. The Sixth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third Mississippi Regiments were consolidated as the Fifteenth, Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Graham commanding.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army was surrendered April 26 at Durham Station, and paroled at Greensboro.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Daniel R. Russell, to January, 1863; William N. Brown.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Horace H. Miller, William N. Brown, promoted; Walter A. Rorer, killed at Franklin.

Majors—William N. Brown, promoted; Walter A. Rorer, promoted; William M. Chatfield, killed, February, 1864; Conrad K. Massey, killed at Pine Mountain; Thomas B. Graham.

Chaplain—R. H. Whitehood.

Lieut.-Col. Dabney H. Maury, also named in War Department list of regiments.

Company A.

Captains—W. N. Brown, elected Major; Calhoun Haile, wounded at Franklin.

Company B, Hamilton Guards, of Monroe County, mustered into State service at Aberdeen 3 May, 1861.

Captains—Walter A. Rorer, promoted Major; Thomas B. Sykes, appointed Inspector-General, Tilghman's Division, December, 1862.

First Lieutenant—Thomas B. Sykes.

Second Lieutenant—Randolph S. Murff, promoted Captain.

Third Lieutenant—James A. Roberts.

Company C, Carroll Guards, of Carroll County, mustered into State service at Carrollton, 19 April, 1861.

Captains—Daniel R. Russell, elected Colonel; James Z. George, promoted Brigadier-General State troops, 1863.

First Lieutenants—James Z. George, J. M. Liddell.

Second Lieutenants—James M. Liddell, F. W. Keyes.

Third Lieutenants—William W. Hart, promoted Surgeon; A. A. Stoddard.

Company D, Noxubee Riflemen, of Noxubee County, mustered into State service in Noxubee County 6 May, 1861.

Captains—Conrad K. Massey, promoted Major; R. C. McLelland, wounded, July, 1864.

First Lieutenant—J. C. Williams.

Second Lieutenant—R. S. C. Foster.

Third Lieutenant—Pleas. Dotson.

Company E, Adams Rifles, of Harrison County, mustered into State service at Handsboro 20 May, 1861.

Captain—Fleming W. Adams.

First Lieutenant—J. B. Avant.

Second Lieutenant—E. N. Blackwell.

Third Lieutenant—R. G. Hopkins.

Company F.

Captain—E. R. Sterling, killed at Franklin.

Lieutenant—S. P. Sedberry, killed at Franklin.

Company G, Barksdale Greys, of Winston County, mustered into State service at Webster 25 May, 1861.

Captain—Jo S. Reid.

First Lieutenant—W. R. Nelson.

Second Lieutenant—Drayton M. Wilson.

Third Lieutenant—W. D. Lloyd.

Lieut. W. J. Scruggs, wounded at Franklin.

Company H, Morton Pine Knots, of Scott County, mustered into State service at Morton 5 May, 1861.

Captain—Thomas F. Pettus.

First Lieutenant—Robert W. Payne, killed at Fort Donelson.

Second Lieutenant—George S. Pickel.

Third Lieutenant—Joseph H. Barbee.

Lieut. J. A. Falkner, wounded at Franklin.

Forrest Guards, of Scott County, mustered into State service at Forrest 11 May, 1861.

Captain—T. B. Graham.

First Lieutenant—J. L. B. Harris.

Second Lieutenant—O. R. Eastland.

Third Lieutenant—J. W. Sharp.

Jasper Rifles, of Jasper County, mustered into State service at Garlandville 27 April, 1861.

Captain—M. A. King.

First Lieutenant—William M. Chatfield, promoted Major.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas W. Cole.

Third Lieutenant—Jesse V. Williams.

Capt. J. A. Crooker, of Newton County, commissioned 26 April, 1862, for Russell's Regiment. No rolls.

Company I—Lieuts. H. C. Alexander, L. C. Miller; Serjts. J. M. Combest, J. L. Pannell, wounded at Franklin.

Company K—Capt. S. T. Oldham, wounded at Franklin.

June 29–30 the State was called on for five regiments to be enlisted for the period of the war, the previous enlistments having been for twelve months. July 1 Governor Pettus reported the raising of three regiments, among them Russell's. Companies previously organized and enrolled in the State troops, as noted above, assembled at Iuka, and the requisite ten were in camp after the arrival of the Morton Pine Knots, who left home July 4, 1861.

The regiment was ordered to Virginia, arrived at Lynchburg in August, and on September 13 was ordered to report to General Floyd at Lewisburg. They arrived at Sewell Mountain in the Kanawha Valley September 26. Floyd had been driven back by Rosecrans and Gen. Robert E. Lee had been assigned to command in this field September 21. The Twentieth has the distinction of being the first Mississippi regiment to serve in the field under the command of that great General. Lee took

a position at Meadow Bluff and Big Sewell Mountain and Rosecrans advanced to his front late in September, reconnoitered and fell back. Floyd, with his little "Army of Kanawha," was not engaged in Loring's battle of Greenbrier River, October 3, but advanced to Cotton Hill, across the river from Rosecrans' camp at Gauley, where the Twentieth was in camp for some time in October and November, 1861, while some artillery work was done. Rosecrans sent troops across November 10 and made it necessary for Floyd to retreat, skirmishing at Laurel Creek on the 12th and at McCoy's Mill the 14th. Throughout all the campaign in the West Virginia Mountains the men were exposed to inclement weather, without adequate food or shelter, suffered much and lost many from sickness and death. In the report of his march from Sewell to New River, Floyd referred to them as the flower of his command, "the fine regiment from Mississippi under Colonel Russell."

Lee could do nothing after the retreat of Rosecrans from Sewell Mountain, and was transferred to South Carolina. The War Department ordered the Twentieth Regiment sent there also, December 17, and they took train and traveled one day for that destination, when the order was countermanded, and Floyd's Brigade was sent to reinforce General A. S. Johnston in Kentucky. They arrived at Chattanooga, January 1, 1862, and were hurried to Bowling Green, where a great battle was expected. Instead, the troops were called on to meet Grant's combined naval and army advance up the Cumberland River, which made it necessary to abandon the position at Bowling Green. Floyd was sent to Russellville, thence to Clarksville, and as soon as Fort Henry fell was hurried to Fort Donelson. The Twentieth arrived at daylight, February 13, and a few men were killed and wounded that day while the regiment was stationed in reserve. At night they were put in the trenches, which they had to clean of snow and water. On the 14th, under command of Major Brown, and attached to Baldwin's Brigade, they made a sortie against the enemy, and on the 15th they fought with Baldwin and with Drake's Mississippi Brigade, the last to be recalled. Colonel Baldwin wrote: "Major Brown, commanding the Twentieth Mississippi, is entitled to honorable mention; his left wing, thrown in the early part of the day into an exposed position by an ill-advised order, held its ground until recalled, and afterwards the whole regiment was among the foremost in every advance." At 1 o'clock in the morning following, General Floyd advised them that he would not surrender but would take his command and cut his way out, which order was modified by Floyd to going out on two steamboats. Reaching the landing with his regiment, Brown was ordered to guard the landing, his regiment to be embarked after the Virginians were on board. It was dawn before the boats got off, there was a throng of panic stricken soldiers seeking escape, and General Buckner was sending word that honor would compel him to throw a shell into the boat if it was not away before daylight, the surrender having been concluded. Colonel Baldwin wrote: "The senior Generals, Floyd and Pillow, relinquished the command to General Buckner and

made their escape, the former taking with him some 1,500 troops of his immediate command, only leaving Major Brown with the Twentieth Mississippi, who, like veterans, were silently and steadily, though sullenly, guarding the embarkation of troops while their chief was seeking safety." Major Brown reported: "In all this confusion I am proud to say that the Twentieth Mississippi Regiment stood like a stone wall which, as the necessity had required, I had thrown into a semicircle around the landing, to protect General Floyd and his Virginia regiments while embarking; and when the last hope had vanished of getting aboard, according to the orders and promises of General Floyd, the regiment stacked arms in perfect order, without the least intimidation, but full of regret."

"During the summer and fall campaign in Western Virginia, in Kentucky and in Tennessee this regiment has done credit to themselves and their State for the arduous service they have performed," wrote Major Brown. "At Sewell Mountain, Cotton Hill and Fort Donelson their manly endurance of privations, prompt obedience to orders and their eagerness for the fray, were never excelled by veteran soldiers of any army, and has entitled the Twentieth Mississippi to a prominent place in the history of this revolution." At Fort Donelson, of this regiment, there were 20 killed, 58 wounded and 454 surrendered. Most of the officers were taken to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, and later to Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

Some of the sick and wounded escaped from Fort Donelson to Nashville, and forty-five of this regiment, unarmed, were reported in the camp at Grenada, June 12, 1862, by General Villepigue. They served with VanDorn's army in North Mississippi, and took part in the battle of Corinth, October 3-4, 1862.

After exchange the regiment was reassembled under Colonel Russell and assigned to Gen. Lloyd Tilghman's Brigade of Loring's Division, in General Pemberton's army, with which it is listed in the returns of January, 1863. They were in active service along the Central Railroad during Grant's advance from Memphis in December, 1862, and fell back to Grenada, when the pressure was relieved by VanDorn's famous raid to Holly Springs. About the first of February, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Port Hudson. They proceeded as far as Osyka, and after a few days were sent back to Grenada, and thence to Greenwood, where they served under General Loring in February and March in defense of Fort Pemberton, against the naval and infantry expedition on Yazoo Pass. The regiment was the second command to arrive there, preceded by Waul's Texas legion. They were under artillery fire for some weeks. In his report of the operations March 12-20, including the repulse of the gunboats, General Loring commended "Lieut.-Col. W. N. Brown, commanding Twentieth Mississippi, and Capt. H. Cantey, also of the Twentieth, for important aid in collecting material for our raft while in readiness to defend the works. Colonel D. R. Russell, during the last engagement rendered every possible aid." He also commended his Aide and acting Chief of Artillery, Capt. John D. Myrick, for gallantry at the critical

moment of the explosion of the magazine, when sixteen men were badly injured, also Maj. George McKnight, Adjutant-General; Captain Armstead, Ordnance Officer; Captain Belton Mickle, Quartermaster; Major Meriweather and Capt. Powhatan Robinson, Engineers. The attack was soon renewed and an infantry and artillery force was landed, and there was fighting until April 4, when the expedition withdrew.

April, 1863, the Mississippi regiments of Rust's Brigade added to Tilghman's Brigade, which is ordered to reinforce the army in Tennessee, Grant being supposed to have abandoned the attempt on Vicksburg. Order countermanded upon running of batteries, April 16. During Grierson's raid, April-May, 1863, General Tilghman, then at Canton, was authorized to mount part of his command, and immediate steps were taken to mount the Twentieth Mississippi and a detachment of the Fourteenth, both of these regiments being then on duty at or near Jackson, under Gen. John Adams. April 28, General Pemberton wrote to Lieut.-Col. W. N. Brown, commanding at Brandon, to report at Jackson with his command: "I want you to take command of cavalry." Lieut.-Col. Brown, with fifty mounted men of his regiment, left Jackson for Grand Gulf, April 29th. Three companies of the Twentieth, mounted, accompanied Col. R. V. Richardson in his operations against Grierson, from Hazlehurst to Greenville. Major Rorer commanded this battalion, one of the companies being Capt. James M. Liddell's.

In his report, May 5, Richardson said that "the soldierly qualities of Major Rorer, his officers and men, never complaining, always ready for duty and anxious to meet and punish the foe, won my admiration."

April 30, aggregate present 415, present and absent 825. The Twentieth was ordered to the front May 2, when Grant landed at Bruinsburg. May 9, General Loring ordered Gen. John Adams at Jackson, if he had any of the Twentieth mounted to send them to Edwards. Major Rorer's command was then operating on the Big Black.

Brown, with his battalion of mounted men, skirmished with the advance of McPherson and Logan to Raymond, where Gregg gave battle May 12, and after Jackson was occupied by Grant's army. Brown reported to General Baldwin, commanding at the Big Black Bridge, May 15. Brown and Rorer commanded the mounted troops at the river when the army crossed on the 17th, on the retreat from Baker's Creek. Aide-de-camp Tupper reported that on the 16th six companies of the Twentieth guarded the wagon trains on the retreat from Edwards to the Big Black.

Osterhaus reported that Raymond was taken May 24 by Lyon's Eighth Kentucky and the Twentieth Mississippi. Four companies, under Major Rorer, crossed the Big Black early in June. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, with a battalion of six companies, operated along the Big Black, in front of Edwards, against Federal foraging parties. Captain Massey, with two companies, captured a party June 4. General John Adams reported from Mechanicsburg June 7 that a Federal expedition moved against him on the 4th, and was met by four companies of the

Twentieth under Major Rorer, who skirmished at Bear Creek bridge at daylight, ambushed them seven times, and greatly delayed their advance. Part of the Twentieth skirmished near Edwards June 7, with a detachment of the Sixth Missouri. Rorer skirmished with the same command near Bridgeport, June 9. The men were in many skirmishes and daring adventures in this period.

In the latter part of June, at Mechanicsburg, the men were dismounted and resumed their former station as infantry in the brigade of Gen. John Adams, Loring's Division, in the forces collected by Gen. J. E. Johnston for the relief of Vicksburg. On the surrender of Vicksburg, Johnston fell back to Jackson, where the Twentieth served in the fortified lines July 9-16, when Johnston fell back to Morton.

In his final report Lieutenant-General Pemberton gave honorable mention to Capt. J. M. Couper, Twentieth Mississippi, who served with him as volunteer aide during the battle of Baker's Creek. Among those who carried dispatches through the Federal lines to and from General Johnston he named Captain Couper, Lieutenant Smith of the Twentieth Mississippi, and Private W. H. Webb (of the same regiment), who twice successfully passed from Vicksburg to General Johnston's headquarters. Captains Couper (commissary of the Twentieth) and J. J. Conway served among the engineers during the siege.

General Polk took command of the army in the latter part of 1863. In the organization of February 20, 1864, Col. W. N. Brown commanded regiment, Gen. John Adams the Brigade, Loring's Division. The infantry moved from Meridian to Hillsborough and thence to Demopolis, Ala., when Sherman occupied Meridian. In the retreat, Major Chatfield was accidentally killed.

In the spring of 1864 the Sixth and Twentieth were engaged in restoring order in Jones County and along the lower Pearl, whence they were ordered to rejoin the brigade to go to Georgia, late in April.

The Twentieth, Col. William N. Brown commanding, arrived at Resaca, Ga., May 11, 1864, with Adams' Brigade, and served in the intrenched lines there, and on the Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain lines, took part in the battle of July 28, near Atlanta, and was in the trenches about that city until the evacuation, September 1. General Featherston succeeded Loring in division command July 28, and after General Polk was killed at Pine Mountain the Army of the Mississippi became known as A. P. Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee.

At Pine Mountain the Twentieth was selected by General Adams to retake a lost picket line, which it did gallantly, but at a cost of 150 killed and wounded. Here Major Massey was killed by a grapeshot and Lieutenant-Colonel Rorer was dangerously wounded. (J. M. Miller). This was June 15, 1864. At the beginning of the Federal advance on Peachtree Creek, July 19, the Twentieth was in action at Moore's Mill.

In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Loring's Division, including Adams' Brigade, captured the garrison at Acworth, October 4, marched as far north as Dalton, thence

through the mountains to Gadsden, made a demonstration against Decatur and moved to Tuscumbia. Crossing the river November 20, they marched with Stewart's Corps against Schofield at Columbia, and on November 29 marched toward Spring Hill. The attempt to cut off Schofield's retreat failing, the corps followed closely to Franklin on the 30th, and attacked the Federal position in the evening. The first line was carried, but the desperate and repeated attacks upon the second line failed with frightful loss. General Adams was killed upon the parapets of the inner line and his brigade had 44 killed, 271 wounded, 22 missing. Colonel Brown was disabled by two serious wounds, Lieutenant-Colonel Rorer and Adjutant John Jamison Ward killed, and Major Graham was wounded in the face. Captain Stirling, Lieutenant Kiser, Adjutant Jamison, were killed; Captains Haile and Oldham, Lieutenants Charles Taylor, Scruggs, Alexander and Sedberry, wounded. The effective strength of the six regiments of the brigade, including the Twentieth, after reaching the vicinity of Nashville, was a little over 1,000. Loring's Division was distinguished for steadiness and gallantry in the battle of Nashville, December 15-16. On the first day, when Walthall withdrew his division, not a moment too soon to save his command, Loring necessarily abandoned his position, but was ordered by General Stewart to form a new line along the Granny White pike, facing almost at right angles to the former position, to check the rush of the enemy. "This was gallantly and successfully done by this fine division," the Lieutenant-Colonel reported.

The corps crossed the Tennessee River December 28, and early in January, 1865, headquarters were established at Tupelo.

About the 1st of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to the Carolinas. February 25 they were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C. In the campaign under Gen. J. E. Johnston, against General Sherman, the division took part in the battles of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19-21. In the latter battle the division was distinguished by a gallant and successful charge. Organization of army of Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, Major-General Walthall in command of Stewart's Corps, Adams' Brigade commanded by Col. Richard Harrison, the Twentieth Regiment by Capt. R. Tillery. The brigade, including an Alabama and a Louisiana regiment, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Robert Lowry, and the Sixth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third Regiments consolidated as the Fifteenth, Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Graham commanding.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army was surrendered April 26 at Durham Station, and paroled at Greensboro.

"The battle-flag of the Twentieth was a blue field about four feet square with a circle in the center lettered 'Twentieth Mississippi.' The flag was borne by Thomas E. McPherson, Company H, the first color sergeant of the regiment, who went through all the campaigns." (J. M. Miller, Recollections).

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—D. W. C. Bonham, died November, 1861; Frank Schaller, James D. Lester.

Lieutenant-Colonels—James S. Prestidge, Frank Schaller, H. J. Reid, Charles G. Nelms.

Majors—Thomas C. Dockery, James S. Prestidge, Martin A. Oatis, Charles G. Nelms.

Surgeons—W. Moseley, died 1862; Meares, G. C. Phillips.

Assistant Surgeons—G. C. Phillips, B. F. Kittrell.

Company A, Mississippi Greys, of Lawrence County; mustered into State service at Monticello 27 April, 1861.

Captain—James S. Prestidge, promoted Major; M. A. Oatis, promoted Major; S. Gwin, wounded at Atlanta.

First Lieutenant—M. A. Oatis.

Second Lieutenant—S. Gwin.

Third Lieutenant—T. H. Smith.

Company B, Hinds Light Guards, of Hinds County, mustered into State service at Raymond 1 May, 1861.

Captain—George W. Elliott.

First Lieutenant—Jerome Peyton.

Second Lieutenant—John R. Russell.

Third Lieutenant—James S. Brown.

Company C, Sarsfield Southrons, from Vicksburg, Miss.

Captain—Felix Hughes.

First Lieutenant—Eugene Hughes.

Second Lieutenant—Michael W. Hughes.

Third Lieutenant—W. S. Skiffington.

Company D, Rodney Guards, of Jefferson County, mustered into State service at Rodney 2 May, 1861.

Captains—Samuel D. Russell, died at Iuka, 1862; John D. Rendall.

First Lieutenant—John D. Rendall.

Second Lieutenants—William R. Burke, killed at Baton Rouge; John W. Gibson.

Third Lieutenants—James H. Golden, Robert Mackie.

Company E—Liberty Guards, of Amite County, mustered into State service at Liberty 29 April, 1861.

Captain—Samuel J. W. Nix.

First Lieutenant—George P. Gardner.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas L. Herndon, W. G. Walker.

Third Lieutenants—Drury C. Godwin, A. H. Davis.

Company F, De Soto Rebels, De Soto County.

Captain—Chas. Nelms.

First Lieutenant—T. C. Dockery.

Second Lieutenant—D. T. Oliver.

Third Lieutenant—D. T. Lauderdale.

Company G, Black Hawk Rifles, of Carroll County, mustered into State service at Black Hawk 30 April, 1861.

Captains—H. J. Reid, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; George W. Standley.

First Lieutenant—George W. Standley.

Second Lieutenant—John D. Usher.

Third Lieutenant—John B. Ware.

Total enrollment, 110; killed, 18; died, 10.

Company H, Lafayette Farmers, from Lafayette County.

Captain—James F. Smith.

First Lieutenant—John C. Evans.

Second Lieutenant—John T. Farmby.

Third Lieutenant—C. S. Wand.

Company I, Swamp Rangers, of Washington County, mustered into State service at Greenville 23 March, 1861.

Captain—William A. Percy, Colonel of First Regiment sixty days.

First Lieutenant—Leroy B. Valliant.

Second Lieutenants—Benjamin F. Comegys, Lan Gay.

Third Lieutenant—William L. Gay, promoted Captain, wounded at Atlanta. Lieutenant Roth, killed at Atlanta.

Company K, Pegues Defenders, from Lafayette County.

Captain—J. D. Lester.

First Lieutenants—G. H. Lester and Mich. Davis.

Second Lieutenant—Will Rayburn.

Third Lieutenant—W. R. Hartsfield.

This regiment was formed at Iuka in the summer of 1861 of companies that were early organized but had not been able to get into regiments for active service. They were required to enlist "for the war." Company E was mustered into the Confederate service at Liberty July 25, and then went to the camp at Iuka. Company D was mustered in at Corinth by Colonel Posey and sent to Iuka. Company G, after its organization, waiting vainly for orders, lost many members who joined other commands in the field; after the battle of Manassas reorganized and enlisted for the war, arrived at Iuka July 30, expecting to join the Twentieth Regiment. It being full, Captain Reid and Captain Nix went to Richmond and secured the enrollment of their commands as independent companies. September 10 they were ordered to Memphis, Tenn., where Colonel Bonham had gone with his incomplete regiment, the Twenty-second. These reminiscences illustrate the formation of the regiment.

On July 1 Governor Pettus reported that Bonham's Regiment was raised "for the war," but this appears to have been anticipatory. Adjutant-General Cooper telegraphed to General Clark at Corinth July 31, 1861, "Capt. James D. Caulfield's company, Liberty Guards, accepted by President to be part of one of the two Mississippi regiments at Iuka. Order these regiments as soon as organized to Lynchburg."

Bonham's Regiment was completed at Memphis, and on September 23 reported to General Polk at Columbus, Ky., where they remained until after the battle of Belmont, November 7, of which they were spectators, without being called into action. After this they were ordered back to Union City, Tenn., and thence marched to Fulton, Ky., the night of October 1. October 6 they went into winter quarters at Camp Beauregard, in Graves County, Ky., and remained there until Christmas, making several expeditions meanwhile to Mayfield and Columbus, and once marching in the night to within six or eight miles of Paducah. There were many sick and a considerable number died, among them Colonel Bonham, of pneumonia, in November. The regiment was reported November 30, 795 present, and a part of the brigade of Gen. John S. Bowen at Camp Beauregard. After Christmas they were moved to Clarksville, and thence to Bowling Green, December 29, where they were in winter quarters until February 12, when, on account of Grant's advance to Fort Donelson, General Johnston was compelled to retire to Murfreesboro, Tenn. They were at Nashville the day of battle at Fort Donelson and could hear the artillery. The regiment was about 580 strong in January and was brigaded with the Twenty-fifth Mississippi under Bowen.

After the retreat to Murfreesboro they were transferred to the remnant of Zollicoffer's Brigade, which had retreated from the battle of Fishing Creek, Ky. Lieutenant-Colonel Schaller was in command of the regiment and Colonel Statham, of the Fifteenth, in command of the brigade, February 23.

They reached their old camp at Iuka in March, and after the Federal gunboats appeared on the river below Pittsburg Landing the regiment, under Colonel Schaller, engaged in frequent movements to Eastport. March 26 Schaller reported that his artillery had disabled the gunboat Lexington on the previous day, but he was removing the artillery by order of General Crittenden and would evacuate Eastport that day.

Statham's Brigade was part of Breckenridge's "reserve corps" in the organization before the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, and in that battle fought under the command of Breckenridge, participating in the capture of Prentiss' Division, and at the close of the first day were on the front line, occupying the heights overlooking the Tennessee River, under fire of the gunboats.

The casualties of the regiment at Shiloh were heavy. Colonel Schaller and Major ——— were so severely wounded as to be disabled for further service, and Lieutenant-Colonel ——— and three Captains died on the field.

After this the regiment served in the lines around Corinth during Halleck's siege and participated in the engagement at Farmington, April 27. Upon the evacuation of Corinth, May 29, the Twenty-second and Fifth Kentucky were detailed as rear guard for the left wing and remained on the banks of the Tuscumbia south of Corinth until the evening of June 1, engaged in almost uninterrupted fire with the Federal pickets

Couriers sent to order them back failed to reach them, and they made a night march to Baldwin, June 1, through a country occupied by the Federal outposts, and rejoined the army. (I. E. Hirsch's sketch.) They moved from Baldwin to Tupelo, encamped at Kunewa June 12-22, suffering terribly for water, and then joined in the movement of Breckinridge's command to Vicksburg, where they were encamped at Bovina and at Four Mile bridge, picketed the river below the city, engaged in the attempt to surprise the Federal fort eight or ten miles below the city and capture the mortar boats. Being discovered in this movement they were exposed for some hours to a heavy fire from the fleet, including the Brooklyn, and there were several casualties, mainly from falling timber. This service in July, in intense heat, disabled a considerable part of the command. They were witnesses of the naval battle of the ram Arkansas.

Following is the return of the Twenty-second in "Breckenridge's Division, Army of the Mississippi, Vicksburg, July 20, 1862": Col. F. Schaller, Lieutenant-Colonel Prestidge, Adjutant Fitzpatrick, Quartermaster W. M. Jayne, Commissary Captain Jones, Assistant Surgeon G. C. Phillips. Part of Fourth Brigade. July 29 they left Vicksburg under the command of General Breckinridge, and moved to Camp Moore, La., whence they marched to the attack on the Federal force at Baton Rouge. The Twenty-second, greatly reduced in numbers, was commanded in the battle of August 5 by Capt. Felix Hughes, who received a mortal wound at the head of his men leading the brigade in a gallant attack. The casualties of the regiment were: 13 killed and 34 wounded, which was equaled in that battle by only one other command in Clark's Division, the Thirty-first Mississippi. General Clark himself fell with a wound supposed to be mortal, and his aide, Lieutenant Yerger, remained with him on the field where they were captured. General Clark, his aides, Lieutenants Spooner and Yerger, and Captain Hughes and Adjutant Fitzgerald were commended by Breckinridge for gallant conduct.

August 7 Breckinridge's troops marched to Fort Hudson and began the fortifications there. August 24 they started back to Jackson, Miss., where they arrived on the 29th and were given a rest of twelve days at Sulphur Springs. Under the command of General VanDorn the Twenty-second, Fifteenth and Sixth Regiments, Caruther's Battalion and the First Missouri formed the brigade of Gen. John S. Bowen, in Lovell's Division. VanDorn advanced to the vicinity of Grand Junction, Tenn., in September, while General Price, in eastern Mississippi, advanced to Iuka and fought the battle of September 19. VanDorn and Price then united at Ripley and advanced ten days later to Pocahontas, Tenn., whence they marched to attack Rosecrans at Corinth. At Chewalla the Twenty-second surprised a Federal outpost and captured a number of prisoners, with slight casualties.

In the attack on the 3d against the outer line of works, Bowen, Rust and Villipigue attacked a hill at the crossing of the State line road and railroad, on which was posted artillery, with rifle pits extending north

and south. General Lovell reported that "the hill was carried mainly by the Ninth Arkansas and Twenty-second Mississippi, each vieing with the other in the dashing gallantry of their charge." The Federals abandoned the position so hurriedly that they left one Parrott gun. Captain Lester, commanding the regiment, was mentioned for gallantry. Concerning the captured gun, known as the "Lady Richardson," General Rust acknowledged, in his report, that the Twenty-second Mississippi, under Captain Lester, was entitled to a full share of honor. General Bowen claimed the capture of the gun, and said the Twenty-second deserved special mention for their gallant charge. The regiment was with the brigade in the advance of the 4th, coming under a destructive artillery fire, and shared the duties of rear guard on the retreat of the army across the Tuscumbia River, taking part in the action of October 5. On the march to Holly Springs there was continual skirmishing for the rear guard. At Coldwater, where General Pemberton took command early in November, they skirmished November 9 and fell back to Abbeville. When Grant advanced from Memphis along the railroad, they fell back, after several days' skirmishing, to Oxford, Water Valley and Coffeetown, where there was a considerable engagement December 5. December and January they were in winter quarters at Grenada. January 31 the Twenty-second was assigned to Rust's Brigade, Loring's Division, the Mississippi regiments of which constituted Featherston's Brigade after February. In February the regiment went into camp on the Big Black River near Edwards, and March 1 they moved to Chickasaw Bayou.

May 30, brigade present 1,916, Col. Frank Schaller commanding regiment. July 30, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Reid commanding regiment.

March 19 General Featherston was ordered with his brigade to Snyder's Bluff, whence he took steamer with the Twenty-second and Thirty-third Regiments and a section of artillery up Sunflower River to Rolling Fork, where Col. S. W. Ferguson had preceded him with his command from Greenville. They engaged the five Federal gunboats under Admiral Porter and Sherman's land forces on April 20th and throughout a period of nearly ten days, until the expedition withdrew through Black bayou. April 22 a considerable Federal force was landed on one of the dry spots and an attempt made to cut off the two Mississippi regiments. The total Confederate losses in the skirmishes were 2 killed and 6 or 8 wounded. In his report of the Rolling Fork campaign Featherston mentioned Capt. W. R. Barksdale, Adjutant-General; Lieut. A. N. Parker, Aide; Lieut. W. A. Drennan, Ordinance Officer; E. M. AcAfee, Volunteer Aide; Major E. H. Cummins, Engineer Officer of Maury's Staff.

When the gunboat had escaped in Black River the regiment was taken to Fort Pemberton, at the confluence of the Yalobusha and Tallahatchie where Pemberton was withstanding another expedition of gunboats from the Mississippi River which had come down the Yazoo Pass. Here the famous steamer, *Star of the West*, fired upon at Charleston harbor January 9, 1861, and captured off Galveston, was sunk as an obstruction of the Tallahatchie. When the high water began to subside the Federal

fleet retired. The brigade moved to Grenada and took train for Vicksburg about the time Grant landed his army at Bruinsburg below that city. After much marching and countermarching in the vicinity of Vicksburg they were near Edwards May 12. Advancing, on the night of May 15, the regiment went into bivouac not far from the camp of an artillery company which they supposed was Confederate, and the surprise was great early in the morning when the battery opened fire upon them. A hasty retreat was made in which General Loring and his staff took part, and the camp was necessarily abandoned. (Hirsch's sketch.) During the next day, May 16, the battle of Baker's Creek was fought by Lee and Stevenson, on the left of Loring, while a large Federal force lay quietly in front of Loring, except for the artillery firing, in which General Tilghman was killed, and repeated feints of advance for position. Late in the evening Featherston's Brigade was moved, after urgent orders to Loring, from the right wing to the left, to reinforce Stevenson and Lee. The brigade was put in position, Loring reported, to protect the rear of the retreating forces and to cover the falling back of Buford's Brigade, which duty was ably and gallantly executed. Featherston reported his engagement as a skirmish, in which his brigade behaved well, advancing twice and retiring when so ordered. On the retreat they followed General Loring, who considered it dangerous to cross the ford of Baker's Creek in their rear, and moved down the creek westward, and finally, in the night, marching past and through Federal bivouacs, they moved to Crystal Springs, and thence on the 21st to Jackson. The only casualties of the brigade in this battle were in the Twenty-second Regiment—John McCrossen, Company D, mortally wounded, and John Berry, Company F, slightly wounded.

Under the command of General Johnston they moved to Canton and thence to the Big Black River. Captain Russell, of the Twenty-second, commanded the scouts in an expedition June 4 for the capture of a foraging party along the Big Black. When Vicksburg surrendered they fell back to Jackson, served in the fortified line (near the Moody place), besieged by Sherman July 9-16, and then fell back to Morton. The winter quarters were at Goodman. General Polk took command of the army, and as Sherman advanced from Vicksburg to Meridian, in February, 1864, Loring's Division moved to Morton and thence to Demopolis, Ala. Early in April, 1864, under orders to reinforce Johnston in Georgia, they moved to Montevallo, Ala., and thence to Rome, Ga.

The regimental commanders during the Atlanta campaign were Major Martin A. Oatis, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Reid, Col. William N. Brown, Maj. James M. Stigler of regiment and First Battalion consolidated.

The regiment arrived at Resaca May 12, opened the battle on the 13th, was in reserve on the battle line next day, meeting the attack of McPherson, repulsed a charge May 15, and was under fire until the evacuation on the night of the 16th. Loring's Division brought up the rear. Featherston's Brigade skirmished at Cassville, and on the Dallas and New Hope Church line was in heavy skirmishing and under bombardment

night and day. May 31 the brigade was ordered forward to feel the Federal position, and lost 24 killed and 98 wounded. At the base of Kenesaw Mountain, near Marietta, June 27, the brigade repulsed the Federal attack in their front. In general orders William Dennis, Company B; William Hatswell, Company C; and D. M. Dye, Company E, of the Twenty-second Regiment, were commended for gallantry, July 9. In the battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20, the regiment was commanded by Major Oatis, who was severely wounded, Captain J. T. Formby succeeding him. In this battle Company G, Captain Standley, was deployed as skirmishers. After the regiment had occupied the Federal rifle pits on the picket line, they advanced and were compelled to cross a boggy marsh in which some of the bravest and best men were killed by the terrible fire that was concentrated upon them. Yet they went on and drove the enemy from a line of rail works they were building, but were forced to retire to avoid capture. The casualties, 24 killed, 64 wounded, 5 missing. Ensign Michael Meagher, Private J. T. Longino, Company A, and Sergeant Harrison Bailey, Company B, all were shot down while carrying the colors. Adjutant C. V. H. Davis, while performing the same duty, and encouraging the men, was killed. Lieutenant Lea, Company C, bore the flag during the rest of the engagement. A newspaper report mentioned also Captains Gay, Farmbry, Hughes, severely wounded; Lieuts. Underwood, Roth, Blalock and Huntley, killed. At the evacuation of Atlanta the regiment was in battle at Rough and Ready, Jonesboro and Flint River. Roll of Honor, published August 10, 1864: Private J. W. Patterson, Company C, for meritorious conduct whilst on picket duty, July 9, 1864; William Dennis, Company B; William Hatswell, Company C; D. M. Nye, Company E.

In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Featherston's Brigade captured the Federal post at Big Shanty; was with Loring's Division in the capture of Acworth, and with Stewart's Corps in the destruction of the railroad between Dalton and Resaca, after which they moved through the mountains to Gadsden, Ala., skirmished at Decatur, October 26-29, and moved thence to Tusculumbia.

November 20 they crossed the Tennessee River with Stewart's Corps, the old Army of Mississippi, then reduced to 12,684 aggregate present, in its nine brigades. By December 9 the aggregate present was only 8,155, of which 1,208 were in Featherston's Brigade. November 26 they confronted Schofield at Columbia, on the 29th they marched toward Spring Hill, on the 30th they followed Schofield to Franklin on the Harpeth and joined with Cheatham's Corps in the memorable assault upon the Federal works. "The color bearers of the Third and Twenty-second planted their colors on the enemy's works, and were wounded and captured with their colors." (Featherston). Of the brigade 76 were killed, 200 wounded, 76 missing. In the investment of Thomas' army at Nashville Loring's Division held the front of the corps, a line of one mile across the Granny White pike, supported by redoubts on the summits of five hills. Maj. Martin A. Oatis was in command of the regiment on the 10th.

December 15 Thomas attacked, carried two of the redoubts and broke the line. A second line was formed, Loring's Division formed a new line and checked the flank attack. December 16 they repulsed every attack until the line was broken on their left. On both days many were captured. At Columbia, December 20, Featherston's Brigade was one of the seven selected for Walthall to command as the rear guard of infantry, remaining in face of the enemy until the rest of the army had gained two days start. December 21 the brigade was reported 727 aggregate, the Twenty-second, 104. On the retreat they were in battle with their pursuers at Anthony Hill and Sugar Creek, gallantly and successfully, December 25-26.

They crossed the Tennessee River, December 28, and marched to winter quarters near Tupelo.

About the first of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to reinforce General Johnston in the Carolinas. They were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C., February 25. In the Carolina campaign against Sherman they participated in the battle of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19-21, on the 19th making a gallant and successful charge, but with heavy loss. Organization of army under Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, Featherston's Brigade commanded by Major Martin A. Oatis, the Twenty-second Regiment by Captain G. W. Standley. April 9, First, Twenty-second and Thirty-third Regiments and First Battalion consolidated as the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Martin A. Oatis commanding. Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army was surrendered April 26 near Durham Station, and paroled at Greensboro.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonel—Thomas J. Davidson, died at Fort Warren, Mass., April 29, 1862; Joseph M. Wells.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Joseph M. Wells, Moses McCarley.

Majors—John R. Duvall, died 1861; W. E. Rogers, George W. B. Garrett.

Company A, Blount Guards, enlisted at Iuka 24 August, 1861.

Captains—C. G. Blount, A. J. Gibson.

First Lieutenant—R. M. Swindall.

Second Lieutenant—A. J. Gibson.

Third Lieutenant—J. T. McBride.

Died in Kentucky, 12; at Chicago, 11.

Company B, W. C. Falkner Guards, of Tippah County, mustered into State service 31 July, 1862.

Captain—Robert J. Hill.

First Lieutenant—M. P. Harbin.

Second Lieutenants—V. B. Dickson, R. W. McDaniel, died 1863.

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Third Lieutenant—J. B. Purnell.

D. W. Guyton, Quartermaster-Sergeant, died 1862.

Company C, Tippah Tigers, of Tippah County, mustered into State service at Ruckersville 1 August, 1861.

Captains—Philip Holcombe, G. W. B. Garrett, Nathan L. Dozier.

First Lieutenant—Nathan L. Dozier.

Second Lieutenant—G. W. B. Garrett.

Third Lieutenant—Joseph Y. Moore, died 1863.

Lieutenant M. C. McNear, died in Georgia.

Company D, Kossuth Volunteers, of Tishomingo County, mustered into State service at Kossuth 6 August, 1861.

Captains—R. B. Allen, John C. Turner.

First Lieutenant—John C. Turner.

Second Lieutenant—William H. George.

Third Lieutenant—B. H. Estés.

Company E, J. W. Thompson Invincibles, of Tippah County, mustered into State service at Iuka 15 September, 1861.

Captain—J. H. Kennedy.

First Lieutenants—W. R. Nelson, A. B. Jones.

Second Lieutenant—A. D. Sadler.

Third Lieutenants—James H. Chisolm, E. Roberts.

Company F, Blackland Gideonites, of Tishomingo County, mustered into State service at Blackland 8 June, 1861.

Captains—Joseph M. Wells, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; John B. B. Flint.

First Lieutenants—John B. B. Flint, John C. Hancock.

Second Lieutenant—William S. Bowdry.

Third Lieutenant—Winfield S. Ragan.

Company G, Tippah Rifle Company, of Tippah, mustered into State service near Ripley 1 June, 1861.

Captain—Moses McCarley.

First Lieutenant—Hamson A. Stephens, to October, 1861.

Second Lieutenant—John H. Riddlesperger, promoted.

Third Lieutenant—Josiah M. Childs, died at Camp Chase.

Company H, Molino Rifles, of Tippah County, mustered into State service at Molino 15 June, 1861.

Captain—Elam M. Wells.

First Lieutenants—John W. Douglas, W. M. Shelton.

Second Lieutenant—Newton W. Roach.

Third Lieutenant—John T. Stringfellow.

Company I, Plentitude Invincibles, of Pontotoc County, mustered into State service 2 August, 1861.

Captains—John R. Duvall, elected Major; Samuel W. McWhorter, died at Sandusky, O.; W. C. Swindall.

First Lieutenants—Samuel W. McWhorter, P. R. Harris, to October, 1861.

Second Lieutenants—P. R. Harris, C. S. Anderson, W. C. Swindall.

Third Lieutenants—Charles S. Anderson, C. N. Simpson.

Company K, Stubbs Rifles, of Tippah County, organized July 15, mustered into State service 21 August, 1861.

Captain—R. R. Knight.

First Lieutenant—J. A. Thomas.

Second Lieutenant—J. L. Henson.

Third Lieutenant—E. Roberts.

Enrolled in Davidson's Regiment; not listed at battle of Fort Donelson.

Company K, Alcorn Rebels, of Coahoma County, mustered into State service at Friar's Point 23 September, 1861.

Captains—B. F. Saunders, A. D. Suddorth.

First Lieutenant—W. L. Ganong.

Second Lieutenant—A. D. Suddorth.

Third Lieutenant—J. W. Hostetter.

Whole number, including field and staff officers, 737.

This was raised as the Second Regiment, First Brigade, Army of Mississippi, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Alcorn, of the State troops. The original Second went to Virginia in May, 1861. The companies assembled in camp of instruction at Iuka under the orders of August, 1861, by Governor Pettus, and field officers were elected September 5, Davidson, Colonel; Wells, Lieutenant-Colonel; Duvall, Major. When Gen. A. S. Johnston asked for troops at the front in Kentucky, Alcorn's Brigade was started September 19. The service during the next few months was more fatal than that of the regiments in Virginia. Many died of the camp diseases, such as measles and typhoid fever, at Hopkinsville, Clarksville and Russellville. Forty-five of this regiment are buried at Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

While on service in Kentucky the regiment was known as the Third Mississippi. Gen. Charles Clark was in command at Hopkinsville, in the winter, of a brigade including the First and Third. A great battle was expected along the line established by General Johnston, but Grant advanced with an army and gunboats from Paducah down the Cumberland River, compelling the abandonment of the Confederate positions. Part of Johnston's command was thrown into Fort Donelson while the remainder fell back toward Nashville. At Fort Donelson, the First and Third, with two other regiments, formed the brigade commanded by Colonel Davidson, February 9 to 15. They were under fire in the trenches after Grant began his attack on the 13th, and on the 15th, Colonel Davidson being ill, the brigade went into battle under Colonel Simonton. They were near the extreme left of Pillow's wing of the Confederate forces, and were warmly engaged with troops of McClernand's Corps, making a gallant charge which gained the crest of a hill in front, and pressing on for

a mile or more, after being reinforced. Later in the day, when Grant was regaining the lost ground, they were recalled to the trenches, and were included in the surrender that followed. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells commanded the regiment, assisted by Captain J. H. Kennedy as Acting Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain E. M. Wells as Acting Major, and Lieut. C. N. Simpson as Adjutant, in place of the sick or wounded officers. "Surgeon N. W. Moody and his assistant, J. N. Thompson, were at their posts and acted nobly." The casualties were 5 killed and 26 wounded, among the latter Lieut. N. W. Roach.

The morning after the battle, it seems to have been not generally known in the Federal army that capitulation had been arranged between General Grant and General Buckner in the night, Gen. Lew Wallace, commanding one of Grant's divisions, was preparing to attack, when a white flag appeared. Wallace wrote in his report: "The result was that I rode to General Buckner's quarters, sending Lieutenant Ross, with Major Rogers of the Third Mississippi Regiment, to inform General Grant that the place was surrendered and my troops in possession of the town and all the works on the right."

Of the Third Regiment, 546 were engaged in the battle and 561 were surrendered. As prisoners of war they were confined at Springfield, Ill., Indianapolis, and Camp Douglas, Chicago, where a considerable number died and are buried. A considerable number also escaped from the surrender. Among these was Lieut. W. T. Stricklin, Adjutant, who was made Acting Inspector-General on the staff of General Chalmers, and received honorable mention for services at the battle of Shiloh. The final statements show that the regiment lost in this first campaign, 91 died of disease in Kentucky and Tennessee; 93 died at Indianapolis and Chicago in military prisons; 6 killed or died of wounds.

The number of the regiment was changed to Twenty-third by order of the War Department, November 19, 1861.

After being exchanged in the fall of 1862 the regiment was reorganized and recruited and re-enlisted for the war. The home country of the greater part of the original regiment was then in the possession of the Federal army, and was considered outside the Confederate lines. The new field officers were Colonel Wells, Lieutenant-Colonel McCarley and Major Garrott.

The Twenty-third, under Lieutenant-Colonel Moses McCarley, was part of the command of Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, which, after the retreat from the Tallahatchie River, administered a severe check, at Coffeeville, December 5, 1862, to the pursuing cavalry brigades under Colonel Dickey. Tilghman selected an admirable position and by the suddenness and vigor of his attack drove the large force opposed to him back a mile and a half, in come confusion, and with a loss of 10 killed, 63 wounded and 41 captured. Tilghman reported that the brunt of the battle was borne by the Ninth Arkansas, Eighth Kentucky, Twenty-third Mississippi and Twenty-sixth Mississippi. "I have seldom seen greater good judgment and impetuous gallantry shown by any officers or men." The Twenty-third had 2 killed, 14 wounded, 4 missing.

April 15, 1863, Rust's Brigade was added to Tilghman's, which was ordered to Tullahoma, Tenn., but the order was countermanded after the running of batteries at Vicksburg, and Tilghman was ordered to the vicinity of Vicksburg. The Twenty-third shared the services of Tilghman's brigade at the battle of Baker's Creek, May 16, not being engaged until after they left their position facing the advance of Logan's Division. On their return, after a futile attempt to reinforce the battle line of the right, they found the Federals in their position, and skirmishing and artillery work followed, in the course of which, after five in the evening, General Tilghman was killed by a shell while directing the fire of his battery. One of Logan's Brigades got in position to cut off Loring's Division from the rest of Pemberton's army, and Tilghman's Brigade, under the command of Col. A. E. Reynolds, moved westward seeking another ford, and finally in the night marched to Crystal Springs and thence to Jackson. Casualty report, 1 killed, 1 wounded, 5 missing. There followed in June the advance to the Big Black River, under the command of Gen. J. E. Johnston, the retreat to Jackson after Vicksburg was surrendered, the defense of Jackson against Sherman July 9-16, and the retreat thence to Morton, after which army headquarters were at Canton. In the organization of January, 1864, the regiment, Major Garrett commanding, is listed in Adam's Brigade, Loring's Division, Army of the Mississippi, General Polk commanding. When Sherman advanced from Vicksburg in February to Meridian, Loring's Division moved to Morton to join French's Division, and from there the Confederate infantry fell back to Demopolis, Ala.

In April, 1864, the movement to Georgia began, to reinforce General Johnston in opposition to Sherman's advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The regiment, Col. Joseph M. Wells commanding, arrived at Resaca, Ga., with the brigade May 11, and served in the trenches there, and later on the Dalton and Kenesaw Mountain lines, participated in the battle of July 28, near Atlanta, and was in the trenches around Atlanta until the evacuation September 1. The division was commanded by General Featherston after July 28, and after General Polk was killed at Kenesaw Mountain the Army of the Mississippi became known as A. P. Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee.

Major George W. B. Garrett commanded the regiment during the North Georgia and Tennessee campaigns. Loring's Division, including Adams' Brigade, captured the garrison at Acworth, Ga., October 4, marched as far north as Dalton, thence through the mountains to Gadsden, Ala., made a demonstration against Decatur, and moved to Tusculumbia. Crossing the river November 20 they marched to Columbia and participated in the attempted rear attack at Spring Hill on the 29th. November 30 they followed closely the Federal retreat to Franklin, and in the evening joined in the assault upon the works. General Adams was killed upon the parapet of the inner line and his brigade had 44 killed, 271 wounded, 22 missing, the heaviest loss of any brigade of the corps. After reaching the line around Nashville, the effective strength

of the brigade of six regiments was a little over 1,000. Loring's Division was distinguished for gallantry in the battle of Nashville, December 15-16, and complimented in the report of the Lieutenant-General commanding the corps. The remnant of the Army of Mississippi crossed the Tennessee River December 28, and early in January, 1865, headquarters were established at Tupelo.

About the first of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to the Carolinas. February 25 they were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C. In the campaign under General Johnston against General Sherman they took part in the battles of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19-21. In the latter the division was distinguished by a gallant and successful charge. But Stewart's entire corps had but 890 effective. Brig.-Gen. Robert Lowry was in command of the brigade. Organization of army of Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows Major-General Walthall in command of Stewart's Corps, Adams' Brigade commanded by Col. Richard Harrison, the Twenty-third Regiment by Capt. N. L. Dazey. By order of April 9, the Sixth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third Regiments were consolidated as the Fifteenth, Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Graham commanding.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army was surrendered April 26 at Durham Station, and paroled at Greensboro.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—William F. Dowd, resigned January, 1864, disabled; Robert P. McKelvaine, wounded at Atlanta.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Robert P. McKelvaine, promoted; William L. Lyles.

Major—William C. Staples, resigned account of wounds.

Adjutants—W. W. Robinson; J. R. McIntosh.

Surgeons—J. P. Montgomery, promoted Brigade Surgeon; O. C. Brothers.

Assistant Surgeons—B. G. Woodhouse, O. C. Brothers.

Chaplain—John Walker.

Quartermaster—W. J. Howell.

Assistant Quartermaster—W. A. Harrell.

Commissary—A. D. Fry, died at Lookout Mountain.

Acting Commissary—O. Jennings.

Quartermaster-Sergeant—W. J. Howell.

Sergeant-Majors—Green Darby, D. Barland.

Ordnance Officer—Lieut. B. F. McIntosh, killed at Resaca.

Company A, Gaines Warriors, of Greene County, mustered into State service in Greene County 22 August, 1861.

Captains—Henry Roberts, resigned, died; Frank Yates, deserted; William Wirt Thompson.

First Lieutenants—Frank Yates, W. W. Thompson, E. Spencer.

Second Lieutenants—M. H. Winburn, E. Spencer.

Third Lieutenant—M. Wirt Thompson.

Later Lieutenants—J. E. Whitterey, John Eastland (Smith.)

Original roll, 81.

Company B, Mississippi Confederates, of Monroe County, mustered into State service 24 August, 1861, at West Point.

Captain—William L. Lyles, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

First Lieutenant—William W. Robinson, promoted Adjutant, promoted Captain.

Second Lieutenants—Suprey H. Anderson, promoted First Lieutenant, killed at Resaca; W. H. Magruder.

Third Lieutenants—William W. Goyen, R. A. Miller.

Captain P. L. Critz killed at Franklin.

Company C, Dowd Rebels, of Chickasaw County, mustered into State service 1 September, 1861, at Houston.

Captain—J. D. Smith, wounded, resigned 1864, Captain in Forrest's cavalry.

First Lieutenants—W. L. Walker, Captain in Forrest's cavalry; W. W. Jennings, captured at Lookout Mountain.

Second Lieutenants—W. W. Jennings, F. C. Berry, F. G. Holliday, killed at Missionary Ridge.

Third Lieutenants—F. C. Berry, William Griffith, killed at Missionary Ridge; T. Railey, died 1862.

Lieuts. N. J. Egger, W. H. Griffis, John S. Wilson, died in service.

Company D, Caledonia Rifles, of Lowndes County, mustered into State service at Caledonia 1 August, 1861.

Captains—M. M. Rowan, T. J. Egger.

First Lieutenants—T. J. Egger, G. B. Ussery.

Second Lieutenant—J. R. Dale.

Third Lieutenants—G. G. Ussery, James H. Lance.

Company E, Helen Johnson Guards, of Madison County, organized at Camp Helen 15 September, 1861.

Captain—E. C. Postell.

First Lieutenants—B. U. Cotton, resigned; H. C. Tupper, promoted staff of General Brantley.

Second Lieutenants—Hal. C. Tupper, John A. Beard.

Third Lieutenant—A. C. Walker.

Company was named in honor of Miss Helen Johnson of Allandale.

Company F, Cummings Grays, mustered into State service at Itawamba City 1 September, 1861.

Captain—B. F. Toomer, killed at Franklin.

First Lieutenant—R. H. Bourland.

Second Lieutenant—W. P. Wiygle.

Third Lieutenants—C. N. Walker, John B. Hudspeth.

Company G, Briarfield Defenders, of Warren County, officers commissioned 2 October, 1861.

Captain—Robert H. Davis.

First Lieutenant—J. L. McCullom.

Second Lieutenant—Charles Harrell.

Third Lieutenant—T. J. Green.

This company in the main was consolidated with Company C a few months after enlistment. (Smith).

Company H, Buena Vista Hornets, organized 16 September, 1861.

Captain—J. W. Buchanan, wounded at Jonesboro.

First Lieutenant—W. S. Pate.

Second Lieutenant—J. S. Wilson.

Third Lieutenant—J. R. McIntosh, promoted Second and to Adjutant, 1864.

Company I, Kemper Rebels, of Kemper County, organized 27 June, 1861.

Captains—R. P. McKelvaine, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; W. H. Cunningham.

First Lieutenants—W. H. Cunningham, D. M. Currie.

Second Lieutenants—D. M. Currie, A. Kelly, died 1863; A. F. Rush.

Third Lieutenants—A. Kelly, W. D. McKay, J. E. Nicholson, J. T. Gwin.

Company K, Choctaw Rebels, of Choctaw County, organized 6 July, 1861.

Captains—William C. Staples, elected Major; Reuben Hilt.

First Lieutenants—W. A. F. Caldwell, resigned 1863; Richard L. Lawrence.

Second Lieutenants—R. S. Lawrence, T. H. McGuire, died; William Swindall, died in Georgia.

Third Lieutenants—Reuben Hitt, James H. McGuire, W. H. Kilpatrick.

Total enrollment, 717 rank and file.

Company L, Monroe Rangers (Athens Guard), officers commissioned 16 September, 1861.

Captains—Thomas Coopwood, killed at Perryville; Joseph W. Ward, killed at Franklin.

First Lieutenants—Joseph W. Ward, promoted; J. G. Danner.

Second Lieutenant—Wesley D. Morgan, dismissed.

Third Lieutenant—Jacob G. Danner.

This company went to Pensacola in 1861, and was first assigned to the Twenty-seventh Regiment. Order of Secretary of War, December 17, 1861: "Capt. T. Coopwood, with his company, the Monroe Rangers, proceed to Richmond and report to General Winder." But the destination was changed to Savannah.

The above roster of commissioned officers is from the official rolls and returns available, supplemented by E. A. Smith's history of Walthall's Brigade, Brigade Order Book, and other information.

The regiment was made up largely of very young men, and the companies were organized under a proclamation of Governor Pettus calling for enlistments for three years. The companies assembled at Marion Station and were mustered into the Confederate States service in September and October. The field officers were elected November 6, 1861—Dowd, of Monroe County; McKelvaine, of Kemper; and Staples, of Choctaw.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Dowd, was ordered by the War Department, November 22, 1861, to report to Gen. Robert E. Lee at Savannah. General Lee, then in command of that coast department, was instructed to furnish the men with arms. As they were enlisted for the war, General Lee gave them arms intended for Georgia, which State had no troops to offer except for twelve months. In December General Lee ordered the regiment to Fernandina, which was exposed to the Federal naval expeditions. The abandonment of that coast soon followed and the Twenty-fourth was ordered, late in February, 1862, to Tennessee. They were not able to start, on account of limited railroad transportation, until late in March. March 31, ordered detained at Chattanooga with command of General S. B. Maxey. April 9, Maxey ordered to Corinth with Twenty-fourth Mississippi and other regiments. Regiment brigaded with Forty-first Georgia and Ninth Texas, under Gen. S. B. Maxey, in Polk's Corps, at Corinth during the siege. Corinth was evacuated May 29-30, and the army fell back to Tupelo, under command of General Bragg.

June 15, 1862, Lieut.-Col. McKelvaine, commanding regiment, same brigade, detached, in Polk's Corps. July 8, brigade designated as Third of Cheatham's Division. Bragg moved the greater part of his troops to Chattanooga in July, whence they marched into Kentucky.

The official reports of the Kentucky campaign are unusually meager. The Twenty-fourth appears to have been then a part of the brigade of Col. T. M. Jones, in the division of Patton Anderson, Hardee's Corps. Jones' Brigade had a gallant part in the charge that swept back for a mile the Federal force in their front at Perryville, October 8, 1862, but the casualties were heavy.

The Mississippi graves at Cave Hill, Ky., are mainly of the Twenty-fourth and Forty-first Regiments. After this battle the army retreated through Cumberland Gap to East Tennessee, was transferred to Chattanooga and thence advanced toward Nashville.

The regiment (November returns) was part of Powell's Brigade of Anderson's Division, Hardee's Corps, until December 12, when that division was broken up and the Twenty-fourth transferred to Polk's Corps, when the Mississippi brigade of Brig.-Gen. E. C. Walthall was formed, including the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Regiments.

General Walthall being absent on sick leave, Gen. Patton Anderson commanded the brigade in the battle of Murfreesboro, and Lieut.-Col. McKelvaine the Twenty-fourth Regiment.

The brigade went into line of battle on December 28, 1862, on the left of Chalmers' Brigade, stretching on the right into a dense cedar forest. The regiment threw up breastworks of the loose stone which covered the ground. The skirmishers were engaged through the next two days, and on the 31st the attack began. The Twenty-fourth was the first regiment of the brigade engaged, being sent with the Forty-fifth Alabama to assist Manigault's Brigade, which was under a cross fire of artillery as well as a heavy fire from the front. Anderson said: "For a moment these regiments appeared to reel and stagger before the weight of lead and iron that was hurled against them. They were encouraged to go forward by the example of their officers, and a battery was taken. A number of prisoners also fell into our hands." On January 2 the brigade was moved to the position Chalmers had occupied, then was ordered across the river to assist Breckenridge, ordered back, and again ordered across in the evening. On the return to Chalmers' position, however, the Twenty-fourth was detached to support Scott's battery on the front line. The regiment, supported by the Alabama regiment, was credited with the capture of a battery near the Wilkinson pike. The casualties of the regiment were 8 killed, 108 wounded. Many of the wounded were captured.

The army fell back to the line of Duck Creek, thence in the summer of 1863 to Chattanooga, and in August fell back into Georgia on account of Rosecrans' flank movement across the Tennessee River and through the mountains.

Lieut. H. C. Tupper, of this regiment, was aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Pemberton during the Vicksburg campaign of 1863, rendered important services during the battle of Baker's Creek and the retreat and throughout the siege of Vicksburg, and was honorably mentioned in the reports.

In the Chickamauga campaign Walthall's Brigade, with Govan's Arkansas Brigade, formed the division of General Liddell, of W. H. T. Walker's "reserve corps," which suffered very heavy losses in their attacks on the Union army. On September 18, the day before the opening of the main battle, they were in battle on Chickamauga Creek, for possession of Alexander's bridge, which they found destroyed, and were then compelled to cross at Byram's ford, whence they marched toward Lee & Gordon's mill. They went into battle next day on the line where Ector's and Wilson's Brigades had been badly cut up, and after sustaining a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, charged and broke the Federal lines, passing over two full batteries and capturing 411 prisoners, including 23 commissioned officers. Most of the prisoners were of Gen. John H. King's Brigade of United States regulars, who reported that his command was struck while changing front at right angles. The horses being shot as fast as brought up he could not save his battery, but his

men staid with the guns, firing until captured, and most of the First Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry, was captured. Walthall's men could not remove the guns, which were retaken. They suffered heavy loss in the fight. Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvaine, though shot through the cheek, remained in command of the Twenty-fourth until the fight was over. Later in the day the brigade went into battle on the right of Cheatham's Division. Here Major Staples, commanding the Twenty-fourth, was severely wounded, and Capt. J. D. Smith, next in rank, having been slightly wounded, Capt. B. F. Toomer took command and led the regiment in an attempt, driving in the Union skirmishers, to recover a captured gun of the brigade battery. Next day, September 20, Captain Smith commanded the regiment in the severe service of the brigade, on the extreme right of the line of Thomas' Corps, in the vicinity of McDonald's house on the Chattanooga road, which they crossed, in the rear of Thomas, and, though the men lay down, the artillery fire to which they were exposed from every direction could not be endured. The Federal infantry charged and cut off the skirmishers and Walthall's men lost no time in leaving the position. Promptly reforming, they awaited orders until 3 o'clock, when they advanced to the crest of a hill and lay down, supporting the brigade battery (Fowler's). The battery was posted in front of the Twenty-fourth and drew on the regiment the fire of three Federal batteries. "Having remained here for some time under a terrific fire, the left of the brigade giving way, we were ordered to fall back," reported Captain Smith. "This was done in great confusion and some time was required to rally and reform the men, who were almost perishing for water. In this movement several men were captured by the enemy. At length the line was moved up again and began to fire on the enemy when, being mistaken for Yankees, we were fired upon by Forrest's artillery. We were then ordered by the general to retire; having done which, and the line being reformed, we took our position on the ground over which we had fought and bivouacked during the night. In these engagements the regiment suffered severely, having both field officers and seven company officers wounded." (Capt. J. D. Smith). Casualties, 10 killed, 103 wounded, 19 missing. Assistant Surgeon Brothers was mentioned for gallantry in twice aiding in rallying the regiment.

In a day or two they followed the Federal army to Chattanooga, and in November the brigade was posted on the slopes of Lookout Mountain, where the men were exhausted by arduous service before the famous battle of November 24.

In his report of the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, General Walthall specially commended Lieut.-Col. R. P. McKelvaine for the activity, zeal and courage that was ever observed in him, but in an especial degree characterized his service on that day. Colonel Dowd, commanding the Twenty-fourth, reported that his regiment was the right of the brigade and occupied the breastworks about one-half mile from the Craven house, but four of the companies were on the picket line, and after the battle began four more were sent under command of

Capt. J. D. Smith to form a line of sharpshooters from the cliff down the northern slope. The two companies left with Dowd were those of Captain Rowan and Captain Ward, and they were soon in a desperate fight. The Federals sought to outflank them by advancing close to the base of the cliff, but were driven back by the Twenty-seventh Regiment. Finally the flank was turned, and with the enemy at ten paces distant, Dowd retreated. When he reached the reserve line of his sharpshooter companies he found only a handful of the companies of Rowan and Ward left, the most having been killed, wounded or captured. He rallied the remnant, but was exposed to a murderous fire of artillery as well as infantry. The thin line of sharpshooters under Captain Smith were forced back, and they all retreated to the edge of the standing timber, where General Walthall made a stand with a few men, but the fire in front, rear and flank was so severe and the force of the enemy so great that they again retreated. A short distance south of the Craven house, the remnant of the brigade was formed in line of battle and moved back to meet the enemy. Moore meanwhile had come up and occupied an intrenched line, and Pettus arrived with his brigade, and the Federals were held in check until midnight, when the brigade was marched to McFarland's Spring. All of the four companies on the picket line were killed, wounded or captured except Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvaine, who escaped and took part in the afternoon's fight. The casualties of the regiment were 20 wounded, 155 missing. Colonel Dowd particularly complimented Capt. J. W. Ward and gave honorable mention to Capt. J. D. Smith and M. M. Rowan.

Next day, November 25, the remnant of the regiment, exhausted by hard service, was posted on the line of Missionary Ridge, near the road which leads down to the right of the fortifications in the edge of the valley. They were under fire but not attacked in front. After the Confederate line was broken they took a position across the ridge, where they were actively engaged until after dark, when they were ordered to retire to Chickamauga Station. Casualties this day, 10 wounded, 4 missing. Winter quarters were in the vicinity of Dalton, Georgia.

During the Atlanta campaign the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh were commanded by Col. Robert P. McKelvaine and Lieut.-Col. William L. Lyles. At the close of the campaign the Twenty-fourth was reported under the separate command of Lyles. The brigade moved from camp near Dalton May 7, 1864, and took position in the trenches at Alt's Gap, and after several changes of position occupied the intrenched line in front of Resaca, on the extreme left of Hood's Corps, next to the right of Hardee's Corps, May 14th. Here, aided by artillery, they repulsed two charges of the Federal troops, but sustained heavy losses from the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters. General Hood said of the battle of the 14th: "Walthall's Brigade suffered severely from an enfilade fire of the enemy's artillery, himself and men displaying conspicuous valor throughout under very adverse circumstances." "Troops were never more severely tested than mine were in this battle," General Wal-

thall wrote, "and none could have endured with more steadiness than they the furious and continuous fire to which they were subjected. The battle raged through the 15th also, when one shell, bursting in Lieutenant Wiygle's company, killed 6 men and wounded 5. The casualties of the Twenty-fourth were 24 killed, 27 wounded; of the two regiments 29 killed, 56 wounded, out of 46 officers and 559 men in battle. Among the killed was Lieutenant M. Reid, of Company G. May 17 the regiment skirmished at Cassville, later in the month they were in several days' battle on the New Hope Church line, where there were 4 killed, 12 wounded,

At the opening of the campaign Walthall's Brigade was a part of the division of General Hindman, in Hood's Corps. Gen. S. D. Lee took command of the corps July 27. General Walthall was promoted to command of a division of this corps in June. The brigade, commanded by Colonel Benton and later by Colonel Brantly, remained in Hindman's Division, commanded by Gen. John C. Brown, succeeded by Gen. Patton Anderson July 29.

In the battle of July 28, west of Atlanta, Colonel McKelvaine was severely, and it was feared mortally, wounded in the left shoulder. Lieut.-Col. W. L. Lyles, who took command, reported "the case of Eddie Evans, of Company L, Twenty-fourth Regiment, a mere boy, who, when the color bearer was wounded, asked to be permitted to carry the colors, and afterward bore them with such conspicuous coolness and gallantry as to elicit the admiration of all. At one time he took his stand in advance of the line without any protection in an open field, distant from the enemy's line not more than fifty yards, waving his colors defiantly and called upon his comrades to rally to the flag." The two regiments took about 430 into this battle and had 11 killed, 67 wounded. After this, through the early days of August, the skirmishing along the division front amounted to almost an engagement for a week, according to Gen. S. D. Lee. The fighting was on the skirmish line, sometimes sixty paces apart and averaging 100 yards, both lines being intrenched. "In one instance Brantly's men, by rolling logs ahead of them and digging zigzag trenches, approached so near the enemy's rifle pits as to be able to throw hand grenades over his breastworks." (Anderson.) From this intrenched line west of Atlanta the Mississippians moved with Lee's Corps, August 30, to meet Sherman's flank march to Jonesboro, where they were in battle August 31. Brantly's Brigade was in the front line of attack and was stopped by the murderous fire to which the men were exposed. The loss was very heavy. In this battle Lieutenant-Colonel Lyles was dangerously wounded, Captains Thompson, Toomer and Buchanan were wounded; Lieutenants Ussery, Williams, Spencer, wounded; Lieutenant William Swindall killed. In all 42 killed and wounded. Color Bearer Waddell was wounded, Color Bearer Hamilton had been killed near Atlanta.

Brantly's Brigade shared the operations of Lee's Corps during the October, 1864, campaign against the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, the investment of Resaca and the holding of Snake Creek Gap against Sherman's army while Hood retreated behind the mountains. Brantly's

men were engaged in sharp skirmishing at the gap October 15. Thence they moved to Gadsden, Ala., and crossed the Tennessee River on the last days of October. The division was then commanded by Gen. Edward Johnson. They advanced with Lee's Corps into Tennessee, skirmished in front of Columbia and were detached November 29 by General Hood for the attempted rear attack at Spring Hill. The Federal troops fell back to the intrenched position at Franklin on the Harpeth River, where Hood made an assault November 30, Johnson's Division going in at dark. In this terrible night battle along the Federal parapets the brigade lost 76 killed, 140 wounded, 21 missing. The Federal troops, under General Thomas, concentrated in the fortified lines at Nashville, in front of which the brigade was encamped December 2-15. Thomas attacked December 15 and on that day Brantly's Brigade, sent to support Stewart's Corps, endeavored to stay the tide of Federal success near the Granny White pike. Next day, moved to the right of Lee's line, they repulsed a Federal assault near the Franklin pike. When the line gave way on their left they fell back to Brentwood. The brigade, after untold hardships, crossed the Tennessee River December 26, and marched to winter quarters near Tupelo, Miss.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 152 of the brigade assembled at Meridian February 14. They started east on the 18th and were detained some time at Montgomery by the Mobile campaign. In March they proceeded to Augusta and thence to North Carolina. April 3 the aggregate present of the brigade was 283. Organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fourth Regiments consolidated under the command of Capt. M. M. Rowan. April 9, Brantly's Brigade, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiments consolidated in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. R. W. Williamson commanding. This regiment, with the Twenty-second Alabama, consolidated from Deas' Brigade, and the Thirty-seventh Alabama and Fifty-eighth North Carolina, representing consolidated fragments of other brigades, constituted the brigade of Gen. W. F. Brantley in D. H. Hill's Division of S. D. Lee's Corps. The army was surrendered April 26 and paroled at Greensboro, N. C., soon afterward.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT CONSOLIDATED.

Colonel—R. W. Williamson.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Clifton Dancy.

Major—George M. Govan.

This regiment was formed in North Carolina by order of Gen. J. E. Johnston, dated April 9, 1865, by the consolidation of the fragments of Brantly's Mississippi Brigade, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth Regiments being named in the order.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

First Mississippi Valley Regiment, later known as the Second Confederate Regiment.

Colonel—John D. Martin.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Edward F. McGehee.

Major—Thomas H. Mangum.

This regiment contained three Mississippi companies

Company A, Red Rebels, of Holmes County, mustered into State service at Lexington 8 May, 1861.

Captain—David J. Red.

First Lieutenant—William W. Stigler.

Second Lieutenant—James M. Stigler.

Third Lieutenant—F. M. McMillan, Walter D. Johnson.

Transferred—Company B, First Battalion Sharpshooters.

July 23, 1861, General Polk, at Memphis, preparing a campaign against St. Louis, reported that he would order up three Mississippi regiments, under General Clark, to Union City, Tenn., to hold in reserve. Colonel Martin's Regiment he would send to General Pillow, at New Madrid, who was expected to march into the interior of Missouri and co-operate with General Sterling Price. Martin's Regiment was hardly ready for the field, however, and the demand for troops in Virginia weakened Polk so that the campaign was abandoned. Martin's Regiment, in October, was attached to Col. John S. Bowen's Division of Polk's army at Columbus, Ky., Colonel Martin in command of the brigade composed of his regiment and Bowen's. The regiment became known at this time as the First Mississippi Valley Regiment. General Johnston, reporting its arrival from Columbus at Bowling Green, about the first of January, 1862, calls it "Colonel Martin's First Mississippi, 496 aggregate." As the "Twenty-fifth" it was brigaded with the Twenty-second under Col. John S. Bowen, in the army at Bowling Green. The name was changed from Twenty-fifth Mississippi to Second Confederate Regiment, by order of War Department January 31, 1862. At the same time Villepigue's Georgia Regiment was entitled the First Confederate, and Marmaduke's Arkansas Regiment the Third Confederate. Of the latter William E. Brickell, of Vicksburg, was Surgeon and Brigade Surgeon of Marmaduke's Brigade.

The regiment was disbanded May 8, 1862. The three Mississippi companies formed the First Battalion, Mississippi Sharpshooters (which see).

Colonel Martin commanded with distinction a Mississippi brigade composed of the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Regiments, and the Thirty-seventh Alabama, at the battle of Iuka, and at the battle of Corinth, October 3, 1862, fell mortally wounded at the outer line of Federal works. General Sterling Price wrote of him: "The gallant bearing of this officer upon more than one bloody field had won for him a place in the heart of every Mississippian and the admiration and confidence of his superior officers."

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Thomas M. Jones, resigned March 26, 1863; James A. Campbell, died at Johnson's Island, 4 February, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonels—James L. Autry, killed at Murfreesboro; A. J. Hays, transferred to staff of General Bragg; James A. Campbell, promoted; Andrew J. Jones, killed at Resaca.

Majors—George H. Lipscomb, killed at Perryville; James A. Campbell, promoted January, 1863; Andrew J. Jones, promoted May, 1863; Amos McLemore, killed by a deserter; Julius B. Kennedy, killed at Atlanta.

Adjutants—W. S. Crump, G. W. Rice.

Surgeons—Isaac Shelby, K. C. Divine, promoted brigade staff December 4, 1862.

Assistant Surgeon—J. S. Buckner.

Quartermaster—Addison Craft, promoted to brigade staff December 4, 1862; Lieut. G. B. Denham, Lieutenant Catchings.

Commissaries—John Boyles, Lieuts. G. W. Rice, J. W. Grayson.

Sergeant-Majors—J. P. Carter, Isom Watkins.

Company A, Oktibbeha Riflemen.

Captain—E. O. Huntley.

First Lieutenants—Champ Huntley, died at Chattanooga; William M. Hannah.

Second Lieutenants—W. M. Hannah, N. Q. Adams, T. L. Hannah, John Fowler, killed at Perryville,

Third Lieutenant—W. L. Hendon.

Company B, "Rosin Heels," enlisted at Ellisville August 10, 1861.

Captains—Amos McLemore, promoted as Major May, 1863; S. M. Pegg.

First Lieutenants—J. E. Welborn, promoted Major Seventh Battalion; S. H. Smith, N. Cooper.

Second Lieutenants—J. M. Bayliss, promoted Surgeon Seventh Battalion; John W. Grayson, G. W. Grayson.

Third Lieutenants—S. H. Smith, S. M. Pegg, N. Cooper.

Company C, Fredonia Hards, enlisted at Brookhaven 6 September, 1861.

Captains—Andrew J. Jones, promoted Major February 12, 1863, killed at Resaca; John R. Poole, killed at Resaca.

First Lieutenants—B. A. Tardy, died at Pensacola; W. W. Wiley, disabled at Perryville; J. R. Poole.

Second Lieutenants—W. W. Wiley, John R. Poole, J. M. Major.

Third Lieutenants—George T. Smith, died at Pensacola; E. F. Rivers, D. S. Switzer.

Company D, Rayburn Rifles, enlisted at Brookhaven 28 August, 1861.

Captains—E. R. Neilson, killed at Murfreesboro; W. Wood Hall, wounded at Chickamauga, joined cavalry; P. P. Brown.

First Lieutenants—W. W. Hall, P. P. Brown, promoted 19 December, 1863; T. S. Bailey.

Second Lieutenants—John Boyle, promoted to commissary; P. P. Brown, J. H. Brown, killed at Chickamauga; John E. Noel, T. S. Bailey, George W. Rice.

Third Lieutenant—P. P. Brown, wounded at Atlanta.

Company E, Leake Guards, of Leake County, officers commissioned 25 April, 1861.

Captains—James A. Campbell, promoted Major January, 1863; J. S. Boyd.

First Lieutenants—Jabez Drake, M. C. Edwards, killed at Murfreesboro; J. S. Boyd; J. M. Edwards, W. B. Colbert, M. Allen.

Second Lieutenants—M. C. Edwards, Samuel McIntosh, J. S. Boyd.

Third Lieutenants—R. I. Hull, J. M. Edwards, M. Allen, J. M. Nash.

Company F, Covington Fencibles, of Covington County, officers commissioned 3 May, 1861, enlisted at Williamsburg May 6, 1861.

Captains—Hugh R. McLaurin, died near Munfordville; Joel R. Baugh.

First Lieutenants—William J. Eaton, D. J. McLeod.

Second Lieutenants—Daniel A. McLeod, Samuel H. Gist, W. J. Lott, resigned; S. H. Gill, D. J. McLeod, W. L. Applewhite, killed at Franklin.

Third Lieutenant—Joel R. Baugh.

This company had been organized before 1861.

Company G, Kennedy Guards, enlisted at Augusta 17 September, 1861.

Captains—Julius B. Kennedy, promoted Major 5 October, 1863; John S. Byrd.

First Lieutenants—G. B. Denham, appointed Quartermaster; John S. Byrd.

Second Lieutenants—John S. Byrd, J. P. Carter, Brigade Ordnance Officer at Chickamauga; John M. Thompson.

Third Lieutenant—J. P. Carter.

Company H, Jasper Blues, enlisted in August, 1861, at Marion; reorganized in June, 1862.

Captains—Goodwin Nixon, resigned, 1863; E. W. Stafford.

First Lieutenants—W. M. Brame, E. W. Stafford, Michael Rogers.

Second Lieutenants—E. W. Stafford, J. T. Phillips, B. F. Morris, James U. McCormick, M. Rogers, J. L. Bufkin.

Third Lieutenants—James Terrel, J. T. Phillips.

Company I, Harris Rebels, enlisted at Brookhaven 20 September, 1861.

Captains—A. J. Harris, resigned, 1863; John H. Wood, killed at Jonesboro.

First Lieutenants—Alexander Jones, Alfred Kilgore.

Second Lieutenants—Alfred Kilgore, J. C. Madden, John H. Wood.

Second Lieutenants—J. C. Burrus, killed at Perryville; J. J. Hyde, Thompson.

Company K, Enfield Rifles, of Monroe County, enlisted at Aberdeen 27 September, 1861.

Captains—John B. Sale, promoted Judge-Advocate, staff of General Bragg; W. H. Sanders, A. V. Snowden, killed at Lookout Mountain.

First Lieutenants—William B. Evans, resigned February, 1863; W. H. Sanders.

Second Lieutenants—W. H. Sanders, W. A. McMillan, captured at Chickamauga; A. V. Snowden, killed at Lookout Mountain; Andrew G. Powell.

Third Lieutenant—A. V. Snowden.

Lieutenants Jonathan J. Jarman and Anderson G. Powell died in service. (Final Statements). R. A. Jarman, Orderly Sergeant, furnished a roll of the company, showing total enrollment 126. At the muster at Montgomery, Ala., 28 February, 1865, there were present 6, 20 in prison, 3 on detached service, 10 in hospital.

Company L, Twiggs Rifles, enlisted 20 October, 1861, at Pascagoula. Captain—H. B. Griffin.

First Lieutenant—T. R. Hawkins, S. M. Johnston, wounded on Lookout Mountain; William Welch.

Second Lieutenants—S. M. Johnston, J. G. Thompson, died in service; J. M. McInnis.

Third Lieutenants—H. E. Krebs, William Welch.

First Sergeant Antonio Baptiste, killed at Murfreesboro.

This company was awarded first honors in the match drill of companies of Walthall's Brigade, near Lewisburg, Tenn., May 25, 1863.

No official rolls in this department. Above roster of officers made up from Register of Commissions, Brigade Order Book and E. A. Smith's "Records of Walthall's Brigade."

This regiment was organized at Pensacola, of Mississippi companies that went there in 1861. The regiment was organized by General Bragg, then commanding the Army of Pensacola, who selected the field officers, Jones, Autry and Lipscomb. General Bragg wrote, December 11, 1861, "that a regiment of independent companies was on the eve of organization when the War Department ordered Coopwood's company to join Dowd's Regiment at Savannah, and he should apply to Governor of Mississippi for another company to fill the regiment." January 5, 1862, the Secretary of War wrote Bragg that "the President has ordered the appointment of Major Jones to be Colonel of the new regiment of Mississippians organized by you, which you will please to number as the Twenty-seventh, but he does not seem entirely to concur in your recommendation of the Lieutenant-Colonel." General Bragg in reply urged the excellent service of the officer recommended and said: "I intend assigning this regiment, thus admirably officered, to Fort McRee and adjacent batteries."

Colonel Thomas Marshall Jones was a native of Virginia who had graduated at West Point in 1853, and resigned a first lieutenancy in the United States Army in 1861 to enter the Confederate service. He was transferred from the regiment after the battle of Murfreesboro, and in 1864 was in command of Fort Caswell on the North Carolina coast. Autry, early in 1862, on account of the naval expedition under Commodore Farragut, which reached Ship Island March 21, was sent to Vicksburg, where he was Military Governor and Post Commandant, and with Engineer D. B. Harris began the work of fortifying. He continued in this position after Gen. M. L. Smith was put in command of the troops for the defense of Vicksburg, and when, after the fall of New Orleans, a part of the fleet, under Commander Lee, came up the river, captured Natchez, and summoned Vicksburg to surrender. May 18, 1862, Autry replied in a note saying "Mississippians don't know and refuse to learn how to surrender to an enemy. If Commodore Farragut or Brigadier-General Butler can teach them, let them come and try." He continued on duty at Vicksburg, it appears, during the bombardment of May, June and July, 1862, but returned to the regiment before the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was killed. A. J. Hays, Lieutenant-Colonel in Autry's absence, was a veteran of the Mexican War who had resigned a lieutenancy in the United States Marine Corps, and had been commissioned Captain in the Confederate navy before being assigned to the Twenty-seventh. He was made Inspector-General on the staff of General Bragg, commanding the army.

When the main body of troops at Pensacola were sent to Corinth, Colonel Jones was assigned to command at Pensacola, March 9, 1862, with orders to prepare for evacuation after removing the heavy guns and ammunition and burning the navy yard. In his report of the evacuation Colonel Jones wrote that the garrison was marched out early on May 9, and at 11:30 everything combustible from the navy yard to Fort McRee was set afire and consumed, under a heavy cannonade from the guns of Fort Pickens. Colonel Jones made particular mention of Captain J. H. Nelson, who commanded at Fort McRee, the most exposed point, and Major W. H. Kilpatrick (Fifth Battalion), who commanded at the navy yard, and the detachment under Captain Hays. Next day the regiment proceeded to Mobile.

When General Bragg's army was transferred from Mississippi to Chattanooga for the advance into Kentucky, the regiment was ordered to Chattanooga, where, in the organization of August 18, 1862, it was assigned to Hardee's Corps. Colonel Jones was put in command of a brigade of Gen. Patton Anderson's Division, including the Twenty-seventh. Late in August the army crossed Walden's Ridge, marched through Middle Tennessee and reached Glasgow, Ky., September 13. On the 16th they marched to Munfordville and secured the surrender of the garrison that had repulsed Chalmer's Brigade. Hardee moved to Perryville, where the Union army advanced to attack, bringing on the battle of October 8. In this battle Jones' Brigade charged in line with the brigades of Wood, Brown,

Jones and Cleburne, driving back the enemy in their front about a mile. The casualties, however, were very heavy, and the victory did not extend along the whole line. General Bragg fell back to Cumberland Gap, through which the troops passed October 19-24, retreating to East Tennessee. In December they advanced from Chattanooga to Murfreesboro.

In November Jones' Brigade included the Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth Regiments. Anderson's Division was broken up and the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth were joined with the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Regiments to form the brigade of Colonel Walthall in Withers' Division of Polk's Corps. Colonel Walthall announced his staff December 4, 1862. He was soon commissioned Brigadier-General. Just before the battle of Murfreesboro, December, 1862, General Walthall being absent sick, Colonel Jones was in command of the brigade, but in the battle Gen. Patton Anderson commanded the brigade, which was stationed in line of battle, December 28, the left extending into a dense cedar forest, the right next to Chalmers' Brigade. The Twenty-ninth, on the right, was the only regiment in an open field, and the men made rifle pits for protection. There was skirmishing with the Federal line, posted along the round forest and cane brake, during the next two days. On the morning of the 31st, the brigade attacked, the Twenty-seventh being the last, according to the plan of battle, along the whole line to advance. They were immediately swept by a heavy fire of artillery from the front, and partly enfilading the line. Anderson reported: "The ordeal to which they were subjected was a severe one, but the task was undertaken with that spirit and courage which always deserves success and seldom fails achieving it. As often as their ranks were shattered and broken by grape and canister did they rally, reform and renew the attack under the leadership of their gallant officers. They were ordered to take the batteries at all hazards and they obeyed the order, not, however, without heavy loss of officers and men. Not far from where the batteries were playing, and while cheering and encouraging his men forward, Lieut.-Col. James L. Autry, commanding the Twenty-seventh Mississippi, fell, pierced through the head by a Minie ball." There was some confusion in the regiment until they were reformed by the senior Captain, E. R. Neilson, who was seriously wounded afterward in another part of the field. Colonel Jones had gone to the rear for medical attention. Finally the batteries were taken. One company entire, of sharpshooters, posted in a log house near the battery taken by the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, was captured by the Twenty-seventh. The casualties of the Twenty-seventh were 11 killed, 71 wounded, 2 missing.

On January 2 the brigade, which had been assigned to the position on the river front held by Chalmers' Brigade, was ordered across the river to support General Breckenridge, was recalled, and later in the afternoon was sent again. Of this movement General Bragg wrote in his report that on hearing of the defeat of Breckenridge: "Anderson's fine brigade of Mississippians, the nearest body of troops, was promptly ordered to his relief. On reaching the field and moving forward, Anderson found him-

self in front of Breckenridge's infantry and soon encountered the enemy's light troops close upon our artillery, which had been left without support. This noble brigade, under its cool and gallant chief, drove the enemy back and saved all the guns not captured before its arrival." Breckenridge reformed his line after dark to the left and rear of the Walthall Brigade.

In the Chickamauga campaign Walthall's Brigade and Govan's Arkansas Brigade constituted Liddell's Division of W. H. T. Walker's Corps. Walthall's Brigade, on September 18, forced a Federal command from Alexander's bridge, but finding the bridge destroyed were compelled to cross at Byram's ford, after which, on the next day, they marched to the north and went into battle in that confused area where Ector and Wilson had been worsted. The Twenty-seventh, under Col. James A. Campbell, participated in the charge that ran over King's Brigade of United States regulars as they were changing front, capturing four hundred prisoners and a battery. This was in the woods, between the fortified position that Thomas held next day, and the creek. Being flanked and losing many officers and men, the Twenty-seventh and other regiments fell back in some confusion. Next morning they moved a mile to the left and then three miles to the north, and went into battle on the Chattanooga road, which they occupied and crossed in the rear of General Thomas. Here most of the skirmishers of the brigade were captured, and Lieut.-Col. Jones, then acting as field officer of the day, was wounded. At this time only three were left on the field of the ten field officers of the brigade. Colonel Campbell commended the conduct of Captains Kennedy, Company G; Baugh of F, and Boyd of E. Casualties of the regiment, 10 killed, 88 wounded, 19 missing.

The regiment was commanded in the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, by Lieut.-Col. A. J. Jones, Col. James A. Campbell being in command of the brigade picket line. Before the pickets were attacked Jones was ordered to put his regiment in line of battle across a bench of the mountain where they had been in bivouac, and here they were soon attacked, the enemy "seeming to force everything before them as though there was no resistance." At close range the regiment delivered two volleys with great effect, so that the lines immediately in front broke and fell back, but the great numbers of the assaulting forces enabled them to flank the regiment and so nearly surround it that six commissioned officers and about half the men were made prisoners before they could retreat. Lieut. A. V. Snowden, Company K, was killed; Lieutenant Johnson, Company L, dangerously wounded and captured; Captain Boyd, Company E, severely wounded. Jones attempted to rally the remainder of the men at the ridge on the northern slope, three or four hundred yards back, but they were again outflanked and under fire at distances of eight or ten paces among the rocks at their front, and were driven back with heavy loss around the point of the mountain several hundred yards south of the Craven house, where they formed line with the rest of the brigade, and, again advancing, fought with Pettus' Alabamians until 9 o'clock that night. The regiment was again in the fight on Missionary Ridge late

in the evening of November 25, but was not exposed to the direct assault. Colonel Jones declared that the regiment never fought better, if so well, as it did on Lookout Mountain. Captains Kennedy, Baugh, Pegg and Boyd, Lieutenants Brown, Bailey, Poole, Major, Welch, Hannah, and especially Lieut. J. J. Hyde and Sergt.-Major Watkins, were commended for gallantry. Colonel Campbell and most of the picket line were cut off and captured in the first advance of the Federal line. Casualties of the regiment at Lookout Mountain 6 killed, 36 wounded, 166 missing; at Missionary Ridge, 5 wounded.

In January, 1864, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones was in command of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Regiments, in winter quarters near Dalton, Ga.

In the Atlanta campaign Walthall's Brigade was part of Hindman's Division, commanded by Gen. John C. Brown and Gen. Patton Anderson, in Hood's Corps, after July 27 commanded by Gen. S. D. Lee. General Walthall was promoted to command of a division in June, and Colonel Benton commanded the brigade until Brig.-Gen. Brantly was promoted. The Twenty-seventh began the campaign joined with the Twenty-fourth under Colonel Benton, who was soon succeeded by Lieut.-Col. McKelvaine. They were on the intrenched line at Alt's Gap, May 7, and on May 14-15 engaged in the battle of Resaca, where the brigade was distinguished for the gallant defense of a position exposed to an enfilading fire of artillery as well as the assaults of infantry which were repulsed in front. Lieut.-Col. A. J. Jones and Capt. J. R. Poole fell, instantly killed, in this battle line. In all there were 6 killed and 27 wounded. The brigade was not seriously engaged at Cassville, New Hope Church, or Kenesaw Mountain, though skirmishing was constant, nor in the battles around Atlanta, until July 28, when McKelvaine's command advanced on the Lickskillet road, driving the enemy from a hill. When moving by the right flank, a Federal attack was made which threw the command into temporary confusion. Here McKelvaine was severely wounded, and Lieut.-Col. W. L. Lyles took command. The two regiments had 430 in battle; 11 killed, 67 wounded, 10 of whom were left on the field. The Twenty-seventh served in the trenches on the west side of Atlanta (see Fourth Regiment) until August 30, when they marched to meet Sherman's flank movement, and went into battle at Jonesboro, where the brigade suffered heavy losses in a front attack upon the Federal intrenched line. The Twenty-seventh had 4 killed and 23 wounded. Capt. J. R. Baugh, commanding the regiment, was mortally wounded; Adjutant J. L. Bufkin, Capt. S. M. Pegg, Capt. J. H. Wood, Lieuts. J. J. Jumon and William Welsh severely wounded.

Brantley's Brigade shared the operations of Lee's Corps during the October, 1864, campaign against the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, the investment of Resaca and the holding of Snake Creek gap against Sherman's army while Hood retreated behind the mountains. Brantley's men were engaged in sharp skirmishing at the gap October 15. Thence they moved to Gadsden, Ala., and crossed the Tennessee River on the last

days of October. The division, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Edward Johnson, advanced with Lee's Corps to Columbia, and was then taken, November 29, by General Hood, to assist in the rear attack at Spring Hill. The Federal troops making good their retreat to Franklin, on the Harpeth River, Hood ordered an assault upon the intrenched position November 30, in which Johnson's Division took part after dark. In this terrible night battle in the trenches along the parapets Brantly's Brigade, no stronger than a single regiment, lost 76 killed, 140 wounded, 21 missing. At the battle of Nashville, December 15, Brantly's men, sent to the support of Stewart's Division, endeavored to check the Federal advance on the Granny White pike. Next day they were moved to the right of Lee's line, where they repulsed a Federal attack, when the line was broken on their left and they fell back with the army to Brentwood. The brigade crossed the Tennessee River December 26 and moved to the vicinity of Tupelo for winter quarters.

‡ The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 152 of the brigade assembled at Meridian February 14. They started east on the 18th and were detained some time at Montgomery by the Mobile campaign. In March they proceeded to Augusta and thence to North Carolina. April 3 the aggregate present of the brigade was 283. Organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fourth Regiments consolidated under the command of Capt. M. M. Rowan. April 9, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiments consolidated in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. R. W. Williamson commanding. This regiment, with the Twenty-second Alabama, consolidated from Deas' Brigade, and the Thirty-seventh Alabama and Fifty-eighth North Carolina, representing consolidated fragments of other brigades, constituted the brigade of Gen. W. F. Brantly, in D. H. Hill's Division of S. D. Lee's Corps. The army was surrendered April 26, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C., soon afterward.

TWENTY EIGHTH REGIMENT.

See cavalry regiments.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Edward C. Walthall, promoted as Brigadier-General, December 13, 1862; William F. Brantley, promoted as Brigadier-General, July 26, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonels—William F. Brantley, promoted; James B. Morgan.

Majors—James B. Morgan, promoted; Newton A. Isam, George W. Reynolds, killed at Franklin.

Adjutants—John W. Campbell, mortally wounded at Missionary Ridge; R. H. Vance, acting.

Quartermasters—W. G. Beauland, promoted to brigade staff, 1863; assistant, R. G. Smithers.

Commissaries— — Pullen, J. T. Malone.

Surgeons—M. N. Phillips, J. D. Adams; assistants, R. W. Harper, W. P. Hutchinson.

Sergeant-Major—C. H. Robertson.

Company A, Lafayette Rebels, of Oxford, Lafayette County, officers commissioned February 15, 1862.

Captains—Newton A. Isam, promoted Major January, 1863; W. P. Wilkins, W. G. Reynolds, killed at New Hope Church.

First Lieutenants—Robt. L. Spencer, killed at Murfreesboro; W. P. Wilkins, W. G. Reynolds.

Second Lieutenants—Wm. G. Reynolds, Charles B. Howry James Rankin, killed in Georgia.

Third Lieutenants—W. P. Wilkins, J. F. Dunn, killed in Georgia; James Rankin, Charles B. Howry.

First Sergeant—James Rankin.

Second Sergeant—John Dunn.

Third Sergeants—J. W. Stokes, J. G. Guthrie.

Fourth Sergeant—E. A. Smith.

First Corporal—W. B. Robuck.

Second Corporal—G. T. Heyes.

Third Corporal—J. H. Teas.

Fourth Corporal—R. M. Mitchell.

The muster roll of 28 February, 1865, at Montgomery, Ala., showed present for duty, 1 sergeant, 7 privates; Captain Wilkins, Lieutenant Howry and 25 privates absent, sick.

Company B, Robson Rifles, officers commissioned 20 February, 1862.

Captains—Robert Robson, died in service; H. J. Harper, killed at Murfreesboro; J. Tipton Smith.

First Lieutenants—H. J. Harper, M. J. Marshall.

Second Lieutenants—M. J. Marshall, J. T. Smith, W. A. McDaniel, died 1863; John M. Allen.

Third Lieutenant—G. P. Rice.

Company C, Panola Patriots, of Panola County, officers commissioned 24 February, 1862.

Captains—T. F. Wilson, wounded at Murfreesboro; C. M. Pepper, died 1863; J. C. Harrison, Adjutant-General staff; John W. McCracken.

First Lieutenants—C. M. Pepper, wounded at Murfreesboro; John C. Harrison, John W. McCracken, J. W. Smith, killed at Jonesboro.

Second Lieutenants—H. A. Watkins, John W. McCracken, John C. Harrison, J. Williams Smith.

Third Lieutenant—John C. Harrison.

Company D, Fishing Creek Avengers, of Yalobusha County, officers commissioned 1 March, 1862.

Captains—S. B. Herron, resigned; George S. Caldwell, died at Lookout Mountain; — Johnson.

First Lieutenant—G. S. Caldwell.

Second Lieutenants—E. W. Smith, — Johnson, James Taylor.

Third Lieutenants—J. L. Brannon, John Cox, killed at Franklin.

Company E, Oakland Rebels, of Yalobusha County, officers commissioned 6 March, 1862.

Captains—William B. Craig, resigned 1863; J. A. Rainwater.

First Lieutenants—John R. Tolbert, J. A. Rainwater, Franklin Roach, killed at Lookout Mountain.

Second Lieutenants—William M. Burdshaw, — Adams, resigned; Franklin Roach, W. A. Carr.

Third Lieutenant—George W. Wright.

Company F, Hampton Guards.

Captains—J. M. Hampton, R. W. Williamson, former Captain in Eleventh Regiment, promoted 1865, Colonel Twenty-fourth, consolidated.

First Lieutenants—T. M. Patterson, R. N. Provine.

Second Lieutenants—Walter Boland, R. N. Provine, J. M. Spencer.

Third Lieutenant—J. W. Goulding.

Company G, Walthall Rebels, organized at Providence, officers commissioned 10 May, 1862.

Captains—J. F. Taylor, resigned; Kershaw Williams, killed at Murfreesboro; S. S. Angevine.

First Lieutenants—Kershaw Williams, S. S. Angevine, promoted March, 1863; J. D. Talbert.

Second Lieutenants—John Conley, killed near Corinth; S. S. Angevine J. D. Talbert, D. Barland.

Third Lieutenants—J. R. Williams, resigned 1862; M. Roberts.

Company H, Gale Reserves, of Yazoo County, officers commissioned 25 March, 1862; enlisted at Satartia.

Captains—Robt. G. Johnson, to November, 1863; Joseph R. Gale.

First Lieutenants—Abner G. Gale, resigned January, 1863; Joseph R. Gale.

Second Lieutenants—Martin Anding, Joseph R. Gale, D. S. Latham.

Third Lieutenant—D. S. Johnson.

Company I, De Soto Brothers, of De Soto County, Captain commissioned 24 February, 1862; Lieutenants, 17 March, 1862.

Captains—James B. Morgan, elected Major; George W. Reynolds, promoted Major; Francis Holmes.

First Lieutenants—G. W. Reynolds, Francis Holmes, J. W. Odom, R. L. Jones, R. H. Vance, Company A, consolidated regiment.

Second Lieutenants—V. H. Merriweather, F. Holmes, W. F. Maxey, killed at Murfreesboro; J. W. Odom.

Third Lieutenant—R. L. Jones.

J. T. Malone, Sergeant-Major, was made Second Lieutenant, Company A, consolidated, 1865.

Company K, Dixie Rifles.

Captains—J. F. Harrington, Eugene Cowan, killed near Corinth; Thomas Walton, died in Georgia.

First Lieutenants—Eugene Cowan, — Brumby, killed at Jonesboro.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas Walton, J. R. Porter.

Third Lieutenants— — Brumby, — Porter, William G. Barksdale, died of wounds.

Aggregate original enrollment, 876 officers and men.

No official rolls in this department. Above data obtained from State register of original commissions, Sykes' Brigade Order Book, and E. A. Smith's "Records of Walthall's Brigade."

BRIGADE SHARPSHOOTERS.—At Dalton, Ga., in February, 1864, there was formed a battalion of sharpshooters, 22 officers and 180 men, detailed from the various regiments of the brigade, under the command of Capt. J. W. Ward. Among the officers was Lieut. Washington P. Williams, of Company A. This battalion was engaged with Sherman's sharpshooters and skirmishers almost every day, sometimes many times in one day, until disbanded at Atlanta, July 22, 1864, when there remained on duty the Major commanding, two Lieutenants and 19 privates.

This regiment was organized at Grenada, and field officers elected April 11, 1862. Colonel Walthall had been theretofore Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brantley Major, of the Fifteenth, a twelve-month regiment. The Twenty-ninth Regiment was attached to Chalmers' Brigade of infantry, then in the fortified lines of Corinth, which were beleaguered by Halleck's army until General Beauregard evacuated in the latter part of May.

During the siege of Corinth a detachment of this regiment and others of the brigade were on outpost duty on the Monterey road, and were in action May 28-29, with a Federal force, which was finally repulsed with the aid of reinforcements under Col. Joseph Wheeler. The regiment had 2 killed and 1 wounded in this engagement at the Russell House.

In the latter part of July the brigade was moved to Chattanooga, with the Army of the Mississippi, and thence they advanced into Kentucky through Middle Tennessee. September 12, Walthall with his regiment and Ketchum's Battery was detached to sieze the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Proctor's Station, whence he rejoined the brigade at Cave City, on the same road. Walthall had a part in Chalmers' desperate assault upon the works at Munfordville, September 14, carrying into the battle a total of 307 and losing 5 killed, 36 wounded. Colonel Walthall reported that after several changes of position under fire, they received orders for a bayonet charge. "I gave the command and the charge was attempted, but without success, the earthworks being about ten feet high and surrounded by a deep ditch about eight feet wide." After ten or fifteen minutes in this position Colonel Walthall withdrew his regiment to shelter. On the 17th Wilder surrendered to Bragg's army, and the brigade was ordered to occupy the works, as a recognition of bravery.

The army retreated from Kentucky in the latter part of October through Cumberland Gap, and moved to Chattanooga, thence advancing upon Rosecrans' army toward Nashville, in December.

November 17, 1862, Colonel Walthall was ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Hardee for assignment to the command of a brigade. Anderson's Division was broken up and the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Regiments transferred to Polk's Corps. Walthall's Brigade at first was composed of the Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-fourth (called then Thirty-seventh) and Forty-first Mississippi.

Colonel Walthall announced as his staff, December 4, 1862, the following: Capt. E. T. Sykes, Tenth Regiment, Adjutant-General; Capt. R. W. Williamson, Thirtieth Regiment, Volunteer Aide-de-camp; Capt. Addison Craft, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Quartermaster; Dr. K. C. Divine, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Surgeon. December 9, Capt. J. A. Hooper, Brigade Commissary; December 27, by Colonel Jones, Lieut. D. M. Currie, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Acting Inspector-General; Lieut. J. H. Wood, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Acting Ordnance Officer. January 20, 1863, Lieut. George M. Govan, Ninth Regiment, Inspector-General, promoted to Captain and retained, temporarily succeeded by Lieut. H. C. Tupper; Lieut. B. A. Walthall, Aide-de-camp. Capt. Craft was succeeded by Maj. W. A. Rayburn as Quartermaster. Surgeon Divine was succeeded in 1864 by Surgeon George R. Griffith of the Thirtieth. Capt. J. C. Harrison, Twenty-ninth Regiment, was Adjutant-General under Brantley; Lieut. R. F. Holloway, Acting Inspector-General; Capt. D. L. Sweatman, Aide-de-camp; Capt. J. L. Magruder, Ordnance Officer; Capt. W. G. Beanland, Quartermaster; Maj. J. D. Lynch, Surgeon.

Changes were made in the brigade, after its first organization, so that it included the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fourth Mississippi and Forty-fifth Alabama, at the battle of Murfreesboro. While absent on sick leave Colonel Walthall was promoted to Brigadier-General, and he assumed command in that rank near Shelbyville, January 18, 1863. At first during his absence the brigade was commanded by Colonels Neill and Jones.

During the battle of Murfreesboro the brigade was commanded by Gen. Patton Anderson. The brigade was posted in line of battle December 28, 1862, on the left of Chalmers' Brigade, the main part of the line extended into a dense and stony cedar forest, where the men threw up a line of stone breastworks. There was skirmishing for two days, and the attack was made Wednesday morning, December 31. But the battle had already been going on some hours, before they were ordered against the Federal line in their front, which was Negley's Division of Thomas' Corps, posted in the edge of a dense cedar brake. General Polk wrote of what followed: "The fire of the enemy of both artillery and infantry was terrific, and Anderson's left for a moment wavered. Such evidences of destructive firing as were left on the forest, from which this brigade emerged, have rarely, if ever, been seen. The timber was torn and crushed. Nothing but a charge could meet the demands of the occasion.

Orders were given to take the batteries at all hazards, and it was done. The number of field guns taken in this movement was eight. This was one of the points at which we encountered the most determined opposition, but the onward movement of the Mississippians and Alabamians was irresistible." General Negley, whose division was composed of two brigades, upon whom fell at least part of this attack, reported that "Houghtaling's, Schultz's, Marshall's, Bush's and Nell's Batteries were all ordered into action in my front, pouring destructive volleys of grape and shell into the advancing columns of the enemy, mowing him down like swaths of grain. For four hours the Eighth Division, with a portion of Sheridan's and Palmer's Divisions, maintained their position. * * The enemy, maddened to desperation by the determined resistance, still pressed forward fresh troops, concentrating and forming them in a concentric line on either flank." The guns captured by Walthall's Brigade, supported by A. P. Stewart's Brigade, were six of Houghtaling's Battery C, First Illinois, and two of Bush's Fourth Indiana Battery. The other batteries mentioned by Negley lost six guns.

[In the charge of the Twenty-ninth, Colonel Brantley and his adjutant, Lieut. John W. Campbell, were knocked down by concussion produced by the explosion of a shell very near them, but the regiment was soon afterward carried forward by Lieut.-Col. J. B. Morgan in gallant style, capturing the battery in their front, and driving the enemy into and through the dense cedar brake immediately beyond. (Anderson). It appears from Anderson's report that the Twenty-ninth captured a small iron rifled piece, which lay in its front, and participated with the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth in the capture of the remainder of the battery of four to six guns. Gen. A. P. Stewart, who supported Anderson, in his report says that the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Mississippi, after the first repulse, "fell back in disorder" upon his line, "leaving a large number of dead and wounded in the open ground beyond the Wilkinson pike, over which they had charged. The Twenty-ninth ultimately formed on my left, where it remained until the close of the battle, when it moved away to join its brigade." The casualties of the Twenty-ninth were 34 killed, including Capt. H. J. Harper and Lieuts. W. G. Barksdale, W. A. McDaniel and R. S. Spencer, and 202 wounded. The total killed and wounded was exceeded by only one regiment in the army, the Eighth Tennessee, which fought in the same part of the field and had 306 killed and wounded.

January 2, 1863, the brigade, which had taken the first position of Chalmer's Brigade, was sent across the river to support Breckenridge, and gained the credit, awarded by General Bragg, of saving the artillery of that part of the army.

January 22, on the Shelbyville line, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth Regiments were temporarily consolidated under the command of Colonel Brantley. Early in July the army fell back to Chattanooga, and in the latter part of July Walthall's Brigade was at Camp Cobb, near Atlanta, moving thence to the reserve camp near Chickamauga in August, and retreating to Lafayette in September.

In the Chickamauga campaign Walthall's Brigade and Govan's Arkansas Brigade constituted Liddell's Division of W. H. T. Walker's Corps. Walthall on September 18 advanced to Chickamauga Creek at Alexander's bridge, and a fight ensued, the brunt of which fell upon the Twenty-ninth Regiment, under Colonel Brantley. It was a fierce engagement, while it lasted, and the regiment had 56 killed and wounded. The enemy was driven back, but not until the bridge was destroyed, and the brigade moved down to Byram's ford and crossed. On the morning of the 19th they were in battle in that confused area, to the northward on the battle line, where brigades of both armies were charging in different directions in the woods, flanking each other in turn, and friend often firing on friend. Walthall caught King's Brigade of United States regulars changing front, ran over them and their battery, took 400 prisoners, but having killed all the horses could not bring off the guns before they were in turn driven back in confusion. In this engagement the Twenty-ninth suffered severely. Next day they moved further to the north and pushed across the Chattanooga road that Thomas was making the famous fight to hold. Here they came under an artillery fire that could not be endured and fell back hurriedly, losing a few killed and 15 or 20 captured. The regiment carried 368 into the three-day battle and had 194 killed, wounded and missing. According to General Thomas, the Confederates on the State road yielded to the "splendid advance" of Turchin's Brigade, which covered the retreat of Thomas' command.

The regiment was encamped with the brigade in General Bragg's line before Chattanooga, after September 22, and on November 20 was marched up upon the northern and western slopes of Lookout Mountain on account of the increased activity of the forces that had been collected at Chattanooga by General Grant. Early in the morning of November 24 the attack was made from the west by Hooker's Corps from the Virginia army. The morning was excessively foggy, the air being filled with a fine mist of rain, and on account of the low-lying fog, the event became known as "the battle above the clouds."

The battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, was fought by Walthall's Mississippi Brigade, supported in the latter part of the fight by parts of Moore's and Pettus' Alabama Brigades. Gen. John K. Jackson was ranking Brigadier. Other troops were on the top of the mountain, and the entire force was commanded by Major-General Stevenson. Walthall's Brigade had a total effective of 1,489, and had 8 killed, 48 wounded and 845 captured. Walthall occupied the advanced position, on the western slopes of the mountain, with his pickets along Lookout Creek at the base, and being warned by the movements of General Geary's Federal Division presaging attack, he posted his men in the rude breastworks of logs and stones that had been built by the troops previously in that position, except the Thirty-fourth regiment, which was sent to support the picket line. Here he was soon under fire of three batteries, one of which was in rear of part of his line.

The question as to whether Walthall was "surprised" was raised in 1882 by Col. D. R. Hundley, of Pettus' Brigade, and after a long corres-

pondence between him and General Walthall, the matter was submitted to Gen. E. W. Pettus, who wrote: "It is clear to my mind that Walthall's Brigade did expect the attack which was made on it, and had prepared to repel it, so far as could be done by so small a force, in its isolated and exposed position." Colonel Hundley contended that there was a surprise in the fact that an attack was made with such overwhelming force. But Walthall was under orders to meet whatever force approached, hold it in check as long as possible and fall back to the position at Craven's, where he would be reinforced.

Colonel Brantley reported that the Twenty-ninth was put in line facing west until it appeared that the enemy were approaching from the southwest, when Brantley formed a line across the mountain facing south, but the distance to cover and absence of many of his men on the brigade picket line compelled him to deploy his line as skirmishers. They were speedily overrun and many captured. With the remnant Brantley fell back on the line of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh and all were driven back beyond the Craven house, on the plateau below the cliff, where the brigade reformed and succeeded in holding the enemy in check until Pettus' Brigade arrived. Then, by order of General Walthall, Colonel Brantley took command of the remnants of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth and went into the fight with Pettus, holding the line until relieved by Clayton's Brigade at 8:20 that night. General Walthall said in his report: "I directed Colonel Brantley to advance his left as far as it could be done without leaving an interval between his line and the cliff, so as to get the benefit of an oblique fire upon the line that was pressing upon us. This order was executed with that officer's characteristic promptness." General Walthall also gave special mention to the "skill, activity, zeal and courage" of Colonel Brantley. General Stevenson said in his report that the advance of Hooker's Corps on the flank and front, the front was gallantly contested by the Mississippi brigade, and General Bragg wrote that the assault was "met by one brigade only—Walthall's—which made a desperate resistance, but was finally compelled to yield ground." On the night of the 24th the brigade was moved to McFarland's Spring, and on the morning of the 25th, with the whole of Cheatham's Division they were put in line on Missionary Ridge to the right of Patton Anderson's Division. They were not assailed in front, but about 4 o'clock in the evening, after the Confederate line was broken on the south of them, Brantley faced to the left with his command, and withstood the flank attack, which was not pushed, until after dark, when they were withdrawn to Chickamauga Station. The casualties of the regiment on the 24th were 2 killed, including Lieut. D. S. Latham, 26 wounded, 155 missing; on the 25th, 7 wounded, including Adj. J. W. Campbell, who had served with credit from the organization of the regiment, and died at Atlanta soon after the battle.

In the Atlanta campaign Walthall's Brigade was a part of Hindman's Division, commanded by Gens. John C. Brown and Patton Anderson, in Hood's Corps, after July 27 commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee.

General Walthall was promoted in June to the command of a division of the Army of Mississippi (Stewart's Corps), composed of the brigades of Quarles, Cantey and Reynolds, with which he took a prominent part in the battles of Peachtree Creek and Ezra Church, near Atlanta. He was succeeded in command of his brigade by Colonel Benton until Colonel Brantley was promoted as Brigadier-General.

At the beginning of the campaign, when the brigade moved from camp at Dalton, Ga., and went into the trenches at Alt's Gap, May 7, Colonel Brantly commanded the Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth Regiments, but Colonel Benton resumed command of the Thirty-fourth before the battle of Resaca. In that battle, May 14-15, Brantley's command was the extreme left of Hood's Corps, adjoining Hardee's Corps, in a part of the works exposed to an enfilading fire of artillery, but they held the position with remarkable coolness and repulsed the infantry attacks in front. General Walthall was three times slightly wounded, and General Tucker, while with him, was seriously wounded. Brantley's consolidated regiment was placed under cover of the hill on Swett's Battery, and the other artillery of the division were posted on a bare knob, the highest on the ridge along which the army was posted, consequently the object of repeated assault by the Federal lines. Some of the Union troops obtained lodgment in a depression within 150 yards of the guns but were driven out by Brantley. This was repeated three times, Brantley reported. Meanwhile the brigade was under the enfilading fire of twenty-four cannon, and their breastworks of logs and earth were set on fire by the shot. But they held fast through a day and a half. The three right companies were in the trenches. The two regiments had 30 officers and 421 men engaged; of the Twenty-ninth 5 were killed, 23 wounded. Among the wounded were Captain R. W. Williamson. On May 8 the division provost guard, under Lieut. J. R. Porter (Twenty-ninth) had rejoined the regiment.

The regiment was in line of battle at Cassville May 19 and had 1 man wounded by the artillery fire. The brigade was not seriously engaged, though skirmishing was constant and heavy, during the operations of the Kenesaw Mountain and New Hope Church lines. Col. R. H. G. Minty, commanding a Federal Cavalry Brigade, reported carrying the position of the "Mississippi Tigers" (Twenty-ninth Regiment), at Big Shanty, June 9, 1864, and that among the killed was a Lieutenant of the Twenty-ninth. July 28, on the Licksillet road, near Atlanta, the brigade, under the command of General Brantley, drove the Federal line in his front from the temporary works, "but being greatly weakened by the killed and wounded, and the innumerable cases of utter exhaustion among the best men of my command, as well as by the absence of a goodly number who had no legitimate excuse," said the General, "I was unable to hold the works." They renewed the attack but could not make headway. The heat was extreme and water was scarce. The Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, under command of Lieut.-Col. James M. Johnson, (Thirtieth) had 277 men on the field; 5 killed, 24 wounded. They captured about 20 prisoners. Upon the wounding of Gen. A. P. Stewart, in this battle, General Walthall took

temporary command of the corps. August 31, Lieut.-Col. James B. Morgan was in command of the two regiments. Their final battle of the campaign was at Jonesboro, August 31, when the brigade suffered heavy loss in a front attack upon the Federal line strongly posted. The Twenty-ninth had 55 killed and wounded. Among the wounded were Captains Cox and Rainwater, Lieutenants J. W. McCracken, William Smith, A. C. Roberts. Lieutenant R. E. Brumby was killed.

Brantley's Brigade shared the operations of Lee's Corps during the October, 1864, campaign against the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, the investment of Resaca and the holding of Snake Creek Gap against Sherman's army while Hood retreated behind the mountains. Brantley's men were engaged in sharp skirmishing at the gap October 15. Thence they moved to Gadsden, Ala., and crossed the Tennessee River on the last days of October.

Advancing November 20, the division commanded by Gen. Edward Johnson, Lee engaged Schofield at Columbia, while General Hood, on the 29th, took Johnson's Division for the attempted rear attack at Spring Hill, November 29. Schofield fell back to the intrenchments at Franklin on the Harpeth River, and Hood ordered an assault November 30. Johnson's Division was ordered into the fight at dark, and, said General Lee: "The brigades of Sharp and Brantley (Mississippians) and of Deas (Alabamians) particularly distinguished themselves. Their dead were mostly in the trenches and on the works of the enemy, where they fell in a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. Brantley was exposed to a severe enfilade fire. These noble brigades never faltered in this terrible night struggle. . . . I have never seen greater evidences of gallantry than was displayed by this division, under command of that admirable and gallant soldier, Major-General Ed. Johnson. The enemy fought gallantly and obstinately and the position he held, was, for infantry defence, one of the best I have ever seen." "The blood actually ran in the ditch," said Private Rhea H. Vance of the Twenty-ninth Mississippi, "and in places saturated our clothing where we were lying down." The losses of Brantley's brigade were the greatest in Johnson's Division—76 killed, 140 wounded, 21 missing. The strength of the brigade was about that of a full regiment, but less than that in line of battle. Maj. G. W. Reynolds, commanding the Twenty-ninth, was among the killed.

The Federal troops fell back to Nashville, and Brantley's Brigade took position on a line about that city December 2, and began to intrench. December 15 Thomas attacked, and Lee sent Johnson's Division to the support of Stewart's Corps. That night the Confederate troops moved back to a new line, putting Lee on the extreme right. The principal Federal attack was on the Franklin pike, which Lee held, and was accompanied by a terrible artillery fire along the whole line. A considerable display of force was made on the extreme right, said Lee, but there was only "one feeble effort to use this force, when it was readily repulsed by Stovall's and Brantley's Brigades, which had been moved to the right." The troops of Lee's line were in fine spirits and could hardly be restrained

from charging in pursuit of the Federal charges which they repulsed, when the line was seen to be broken near the Granny White pike, and the Confederate troops there in flight. "My troops left their line in some disorder," Lee reported, "but were soon rallied and presented a good front to the enemy." December 26 the army crossed the Tennessee River after untold suffering, and then moved to the prairies of northeast Mississippi for winter quarters.

Major-General Walthall, during the retreat from Columbia to the Tennessee River, commanded the infantry rear guard of the army, supporting the cavalry and reporting to Major-General Forrest. In this memorable service Walthall had command of the brigades of Featherston, Strahl, Smith, Maney, Reynolds, Ector and Quarles. In the movement from the river to Tupelo, he had command of French's Division as well as his own. Among the staff officers to whom he gave honorable mention were his Adjutant-General Capt. W. R. Barksdale, Maj. D. W. Sanders and Lieut. E. T. Freeman, of General French's staff, and George M. Walthall, of Chalmers' escort.

November 26 an officer had been sent to Mississippi to endeavor to procure conscripts for Brantley's Brigade, carrying a letter from Hood, in which the General wrote: "This brigade, formerly Walthall's, the State of Mississippi may justly feel proud of, and the present state of its ranks is due to the severe losses it has sustained in the many battles in which it has been engaged, in all of which it has borne a conspicuous part."

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 152 of the brigade assembled at Meridian February 14. They started east on the 18th and were detained some time at Montgomery by the Mobile campaign. In March they proceeded to Augusta and thence to North Carolina. April 3 the aggregate present of the brigade was 283. The organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows the old Hindman Division, under the command of Gen. D. H. Hill, Brantley commanding his brigade, the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Regiments consolidated under the command of Capt. R. W. Williamson.

April 9th, Brantley's Brigade, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiments, consolidated in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. R. W. Williamson commanding. This regiment with the Twenty-second Alabama consolidated from Deas' Brigade, and the Thirty-seventh Alabama and Fifty-eighth North Carolina, representing consolidated fragments of other brigades, constitute the brigade of Gen. W. F. Brantley, in D. W. Hill's Division of S. D. Lee's Corps. The army was surrendered April 26, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C., soon afterward.

Major-General Walthall commanded the fragments of Stewart's Corps (Army of Mississippi) at Kinston, and was distinguished in the gallant charge that alarmed General Cox, their old antagonist at Franklin. He and his command were also conspicuous in the battle of Bentonville.



THIRTIETH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—G. F. Neill, resigned, May, 1863; Junius I. Scaies, captured at Chickamauga.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Junius Irving Scales, promoted June 18, 1863; Hugh A. Reynolds, killed at Chickamauga; James M. Johnson, wounded at Resaca.

Majors—Hugh A. Reynolds, promoted June 21, 1863; James M. Johnson, promoted; John K. Allen.

Adjutant—Hobson Powell, killed in battle.

Surgeons—P. W. Peeples, George R. Griffith, ——— Lauderdale.

Chaplain—W. T. Hall.

Quartermaster—T. S. Thredgill.

Commissaries—F. F. Gillespie, Charles Arnold.

Sergeant-Major—H. S. Smith.

Color Bearers—Samuel Redus, killed at Murfreesboro; Edward Hope, wounded at Franklin.

Company A, Neill Guards, of Carroll County, officers commissioned 25 February, 1862.

Captains—J. M. Johnson, promoted Major June 6, 1863; W. W. Conger.

First Lieutenants—J. W. S. Merrill, to April, 1863; W. W. Conger.

Second Lieutenants—J. T. Streater, resigned, 1863; J. C. Towns.

Third Lieutenants—W. W. Conger, J. C. McMath.

Company B, True Mississippians, officers commissioned 10 February, 1862.

Captain—T. H. Robinson.

First Lieutenant—W. F. Paine.

Second Lieutenants—T. W. Boone, killed at Murfreesboro; P. S. Myers.

Third Lieutenant—G. W. Hope.

Company C, Choctaw Planters.

Captains—T. W. Billingsley, killed at Murfreesboro; W. H. Witty.

First Lieutenants—W. H. Witty, William T. Loggins.

Second Lieutenants—W. T. Loggins, Richard J. Stoker.

Third Lieutenants—Jasper McGuire, killed at Murfreesboro; Joseph Townsend, died; B. F. Kent, R. J. Stoker.

Company D, Dixie Heroes, of Attala County, officers commissioned 11 March, 1862.

Captain—W. V. Davis.

First Lieutenants—J. J. Roberts, E. M. Lawrence.

Second Lieutenants—Eli Ayers, J. D. Taylor, J. C. M. Davis, E. M. Lawrence, J. I. Davis.

Company E, Yazoo Greys, of Yazoo County, mustered in at Yazoo City 13 March, 1861 (Robert Bowman).



Captains—Q. D. Gibbs, died in service; Silas McBee, wounded at Franklin.

First Lieutenants—Harrison Barksdale, died in service; G. W. Grubbs, died January, 1863; William H. Simmons, killed at Franklin.

Second Lieutenants—Silas McBee, Hobson Powell, Adjutant, killed at Murfreesboro; J. H. Burns, W. H. Simmons, W. J. Gill, killed at Franklin.

Third Lieutenants—G. W. Grubbs, John Brumfield.

Company F.

Captains—John K. Allen, promoted Major 23 September, 1863; William M. McCulloch.

First Lieutenant—William M. McCulloch.

Second Lieutenants—D. J. Townson, resigned; J. D. Giddings.

Company G.

Captain—Samuel Young.

First Lieutenant—James Meek.

Second Lieutenants—J. A. Roby, resigned; J. F. Smith.

Third Lieutenants—James Harmon, M. C. Sharkey, died; O. L. Kimbrough.

Company H, Carroll Minute Men, of Carrollton, officers commissioned 17 March, 1862.

Captains—F. P. Pleasants, resigned April, 1863; A. J. Johnson.

First Lieutenants—A. J. Johnson, C. B. Nash.

Second Lieutenants—J. Parmele, died in service; C. B. Nash, J. E. Phillips.

Third Lieutenants—J. L. Keston.

Company I, Buckner Rebels.

Captains—John N. Campbell, resigned March 16, 1863; J. G. Gibbs.

First Lieutenants—J. G. Gibbs, Patrick Diver.

Second Lieutenants—Charles Graham, D. R. Patton, killed at Murfreesboro; Patrick Diver, Henry F. Moore.

Third Lieutenants—J. A. Holt, J. C. McIntyre, killed at Murfreesboro.

Company K, Dixie Boys, of Carroll County, officers commissioned 27 February, 1862.

Captains—Junius I. Scales, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; William Ray.

First Lieutenants—William Ray, A. J. Locke, wounded at Murfreesboro; J. E. Reynolds, Captain, 1865.

Second Lieutenants—A. J. Locke, George M. Ransom.

Third Lieutenants—George M. Ransom, G. W. Taliaferro, J. E. Reynolds.

Whole number, including field and staff officers, 763.

No official rolls in this department. Above data obtained from State register of original commissions, Sykes' Brigade Order Book, and E. A. Smith's "Record of Walthall's Brigade."



This regiment was raised by G. F. Neill, of Carrollton, under authority from President Davis, for service during the war; organized at Grenada and field officers elected April 12-14, 1862. The companies were all organized early in the year in the period when the twelve-month regiments were reorganizing, and doubtless included a considerable number of men who had experience. The regiment was particularly noted during the following three years for "dash, brilliancy, and courage."

Its service began when General Beauregard, with a great army at Corinth, was awaiting in his fortifications the slow advance of the army under General Halleck. May 11, the Thirtieth was reported, a new regiment, at Corinth. It was assigned with the Thirty-seventh and Forty-first Mississippi, to the brigade of Gen. Patton Anderson. Corinth was evacuated May 29 and the army fell back to the vicinity of Tupelo. General Bragg took command and in July transferred the main part of the army to Chattanooga, whence they marched across Waldron Ridge and into Kentucky in September. The Thirtieth was then in Anderson's Division, Hardee's Corps, which was distinguished in the battle of Perryville, October 8. Anderson had four brigades, under Thomas M. Jones, John C. Brown, D. W. Adams and Samuel Powell, but the organization is not given in the official reports, until November, when the army had retreated through Cumberland Gap to Chattanooga. The Thirtieth was then in Jones' Brigade. Early in December Anderson's Division was broken up and the Thirtieth transferred to Polk's Corps for assignment to a new brigade under Col. E. C. Walthall, who was soon promoted as Brigadier-General. The brigade, then including the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth Mississippi and Forty-fifth Alabama, was commanded at Murfreesboro by Gen. Patton Anderson. Lieutenant-Colonel Scales commanded the regiment. The brigade was formed in line of battle, mainly in a dense cedar forest, December 28, 1862. On the right extending to Stones River, was Chalmers' Brigade, and on the left the other brigades of Withers' Division, Manigault's and Deas'. In the Federal line, posted along the edge of a dense cedar brake, was Negley's Division of Thomas' Corps. Withers' Division, according to the plan of battle, was the last to attack. Deas was driven back in confusion, and Manigault, after two repulses, was put out of the battle for the day. "Anderson's left, being now moved forward immediately after the right of Manigault, was quickly engaged with the strong force in front. No brigade occupied a more critical position, nor were the movements of any invested with more important consequences. Opposite there were three batteries strongly supported by infantry. The capture of the batteries and rout of the supports was a necessity. Anderson was, therefore, directed to take the batteries at every cost. Stewart's Brigade had been moved up into the woods within close supporting distance. In rapid succession Anderson threw forward his regiments from left to right, and terrific was the fire to which they were subjected. Time and again checked, and almost recoiling before the tremendous fire, the regiments were as often rallied by their gallant and determined officers." (Withers.)



The Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth were forced back in confusion upon his line, Stewart reported. Stewart was then ordered forward. "Anderson's right," Withers continues, "quickly rallying and pressing forward vigorously, attacked and drove back the enemy. This completed the rout of his first line and the capture of the batteries." Our loss, however, was very heavy, the Thirtieth Mississippi alone having, within the limits of an acre, 62 officers and men killed and 139 wounded." General Anderson said: "The Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Mississippi, all participating, but the Thirtieth suffering more severely than the others, captured a battery of from four to six guns, near a log cabin in the edge of the cedars, on the right of the Wilkinson pike, and not far from a well used by the enemy." (See Twenty-ninth Regiment). January 2 the brigade crossed the river to support Breckenridge, and, said Bragg, "this noble brigade drove the enemy back and saved all the guns not captured before its arrival." The casualties of the regiment, in the four days' battle, were 63 killed, including Lieuts. T. W. Boone, G. W. Hope, W. J. McGuire, J. C. McIntyre, D. R. Patton and E. R. Ridus, and 146 wounded.

Surgeon George R. Griffith was left in charge of the seriously wounded when the army retreated. Griffith reported, in February, sixty-eight of the Thirtieth in his care, and seventy of the other four regiments of the brigade. Bragg retired to the line of Duck Creek, and the brigade was in camp near Shelbyville and Lewisburg until the retreat to Chattanooga. Before the army retreated into North Georgia, Walthall's Brigade was sent to Atlanta, July 25, and the Thirtieth was stationed at the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee River.

In the Chickamauga campaign Walthall's Brigade and Govan's Arkansas Brigade constituted Liddell's Division of W. H. T. Walker's Corps. On September 18 Walthall attempted to force a crossing at Alexander's bridge over the Chickamauga, but finding the bridge destroyed, crossed at Byram's ford and marched up toward Lee & Gordon's mill. Next day they countermarched down the creek, and went into battle in the woods after Ector's and Wilson's Brigades had been defeated. By a gallant charge at an opportune moment in the general confusion they ran over King's Brigade of United States regulars and captured nearly one entire battalion, as well as detachments of other troops and Battery H of the Fifth United States Artillery. Lieut.-Col. H. A. Reynolds, of the Thirtieth, field officer of the day, succeeded in removing one of the guns, but the others were left when the brigade was, in its turn, driven back. The regiment was again in line of battle in the evening, when Capt. Samuel Young, Company G, was killed. Next day they marched four miles up and down the line under orders before going into the fight on the Chattanooga road north of General Thomas' main position. Here they were fiercely assailed, particularly by batteries of artillery from front, left and right, and were forced back with heavy loss. Colonel Scales, Captain Gibbs and about twenty men were captured, and Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds temporarily in command of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, was



mortally wounded. "No braver man or better soldier fell upon the field of Chickamauga than this faithful and accomplished officer, whose loss is deeply deplored throughout this command," wrote General Walthall. "In his death the service sustains a heavy loss. Major Johnson, of the Thirtieth, was wounded about the same time, but his wound being slight he did not quit the field." The total casualties of the regiment in the three-day battle were 5 killed, 76 wounded and 38 missing.

Among the prisoners reported by the Union commander were Gen. Dan W. Adams and Col. J. I. Scales, Thirtieth Mississippi. Among the 2,005 Confederate prisoners there were, according to Federal reports, representatives of thirteen Mississippi regiments.

Major James M. Johnson commanded the regiment in the battle of Lookout Mountain November 24, 1863. Under orders from General Walthall to support the picket line, they were under arms an hour before day. The firing on the picket line became general about nine in the morning, and Companies I and C, under Lieut. W. T. Loggins, of C, were sent forward, soon after which, as the picket line on the left gave way, the whole remainder of the regiment deployed as skirmishers to support it. But, though they checked the Federal advance at first, the weakness of their line was soon seen and they were brushed to the rear, though many officers and men clung to their posts in the rocks until surrounded and captured. The command could not be rallied until after it was driven past the Craven house, after a fight of about three hours. Later the remnant of the regiment advanced to the line below the cliff in support of Pettus' Brigade, and aided in holding the enemy in check until after dark, when the brigade was moved to McFarland's Spring. Next day they marched three or four miles to the right of the line on Missionary Ridge, where they were not directly attacked, but late in the evening, under the command of Colonel Brantley, behaved with coolness in resisting the Federal advance after the line had been broken to their left. The casualties on Lookout Mountain were 7 wounded and 13 officers and 129 men missing, many of the latter undoubtedly killed and wounded.

In January, 1864, Lieut.-Col. James M. Johnson was in command of the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Twenty-fourth Regiments, in winter quarters near Dalton.

In the Atlanta campaign Walthall's Brigade was in Hindman's Division, commanded by Gens. John C. Brown and Patton Anderson, Hood's Corps, commanded after July 27 by Lieut.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee. After Walthall was promoted to command of a division of Stewart's Corps, Colonel Benton commanded the brigade until he died, after which Colonel Brantley was the Brigadier-General. The Thirtieth was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth throughout the campaign. Colonel Brantley commanded them when they left camp at Dalton May 7 to go into line at Alt's Gap, and at the battle of Resaca, May 14-15, when the two regiments, except three companies in the trenches, were placed behind the battalion of artillery on the hill which they defended. Here they were exposed to the fire of twenty-four Federal cannon. In front the Federals assaulted



with great determination. Three times Brantley was required to sally out and drive them from a lodgment obtained near the Confederate batteries. The battle raged through the 15th, when, Brantley said, "the artillery firing was the heaviest I have known during the war." Lieut.-Col. J. M. Johnson was wounded on the first day, Major J. K. Allen on the second. Adjutant Powell was specially commended for gallantry. The casualties of the Thirtieth were 10 killed and 29 wounded. At Cassville, May 19, the regiment was under fire of artillery and had 1 killed and 1 wounded. They were not seriously engaged, though skirmishing was constant and heavy during the operations of the New Hope Church and Kenesaw lines. July 28, on the Licksillet road, the regiment joined in the attack on the Federal lines, losing (with the Twenty-ninth) 6 killed, 19 wounded, 6 missing. The total effective of the two regiments was 277. Lieut.-Col. James B. Morgan (Twenty-ninth) was in command at the close of the campaign. The last battle was at Jonesboro, August 31, when the brigade lost heavily in an attack upon the Federal line. Sergeant-Major H. L. Smith, Lieutenant McMath, Lieutenant Hawkins, were among the severely wounded. Lieut. Simmons was killed; in all 39 killed and wounded.

Brantley's Brigade shared the operations of Lee's Corps during the October, 1864, campaign against the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, the investment of Resaca and the holding of Snake Creek Gap against Sherman's army while Hood retreated behind the mountains. Brantley's men were engaged in sharp skirmishing at the gap October 15. Thence they moved to Gadsden, Ala., and crossed the Tennessee River on the last days of October. The division was then commanded by Gen. Edward Johnson. They encountered Schofield's troops at Columbia, and on the 29th were taken by General Hood to aid in the intended rear attack at Spring Hill. Schofield fell back to Franklin, on the Harpeth River, and Hood ordered an assault on the works. November 30 Brantley's Brigade suffered more than any other in the terrible night battle along the Federal parapets, losing 76 killed, 140 wounded, 21 missing. As Brantley's Brigade approached the works in the darkness the men were met with a deadly volley that seemed to sweep away half their numbers, but they responded gallantly to the order to charge, and entered the ditch just outside the parapet, which for hours they struggled to gain. Union and Confederate troops, Mississippians, Ohioans, Illinoisans, Indians, fought hand to hand in the dark for possession of the parapets and their flags. Part of a Michigan regiment came out to the ditch and opened a deadly fire along its length. Lieut.-Col. J. M. Johnson, commanding the regiment, was wounded and Major J. K. Allen was missing. Company E was almost entirely destroyed (see Twenty-ninth Regiment sketch). The Federal troops were concentrated at Nashville, under General Thomas, and Brantley's Brigade was encamped in Hood's line about that city, December 2-15. December 15 Thomas attacked and Brantley's Brigade was sent to the support of Stewart's Corps, which gave way. Next day, the 16th, they were moved to the right of Lee's Corps



and repulsed the Federal attack. But the left gave way, General Johnson was among the captured, and Lee's Corps yielded to the common fate. The army crossed the Tennessee December 26 and moved to Tupelo, Miss., for winter quarters.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 152 of the brigade assembled at Meridian February 14. They started east on the 18th and were detained some time at Montgomery by the Mobile campaign. In March they proceeded to Augusta and thence to North Carolina. April 3 the aggregate present of the brigade was 283. Organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Regiments consolidated under the command of Capt. R. W. Williamson.

April 9 Brantley's Brigade was consolidated in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. R. W. Williamson commanding. This regiment, with the Twenty-second Alabama, consolidated from Deas' Brigade, and the Thirty-seventh Alabama and Fifty-eighth North Carolina, representing consolidated fragments of other brigades, constituted the brigade of Gen. W. F. Brantly, in D. H. Hill's Division of S. D. Lee's Corps. The army was surrendered April 26, 1865, and paroled at Greensboro.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Filled from Orr's Sixth Battalion.

Colonels—John A. Orr, elected to Congress; Marcus D. L. Stephens, wounded at Franklin.

Lieutenant-Colonels—M. D. L. Stephens, promoted February 17, 1864; James W. Drane.

Majors—H. E. Topp, killed at Jackson; James W. Drane, promoted; Francis M. Gillespie, killed at Peachtree Creek; Thomas J. Pulliam.

Surgeons—J. M. Blackwell, H. C. Orr.

Assistant Surgeons—H. C. Orr, J. R. Ford.

Adjutants—J. N. Campbell, J. C. Rasberry, W. J. Vandegriff.

Quartermasters—L. S. Bolling, B. F. Fitzpatrick.

Commissaries—B. F. Fitzpatrick, Simon Myers.

This regiment was raised by Col. J. A. Orr, assisted by Lieut.-Col. M. D. L. Stephens, who had served one year in Virginia with the Seventeenth Regiment.

Company A.

Captains—Holmes, A. A. Ponder, John R. Ketchum.

Lieutenants—P. Joy, P. B. Welch, J. W. Prude, J. C. Youngblood, J. C. Morrow.

Company B.

Captains—J. C. Butts, W. W. Nokes, killed at Franklin.



Company C.

Captain—J. S. L. Hill.

Lieutenants—James F. Pulliam, wounded; Lieut. W. D. Carradine, killed at Peachtree Creek.

Company D, Dixie Rebels, organized at Sarepta, Calhoun County, March 15, 1862.

Captains—M. D. L. Stephens, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; F. M. Gillespie, promoted Major; S. D. Powell.

First Lieutenants—F. M. Gillespie, S. D. Powell.

Second Lieutenant—W. S. Hudson.

Third Lieutenant—C. C. Broom.

Enrollment—142 rank and file.

Company E.

Captains—T. J. Atkinson, G. W. Naron.

Company F.

Captains—Benjamin Loughridge, H. L. Duncan.

Company G.

Captains—J. A. Orr, elected Colonel; J. Frank Manahan.

Company H.

Captains—G. W. Jennings, N. B. Crawford.

Company I.

Captain—J. M. Drane, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

Company K.

Captains—B. F. McWhorter, G. W. Lewallen, captured near Atlanta.

Lieutenants—William Wells, J. M. McBreyer, killed at Baton Rouge; J. M. Knight, J. N. Blancit, killed.

There are no muster rolls in this department, the companies are not entered in the Register of Commissions. The above list is from the recollections of Colonel Stephens, whose manuscript regimental history is drawn upon for this sketch.

While this regiment was being mustered in at Saltillo, the men could hear the roar of the cannon at the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862. April 11 they arrived at Corinth under orders to report to General Breckenridge, commanding the Reserve Corps, and were assigned to a Kentucky Brigade commanded by Colonel Trabue. The regiment was engaged in skirmishing during the advance of the Federal army on Corinth, and after the evacuation May 29 were on guard at Twenty Mile Creek until the sick and wounded had been carried past, after which they followed the army to Tupelo. Breckenridge was ordered to the support of Vicksburg, then under bombardment by a river fleet, and the regiment reached the vicinity of Vicksburg June 16, moving into the city July 1. At the close of the attack, in the latter part of July, the brigade, then under General Helm, moved to Camp Moore, La. Colonel Orr being sick, Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens was in command of the regiment. August



1 they marched to attack the Federal force at Baton Rouge, expecting the co-operation of the ram Arkansas, the passage of which through the Federal fleet they had witnessed at Vicksburg. Early in the morning of August 5 a body of partisan rangers in their front, galloping back, produced some confusion, which led to rapid firing for a few minutes. General Helm was disabled by a fall from his horse. His Aide-de-camp and brother-in-law, Lieutenant Todd, brother of the wife of President Lincoln, was killed, and several men of the Thirty-first were killed or wounded. At daylight, under command of Gen. Charles Clark, the attack was made, and the Federals were forced back to the grove in rear of the penitentiary, where a stubborn resistance was made. The Arkansas was lost some distance up the river and the battle was in vain. General Clark was dangerously wounded and captured. Major H. E. Topp, commanding the Thirty-first, was commended for gallant conduct. The casualties of the regiment were killed and mortally wounded, 16; wounded, 31.

The troops returned to Jackson, Miss., and about September 1 moved to Gray's Creek, north of Holly Springs, where there was a reorganization and the First, Third, Twenty-second and Thirty-first Mississippi formed Rust's Brigade, under command of Colonel Stephens, while General Rust commanded the division until General Loring took command. The Federal troops occupied Corinth and neighboring points and were concentrating at Grand Junction and LaGrange, Tenn. The regiment took part in VanDorn's advance in September and the brigade had a light skirmish at LaGrange, after which they retired to Holly Springs, where Colonel Stephens was post commandant during the battle of Corinth, October 3-4, 1862, his regiment remaining there on guard. However, they advanced as the army was retreating and met the enemy at Chewalla Creek. When General Grant advanced from Memphis down the Central Railroad they fell back from Holly Springs to the Tallahatchie River and thence in December to Coffeeville, where they participated in the battle of December 5, Colonel Orr commanding the brigade and Stephens the regiment. The brigade pursued the Federal advance back to the main army at Water Valley, and then retired to Grenada. VanDorn's raid to Holly Springs followed and Grant retreated to Memphis. The regiment was then sent to the support of S. D. Lee at Chickasaw Bayou. The brigade was met at Edwards as it moved to Vicksburg by General Featherston, who took command, the brigade then including the Fifteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-first and Thirty-third Regiment and Rayburn's Battalion. Featherston's Brigade was ordered to Snyder's Bluff March 19 on account of the Federal reconnaissance by General Sherman and Admiral Porter on Rolling Fork and Deer Creek, and toward the close of the ten days' operation the Thirty-first joined the Twenty-second and Thirty-third at the scene of action. Colonel Orr then taking command of the Confederate forces with Featherston. After an unique campaign in the flooded swamps with the Federal gunboats that were crowding their way through the bayou, the gunboats



escaped into Black Bayou, and the regiment took steamer for Fort Pemberton, confronted by a Federal fleet. Late in April they moved to Grenada, whence the regiment was ordered again to Edwards. May 3 Colonel Orr at Edwards was ordered, "on the arrival of Featherston, with his brigade, your regiment and Snodgrass' Alabama Regiment will go to the Big Black bridge."

Grant landed at Bruinsburg May 4, and May 5 the brigade advanced toward Port Gibson in support of General Bowen, thence returned to Edwards, and participated in the battle of Baker's Creek May 14. They were with Loring's Division, on the right of the army, under artillery fire, while the battle was fought on the left at Champion's Hill. Late in the day the brigade was moved to the left, and the Thirty-first was placed in position by Gen. S. D. Lee, where they held the enemy in check while the Confederate troops retreated across the creek. When Loring began to fall back, after sunset, his way was cut off. Featherston's Brigade formed behind the division artillery and repulsed two attacks of the enemy, and then moved as silently as possible, passing the Federal camps, to Crystal Springs, and two or three days later reached Jackson, and soon went into camp at Canton. During the early part of July they were with Johnston's army near the Big Black River, retreating thence to Jackson after the surrender of Jackson, July 4. At Jackson they intrenched on a hill north of the residence of Colonel Withers, and Sherman rapidly following, his intrenched line was established at the Insane asylum. An assault was made by the Federals and repulsed, and in this action Major Topp was mortally wounded and several others of the regiment killed or wounded. After the hostilities at Jackson, July 9-16, the brigade retreated across Pearl River in the night, and went in line of battle near Brandon to meet pursuit.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens was commanding the regiment, in Featherston's Brigade, Loring's Division, army of General Polk, concentrated at Canton, when Sherman began his march from Vicksburg to Meridian in February, 1864. The division moved to Morton and fell back to Demopolis, Ala.

Early in March, 1864, they moved to Montevallo, Ala., with the army under General Polk. They arrived at Resaca, Ga., at the beginning of the battle of May 12-15, and several men were wounded while getting off the train by the artillery fire. The regiment, with its fine band, was rushed at once into the thick of the fight, and havoc resulted in the musical corps as well as among the companies. On the last day the regiment marched at the head of the line led into battle by General Johnston. The retreat across the river to Calhoun Station followed. They went into line of battle and were under artillery fire at Cassville, crossed the Etowah River, and in the latter part of May fought on the New Hope Church line, the first of a long series of almost daily battles or skirmishes, extending as the armies sought to outflank each other, over the Kenesaw Mountains to Marietta, where Sherman was repulsed in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27. Falling back early in July the regiment



was in the skirmish at Smyrna Church, July 4, and was under fire several days on the Chattahoochee River, which they crossed July 16. General Hood then took command, and the army was ordered to assault the Federal troops along Peachtree Creek July 20. The regiment first drove back the Federal line in its front and gained the main position, where they were outflanked and suffered terrible losses in attempting to hold their position. Colonel Stephens being sick, the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. W. Drane until he fell severely wounded in five places, giving the command to Major F. M. Gillespie, who, already bleeding from a severe wound, led on until shot down near the Federal line—a gallant officer and true patriot. Adjutant W. J. Vandegraff, a gallant and accomplished officer, took up the colors of the regiment after two or three bearers had been shot down, and fell with the colors in his hand, supposedly mortally wounded and was left on the field. Every Captain on the field was killed or wounded, and First Lieutenant Shaw, of Company G, took command until Capt. T. J. Pulliam joined the regiment with a detachment that had been on picket duty. Of the 22 company officers in the action 17 were killed, wounded or captured. Out of a total of 215 in battle, officers and men, 164 were killed, wounded or missing. The commander of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York reported the capture of the battle flag of the Thirty-first Mississippi (see Thirty-third Regiment). Dennis Buckley, of the New York Regiment, according to the reports, knocked down the color bearer with a musket and wrenched the colors from him. Seven stand of colors were lost at the same time.

Following are the casualties among the company officers at Peachtree Creek:

Company A—Killed: Capt. John B. Ketchum, Lieut. J. C. Morrow, Sergt. J. M. Johnson. Wounded and captured: Lieut. J. W. Prude.

Company B—Wounded: Capt. S. M. Thornton, Lieut. W. A. Womack, Lieut. W. A. McCarty.

Company C—Killed: Lieut. W. D. Carradine. Wounded: Lieut. James T. Pulliam.

Company D—Missing: Lieut. Thomas Lyles.

Company E—Lieut. S. M. Bobbs, Sergts. J. S. Bridges, J. J. Cudley.

Company G—Wounded: Capt. J. F. Manahan.

Company H—Wounded: Capt. G. W. Naron, Lieut. W. M. Foster.

Company I—Missing: Capt. C. W. Richards, Lieut. J. C. Hallum.

Company K—Missing: Capt. G. W. Lewdon, Lieut. P. G. McGraw.

Besides those named of the field and staff, Sergt.-Major G. T. Hightower and Ensign J. V. Bailew were also severely wounded.

The regiment was on duty on the battle field of July 22, east of Atlanta, and actively participated in the battle of Ezra Church, July 28,



west of the city, after which it was on duty during the siege, intrenching and skirmishing, until the evacuation at the close of August. The regiment was commanded during the Atlanta campaign by Col. M. D. L. Stephens, until the battle of Ezra Church, when Colonel Stephens took command of the brigade, and General Featherston of Loring's Division.

In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Featherston's Brigade captured the Federal post at Big Shanty, was with Loring's Division in the capture of Acworth, and with Stewart's Corps in the destruction of the railroad between Dalton and Resaca, after which they moved through the mountains to Gadsden, Ala., skirmished at Decatur, October 26-29, where the regiment had several killed and wounded. Thence they moved to Tuscumbia.

At the beginning of the Atlanta campaign Polk's Army of the Mississippi had an enrollment of over 40,000 and an aggregate present of over 25,000. November 6, under the title of Stewart's Corps, its return was 26,714 present and absent, aggregate present 12,684. The corps crossed the Tennessee River November 20 and marched against Schofield at Columbia, on the 29th, making a movement toward Spring Hill to support Forrest and Cheatham, held at bay by Stanley's Federal Division. In a confused night march they never reached their destination. Hood believed that if they had, history would have been different. November 30 they followed Schofield to the strong intrenchments in front of Franklin, on the Harpeth, and suffered frightful losses in the assault. Out of 250 men in the Thirty-first Regiment, 45 were killed and about 100 wounded. The Thirty-first advanced to the attack across the railroad and through an abatis, under heavy fire, and then fixed bayonets and charged. One after another ten color bearers had been shot down until Color Sergeant Spence Neal carried the flag. When he was shot he gave the flag to Colonel Stephens, who, with the few then able to advance, charged up to the trenches and was in the act of planting the flag on the works when his thigh was shattered by a rifle ball and he fell in the ditch. He gave the flag to Sergeant Hunter, who was shot as he took it, but managed to obey the order to carry the colors to the rear. An Illinois soldier came out of the works and adjusted a bandage to prevent Colonel Stephens from bleeding to death, and when the Federal army retreated that night he was carried across the river and left warmly wrapped and with a fire at his feet to be found by his men next day.

Thomas' army was safely concentrated at Nashville, and Hood began fortifying a line around that city. Loring's Division held the front of Stewart's position, a line of one mile in length across the Granny White pike, supported by redoubts on five hills. Capt. Robert A. Collins was in command of the Thirty-first December 10. December 15 Thomas attacked and carried two of the redoubts, capturing many. Loring's Division gallantly formed a second line to meet the flank attack. December 16 they repulsed every attack until a fiercer assault was successful on their left. At Columbia, December 20, Featherston's Brigade was selected as one of the seven to be commanded by Walthall as the infantry



rear guard, remaining in the face of the enemy until the remainder of the army had marched two days. December 21 the regiment had a total strength of 93 officers and men. On the retreat from Columbia they fought gallantly, checking pursuit at Anthony's Hill and Sugar Creek, December 25-26. They crossed the Tennessee River December 28, and marched to winter quarters near Tupelo.

A month later the return was 20,071 present and absent, aggregate present 8,909.

About the 1st of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to reinforce General Johnston in the Carolinas, Sherman having marched to Savannah from Atlanta. They were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C., February 25. In the Carolina campaign they participated in the battles of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19, on the latter day making a gallant charge and suffering heavy losses. Organization of army under Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows Major-General Walthall in command of Stewart's Corps, former Army of the Mississippi; Featherston's Brigade commanded by Maj. Martin A. Oatis; the Thirty-first Regiment by Capt. John F. Manahan. Major Pulliam, however, was with the regiment. April 9 the Third, Thirty-third and Fortieth Mississippi were consolidated as the Third, Col. James M. Stigler commanding. An Arkansas Brigade, consolidated in one regiment, was added to the old Featherston Brigade.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, and the army was surrendered near Durham Station April 26.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonels—Mark P. Lowrey, promoted Brigadier-General; William H. H. Tison.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William H. H. Tison, promoted.

Majors—F. C. Karr, killed at Chickamauga; J. W. Swinney.

Southern Farmers, organized 17 March, 1862.

Captain—Alexander Archer.

First Lieutenant—Rial Burnett.

Second Lieutenant—J. P. Early.

Third Lieutenant—B. F. Walker.

Buckner Boys, of Tishomingo County, organized 25 March, 1862.

Captain—Benjamin Kizer.

First Lieutenant—G. C. Thomson.

Second Lieutenant—John W. Smith.

Third Lieutenant—G. B. Green.

Lowrey Guards, Company D, organized 13 March, 1862.

Captain—F. S. Norman.

First Lieutenant—James Buford.



Second Lieutenant—J. L. Madden.

Third Lieutenant—B. F. Dilworth.

Johnston Avengers, organized 25 March, 1862.

Captain—D. P. Rogers.

First Lieutenant—J. L. Purgason.

Second Lieutenant—J. Rinehart.

Third Lieutenant—J. D. Springer.

Tishomingo Avengers.

Captain—James G. Lowrey.

First Lieutenant—J. M. Bynum.

Second Lieutenant—F. C. Karr, elected Major.

Third Lieutenant—J. Burge.

Lowrey Invincibles, of Tishomingo County, organized February 20, 1862.

Captain—W. M. Irions.

First Lieutenant—F. Q. Martin.

Second Lieutenant—A. M. Black.

Third Lieutenant—H. A. Shelton.

Hatchie Tigers, Company E, organized March 8, 1862.

Captain—J. N. Scally.

First Lieutenant—J. M. Cotton.

Second Lieutenant—T. Moody.

Third Lieutenant—W. M. Nance.

Beauregard Rifles, organized 4 March, 1862.

Captain—J. H. Tankersly.

First Lieutenant—D. R. Raden.

Second Lieutenant—J. A. Harvey.

Third Lieutenant—D. N. Paden.

W. R. Nelson Guards, organized 8 March, 1862.

Captain—W. R. Nelson.

First Lieutenant—W. P. Magee.

Second Lieutenant—William Norton.

Third Lieutenant—J. V. Humphreys.

Tishomingo Rebels, Company C, organized 12 March, 1862.

Captain—J. W. Swinney.

First Lieutenant—John B. Yates.

Second Lieutenant—F. M. Hughes.

Third Lieutenant—J. S. Burns.

The history of this regiment begins with the Fourth Regiment of sixty-day troops (see same), which went into camp at Corinth, under Gen. Reuben Davis, in December, 1861, and was ordered to Kentucky in the same month. The regiment is also called Second Regiment, Army of Mississippi, in a return of election of officers in the Lowrey Guards. At the expiration of the term of service Colonel Lowrey raised a regiment



for the war, of which his former command was the nucleus. There are no rolls or statements of organization of the Thirty-second in this department, but there are rolls of the Fourth Regiment. The War Regiment was mentioned in the correspondence of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, March 18, 1862, he writing from Decatur, Ala., advising that 300 men in Tishomingo County, who belonged to the Twenty-sixth Regiment, and were desirous to join the war regiment then being raised by Colonel Lowrey, be organized in three companies and attached to the new regiment. The field officers were commissioned to date from April 3, 1862, and the return of April 30 shows an aggregate present of 960, present and absent 1,239. In May the regiment was assigned with the Thirty-third to S. A. M. Wood's Brigade, Hardee's Corps.

The army under Beauregard remained at Corinth until May 29, holding the fortified lines around their encampment against the army under General Halleck, without any serious encounters. At the close of May the army was withdrawn to Tupelo, and General Bragg, taking command, transferred the main body to Chattanooga in July, whence they marched into Kentucky, reaching Glasgow September 13. Early in October the Union troops advanced against Hardee at Perryville, and the battle of the campaign was fought there October 8. Wood's Brigade, of Buckner's Division, was in the line at the left of Cheatham's Division, and joined in the successful charge. "Cheatham and Wood captured the enemy's battery in front of Wood and among the pieces and among the dead and dying was found the body of Gen. James S. Jackson, who commanded a division of the enemy at that point." (Hardee's report). General Wood was wounded and Colonel Lowrey, who took command of the brigade, and two other Colonels, upon whom the brigade command devolved, were wounded. The Thirty-second must have suffered heavy loss, but the official reports are very meagre regarding this campaign. General orders, December 21, 1862: "The regiments of the brigade of Brigadier-General Wood, which, on the memorable field of Perryville, participated in the gallant and desperate charge resulting in the capture of the enemy's batteries, will, in addition to the name of the field on their colors, place the cross-cannon inverted."

The army retreated to East Tennessee through Cumberland Gap, moved to Chattanooga and advanced into Middle Tennessee where the battle of Murfreesboro was begun December 31, 1863. Colonel Lowrey, with his regiment and the Third Confederate, December 22, was guarding the line of railroad between Normandy Station and Fosterville, and General Breckenridge was ordered to send a regiment, not less than 250 strong, to relieve him. But it does not appear that the Thirty-second had an opportunity to take part in the battle.

From this battle-field the army fell back to the Shelbyville line, and thence in the summer of 1863 to Chattanooga, and thence in September into Georgia.

Colonel Lowrey in July was commanding the brigade, which then included the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Regiments and Hawkins'



Battalion, with the Sixteenth, Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Alabama, in Cleburne's Division of D. H. Hill's Corps.

In the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, Colonel Lowrey commanded the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Regiments consolidated. Lowrey's command was the right regiment of the brigade, with Hawkins' sharpshooters on his right. They did not go into the fight until late in the evening of the 19th, when they moved against the strong position General Thomas had taken on the Chattanooga road, Cleburne advancing from the direction of Chickamauga Creek. Captain Williams' company of the Forty-fifth, deployed as skirmishers, first encountered the enemy, and the battle was joined fiercely, Thomas' first line making desperate efforts to hold their position at a fence. "When we reached the further side of the field," Wood wrote, "many of the enemy still remained behind their defenses, and shots were exchanged at twenty paces. In crossing this field Colonel Lowrey greatly distinguished himself by his continued exertions in urging forward his command." The Federals were driven from these defenses, and Lowrey's men took thirty prisoners. Next day, Sunday, Cleburne was ordered against Thomas' main line of log works, which were so planned that when Lowrey's Regiment had advanced closely and gained the summit of a ridge, the men came under the direct and cross fire of a long line of infantry and a battery in front throwing grapeshot. It was the most severe ordeal the regiment had ever known. The men lay down, and did their best to make an effective reply to the musketry. Lowrey wrote: "In a very short time I lost over one-fourth of my command in killed and wounded. Nineteen of my men now sleep in one grave near where the colors stood, all of whom were killed near that spot." The regiment held the position an hour and a half. The rest of the brigade was driven back. Lowrey supposed some other advance would be made to relieve him. But when the ammunition was practically exhausted the regiment fell back. Captain Coleman, of the sharpshooters, wrote: "Owing to the gallantry and coolness of Colonel Lowrey, his regiment fell back in fine order, and this inspired my own company. * * * The good order preserved under so hot a fire was remarkable." In his report Lieutenant-General Hill quoted the words of Cleburne: "Five hundred men were killed or wounded by this fire in a few minutes. Upon the repulse, Lowrey's Regiment having been forced to retire, I ordered the brigade still further back to reform." Deshler's Brigade was sent in to the place where Lowrey had been, but Deshler was killed and his men driven to shelter. Lowrey earned promotion on this field to Brigadier-General. In his report of the battle, Lieut.-Gen. D. H. Hill wrote: "Col. M. P. Lowrey has been deservedly promoted, and a worthier object of advancement could not have been selected." The casualties of this single encounter were 25 killed and 141 wounded. Major F. C. Karr, of the Thirty-second, a faithful and gallant veteran, was shot through with a Minie ball and died soon after the battle. "Many of my best men fell," the Colonel wrote. The various companies selected for the Roll of Honor the following:



Smith Scroggins, A (k); J. B. Milton, B (k); Samuel H. Stevenson, C; J. W. Looney, D (k); Monroe M. Miller, E (k); J. M. Cooper, F; C. H. Reed, G; Sergt. John Calvin Dean, H; C. C. Campbell, I (k); Sergt. T. W. Crabb, K.

Colonel Lowrey commanded the Alabama and Mississippi Brigade of Cleburne's Division in the battle of Missionary Ridge, where Cleburne's men were victorious in their battle on the extreme right against General Sherman. Lowrey's Brigade, with the others, was at Chickamauga Station, preparing to take train to join in Longstreet's campaign against Knoxville, when Bragg became aware of the danger of his situation and ordered them back. Cleburne, with seven brigades, took position at Tunnel Hill and entirely defeated the attack of General Sherman, taking eight regimental flags, and capturing about 500 prisoners. Then came the news of the defeat of the remainder of Bragg's army. "General Lowrey attacked and drove back the enemy's skirmishers in his front and then retreated," said Cleburne, who mentioned this gallant brigade commander as one of those who, though not actively engaged, rendered good service in holding important positions. On the retreat to Ringgold, Ga., the division, following Hardee's Corps, reached the bank of the East Chickamauga River at 10 o'clock in the night of November 26. The ford was waist deep and the night freezing cold, and they bivouacked in the hills of Ringgold Gap. Next day, under orders from Bragg, Cleburne went into line of battle on the hills to check the Federal pursuit, putting the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi consolidated, under Col. A. B. Hardcastle, in reserve in the center of the gap. As the battle raged, Cleburne ordered Lowrey's Brigade up the hill to the support of Polk's Brigade. Moving rapidly ahead of his command Lowrey found the First Arkansas hard pressed and "assuring the regiment that support was at hand he brought up the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi in double time and threw them into the field at the critical moment. The enemy gave way and went down the hill in great confusion." (Cleburne). The attack was renewed, but again repulsed. The brigade had in this battle 1,330 men. Cleburne wrote: "To Brigadier-Generals Polk and Lowrey and Colonels Govan and Granbury I must return my thanks. Four better officers are not in the service of the Confederacy." For this famous battle, which saved the artillery and wagon trains of the army, Cleburne and his command were thanked by resolution of Congress. General Lowrey commended his staff officers, Capt. J. P. Walker, Capt. O. S. Palmer, and Lieut. A. J. Hall. Colonel Hardcastle reported a loss of 1 killed and 17 wounded.

In the Atlanta campaign the Fifth and Eighth Mississippi were added to the brigade. Col. William H. H. Tison was in command of the Thirty-second at the opening of the campaign, May 7, 1864, when Cleburne's Division was entrenched upon Mill Creek, in front of Dalton, the headquarters during the winter. Sherman advanced toward Rock Face Gap, near Dalton, and Cleburne made a rapid march on an extremely hot day, May 8, to Dug Gap, with Lowrey's and Granbury's Brigades, arriving just



in time to reinforce a handful of troops holding in check a brigade of Hooker's Corps. Thence Cleburne marched his whole division to Snake Creek Gap to meet McPherson's Corps, which, fortunately for the Confederate army, had hesitated in advancing and occupying Resaca before Cleburne's arrival. On the 14th, in front of Resaca, the Union troops attempted to repeat the performance at Missionary Ridge, but found a resistance equal to their valor. The casualties of the Thirty-second were 5 killed, 7 wounded. Crossing the Oostenaula River on the night of the 15th, to meet Sherman's flank movement, Lowrey's Brigade was posted on a hill near Calhoun, supporting artillery, but was outflanked and withdrawn toward Adairsville. The following days were spent in maneuvers in the vicinity of Cassville, after which they crossed the Etowah River and marched toward Dallas, to meet Sherman's movement by the right flank. A severe battle was fought by the division May 27, near New Hope Church, which Lowrey came into in the nick of time, Tison and Hardcastle coming into line to support Baucum's Arkansans. Cleburne thanked General Lowrey "for the coolness and skill which he exhibited in forming his line. His successive formation was the precise answer to the enemy's movement in extending his left to turn our right. Time was of the essence of things and his movement was the quickest. His line was formed under heavy fire, on ground unknown to him and of the most difficult character, and the stern firmness with which he and his men and Baucum's Regiment drove off the enemy and resisted his renewed attacks without doubt saved the right of the army." Then followed the campaign on the Kenesaw Mountain line and the retreat across the Chat-tahoochee, when the army was put under the command of General Hood.

In Hood's attack at Peachtree Creek, July 21, the brigade supported Stevens' Georgia Brigade, which was repulsed. After a little skirmishing, losing 41 killed and wounded, Lowrey was relieved by Mercer's Brigade. That night they marched to Atlanta and next day were skirmishing along the Augusta Railroad, losing 48 killed and wounded. July 22, they marched with Hardee and made the flank attack called the battle of Atlanta. The Thirty-second had to cross a miry glade and advance through a brigade that had been repulsed, but, Lowrey wrote: "The Thirty-second Mississippi rushed forward almost to the works, when one-third of the command fell at one volley and two color bearers were killed in quick succession." Lowrey declared he never saw a greater display of gallantry than the charge of the brigade; they failed because a thin line of exhausted men cannot take breastworks held by twice their numbers. The regimental casualties were 18 killed, 45 wounded, 23 missing.

Following is the organization at the battle of Atlanta:

Colonel—W. H. H. Tison, wounded.

Adjutant—J. W. Smith.

Ensign—H. N. Patton, killed.

Company A—Captain D. F. Reynolds, Second Lieutenant D. W. Rogers (wounded), Orderly Sergeant T. N. Gibson (killed), Sergeants



W. R. Sherrill (wounded), W. G. McLearen (wounded), D. J. Wood (missing).

Company B—Captain J. L. Kennedy, First Lieutenant Ed. Harwell (lost leg); First Sergeant S. D. D. Gambrel (lost leg), Sergeant J. D. Agnew (missing).

Company C—Captain J. W. Swinney, First Sergeant William Kincard (wounded).

Company G—Captain F. S. Norman, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel (killed); Lieutenant B. F. Dilworth, commanding company; First Sergeant J. L. McLean (wounded).

Company E—Captain J. M. Cotton (killed), First Lieutenant Thomas Moody (wounded), Second Lieutenant W. W. Nance, Sergeants John Stewart (killed), M. N. Meeks (missing).

Companies F and K—Lieutenant F. C. Bryant, commanding; Sergeants B. B. Miller (wounded), T. W. Crabb (wounded), E. Anderson (wounded).

Company G—First Lieutenant Charles Cleary, wounded.

Company H—Second Lieutenant W. D. Storment, wounded.

Company I—Second Lieutenant E. T. Smith, captured.

(Newspaper Scrap Book, p. 69).

The brigade remained several days in position, east of Atlanta, then was placed in the lines around the city, where in seven days it lost 2 killed and 20 wounded. August 3-6 they were moved near Eastpoint. August 30, General Lowrey was put in command of Cleburne's Division, and Col. John Weir took command of the brigade. In the battle of August 31, near Jonesboro, they drove a Federal line across Flint River and captured four cannon. September 1, in another part of the field, they fortified, and lost in killed and wounded from artillery fire. The brigade loss July 20 to September 1 was 115 killed, 491 wounded, 104 missing. General Lowrey commanded Cleburne's Division in this battle, and when Govan's Brigade gave way, he and Lieut.-Gen. Hardee rode rapidly forward into the battle and encouraged Granbury to hold fast. Weir's Brigade was on the left of Granbury, about a mile north of Jonesboro.

September 2, near Lovejoy's Station, Lowrey's Division repulsed the attack of the Federal Division of Thomas J. Wood, an action in which General Wood and a remarkably large number of his officers and men were wounded. At the close of the campaign Captain Andrew E. Moody commanded the Thirty-second and Eighth Mississippi consolidated.

Lowrey's Brigade, with Cleburne's Division, took part in the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, including the capture of Dalton, moved thence to Gadsden, Ala., skirmished in front of Decatur, and crossed the Tennessee River November 13. November 21 they marched from Florence in a snow storm, advanced to Columbia,



crossed Duck River and attacked Stanley's Division at Spring Hill, November 29, an engagement in which there was considerable loss on both sides, next day followed the Federal forces to Franklin and participated in the assault on the evening of November 30, Cleburne's Division on the right of Cheatham's Corps, near the center of the Confederate line. "The advance was a magnificent spectacle," wrote Col. Ellison Capers, "bands playing, general and staff officers riding in front of and between the lines, a hundred battle-flags waving, and bursting shells wreathing the air with great circles of smoke." The advanced line of the enemy was driven back in confusion and numbers captured. But the main Federal line, behind parapets, and protected by a crossfire of artillery, defied the impetuous valor of the assailants. The loss of life was frightful. General Cleburne was killed, and more than sixty brigade and regiment commanders were killed or wounded. Among the wounded was Colonel Tison of the Thirty-second. The Federal troops fell back to the lines around Nashville, and when Hood's army took position December 2 Lowrey's Brigade was placed on the extreme right, at the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad cut, two and one-half miles from the city. The aggregate present of the brigade December 13 was 837. Maj. Andrew E. Moody was in command of the Eighth and Thirty-second Mississippi. General Lowrey commanded the division after Cleburne's death until the arrival of J. A. Smith, the senior Brigadier. In the battle of Nashville, December 15-16, the division repelled all assaults on the first day, and on the second, moved to the Granny White pike, fought gallantly until overwhelmed in the general disaster.

They recrossed the Tennessee River December 26 and marched into northeast Mississippi.

In the organization of the army of Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, the remnant of Lowrey's Brigade was commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. F. Smith, the Eighth and Thirty-second Mississippi being consolidated under the command of Capt. H. W. Crook. April 9 the Fifth, Eighth, Thirty-second Regiments and Third Battalion were consolidated as the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, Capt. J. Y. Carmack commanding. With Sharp's and Manigault's Brigades likewise consolidated, it was included in the brigade command of General Sharp, in D. H. Hill's Division, Lee's Corps.

The army was surrendered April 26, 1865, and paroled at Greensboro.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonels—David W. Hurst, Jabez L. Drake, killed at Peachtree Creek.

Lieutenant-Colonels—William B. Johnson, Jabez L. Drake, promoted January 5, 1864; John Harrod.

Majors—Jabez L. Drake, John Harrod, Robert J. Hall.

Company K, Amite Defenders, of Amite County, organized 1 March, 1862.



Captain—D. W. Hurst, elected Colonel.

First Lieutenant—Moses Jackson.

Second Lieutenant—H. G. Quinn.

Third Lieutenant—A. J. Whittington, H. E. Weathersby.

Company A, Cumberland Guards, of Neshoba County, organized March, 1862.

Captain—A. R. Booth.

First Lieutenant—C. K. Warren.

Second Lieutenants—A. L. Nicholson, J. E. Simmons.

Third Lieutenant—John H. Sanders.

Leake Rebels, of Leake County, organized 3 March, 1862.

Captain—Robert J. Hall, promoted Major.

First Lieutenant—J. W. Sharkey.

Second Lieutenants—Jabez L. Drake, elected Major; F. Q. Edwards.

Third Lieutenant—J. E. Allen.

Company H, Rebel Avengers, organized 1 March, 1862.

Captains—W. S. Warren, J. C. Sharp, killed in Georgia.

First Lieutenant—J. C. Sharp.

Second Lieutenants—R. E. Clopton, J. M. J. Dobbys.

Third Lieutenant—L. L. Bridges.

Company E, Holmesville Guards, of Pike County, organized 10-20 March, 1862.

Captains—John T. Lamkin, elected to Congress; John S. Lamkin.

First Lieutenant—Robert H. Felder.

Second Lieutenant—John S. Lamkin.

Third Lieutenant—G. B. Lenoir.

Company B, Amite Guards, of Amite County, organized 1 March, 1862.

Captain—Hiram Morgan.

First Lieutenant—John Powell.

Second Lieutenant—Hampton Wall.

Third Lieutenant—J. G. Richmond.

Enrollment, 69.

Franklin Guards, of Franklin County, organized 4 March, 1862.

Captain—K. R. Webb.

First Lieutenant—L. J. Scott.

Second Lieutenant—J. F. Lee.

Third Lieutenant—D. A. Herring.

Davis Guards, organized 1 April, 1862.

Captain—James M. Tinnon.

First Lieutenant—John Harrod, promoted Major.

Second Lieutenant—Samuel E. Parker.

Third Lieutenant—Marshall J. Rose.



Company I, Mississippi Defenders, of Panola County, organized 7 March, 1862.

Captains—William B. Johnson, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; W. B. Wall.

First Lieutenants—Wm. B. Wall, R. H. Crozier.

Second Lieutenants—Robert H. Crozier, C. E. Stephen.

Third Lieutenants—C. Eugene Stephen, Samuel B. Brown.

Enrollment, 75.

Company C, Johnson Guards, of Lawrence County, organized 1 April, 1862.

Captain—Richmond O. Byrne.

First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Martin.

Second Lieutenant—Minor E. Tynes.

Third Lieutenant—Louis C. Maxwell.

This regiment was organized at Grenada, and field officers elected April 17, 1862. The companies were enlisted for the war. It was reported as assigned to the brigade of Gen. S. A. M. Wood, in the army at Corinth, with an effective total, April 26, of 378. June 12 the regiment was at Grenada; present, 669, absent, 310; no arms but 379 condemned muskets. Corinth had then been evacuated, and the army had fallen back to Tupelo.

Birg.-Gen. John B. Villepigue's command at Abbeville and Grenada, in June, 1862, included the Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth Mississippi Regiments, Fourteenth Artillery Battalion, First Mississippi Cavalry, company of partisan rangers, besides troops from other States. His staff was Capt. Kinloch Falconer, Adjutant-General; Capt. Thomas M. Le-Baron, Quartermaster; Capt. Bolton Mickle, Paymaster; Dr. W. W. Hart, Principal Surgeon; Capt. George West, Commissary; Lieut. G. W. Simpson, Inspector-General; Lieut. H. T. Scott, Ordnance Officer; Lieut. G. O. Watts, Chief Engineer.

The Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth composed the brigade of General Villepigue in the attack upon Rosecrans at Corinth, October 3-5, 1862. The Thirty-third is mentioned by Maj.-Gen. Mansfield Lovell, Division Commander, as one of the regiments particularly distinguished in carrying the outer line of rifle pits and the hill on which was posted a Federal battery, capturing a Parrot gun, the "Lady Richardson." In his report Villepigue said: "I wish to mention for conspicuous gallantry Col. D. W. Hurst, Thirty-third Mississippi Regiment, who drove the enemy from their intrenchments at the head of his regiment with empty guns." Mansfield's Division did not assault on the 4th, but when Price fell back after his assault, "Villepigue crossed the railroad and with his artillery, under Major Watts, put an effectual check upon the pursuit of the enemy's cavalry." (Lovell). On the 5th Villepigue, at the Hatchie bridge, held the pursuing Federals in check with his skirmish line. Villepigue gave honorable mention to members of his staff: Capt. Kinloch Falconer, Adjutant-General; Major J. P. Carr, Acting Commissary, and Captain



Belton Mickle, Quartermaster. The casualties of the brigade were 21 killed, 76 wounded, 71 missing.

Villepigue's Brigade was ordered to Louisiana, where Villepigue died on the march to Port Hudson, November 9, 1862. Later in November and December Grant advanced from Memphis, on the Central Railroad; a campaign marked by the battle of Coffeeville, December 5, and Van Dorn's raid to Holly Springs. In January, 1863, the brigade, including the Thirty-third, was under the command of General Rust, of Arkansas. Later the regiment was part of Featherston's Brigade. Featherston was ordered to Snyder's Bluff, March 19, on account of the reconnaissance by Sherman's troops and Porter's gunboats from Steele's Bayou to Rolling Fork and Deer Creek. He took the Twenty-second and Thirty-third Regiments and a battery, under command of Colonel Hurst, up to the junction of Rolling Fork and Deer Creek, skirmished there April 20, and followed the boats as they slowly pushed through the willow-lined bayous. April 25 the two Mississippi Regiments were in a skirmish with Sherman's troops and troops were landed from the boats to cut them off, but they retired without loss. Being transferred by steamer to Fort Pemberton, they were ordered back to Edwards May 2, to meet Grant's movement south of Vicksburg.

Captain R. H. Crozier was captured and paroled at the battle of Baker's Creek, May 14. The brigade was not seriously engaged. On the retreat General Loring regarded his division as cut off from crossing Baker's Creek to join the rest of Pemberton's army, and the division made a night march to Crystal Springs, and thence moved to Jackson.

The regiment participated in General Johnston's movement to the Big Black River for the relief of Vicksburg, retreating to Jackson when Vicksburg was surrendered, and was on duty with Featherston's Brigade around Jackson, confronted by Sherman's troops, July 9-16. (See Thirty-first Regiment.) Later in the year Loring's Division had headquarters at Canton. Colonel Hurst was reported in command of the regiment in January, Lieut.-Col. Drake in February, 1864. General Sherman advanced from Vicksburg to Meridian in February, and Loring's and French's Divisions, under General Polk, retreated to Demopolis, Ala.

In the spring of 1864 they moved to Montevallo, Ala., and thence to Rome, Ga., to join General Johnston in resisting the advance of Sherman from Chattanooga. Drake had then been promoted to Colonel.

The regiment, with Featherston's Brigade, arrived at Resaca May 12, and went into battle at once, aiding in holding McPherson at bay until reinforcements could arrive. This battle continued until the 16th, when the army crossed the river. The next fighting, after considerable marching and skirmishing, was before Dallas. Near New Hope Church, May 31, the skirmishers of the brigade were reinforced to about 400 men, under Lieut.-Col. Harrod, and ordered to drive in the Federal skirmishers, which was gallantly done, after which the men pushed on against the Federal main line, intrenched, where they suffered heavy loss, about one-fourth of the number engaged. Harrod was wounded, and Capt. J. C. Sharp,



Company H, was killed within ten paces of the works, his last word being "Forward." The flank movements carried the battle line to Kenesaw Mountain, where the Thirty-third took part in the famous repulse of Sherman's assault, June 27. Early in July Johnston was compelled to cross the Chattahoochee River, when he was relieved by General Hood, who began a series of assaults upon Sherman's army.

At Peachtree Creek, July 20, where the brigade charged through a difficult field, attempting to break the Federal line which was protected with rail works thrown up as the fight began, the losses of the regiment were severe. General Featherston wrote: "Col. J. L. Drake, the only field officer with the Thirty-third Regiment, a gallant and excellent officer, fell beyond the enemy's first line of works, leading his regiment in the charge and displaying the highest qualities of the true soldier." Among the killed were also Captains Sharkey, Lamkin and D. A. Herring, and Lieutenants Kennedy and A. G. West and Ensign E. F. Leavitt. Capt. Moses Jackson, left in command, reported that the regiment carried the temporary rail works and advanced into a ravine 100 yards beyond, where the fighting was very stubborn. They were on the extreme right of the brigade, and without support on that flank, Wright's Brigade having failed to come forward, and were forced to retreat with the brigade. Casualties, killed, wounded and missing, 15 officers, 144 men. Colonel Wood, commanding the Union brigade attacked, reported: "The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin captured a stand of colors, and the skirmishers of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York, a battle-flag. This brigade buried the bodies of thirty-eight dead found behind and near our advanced line of battle, among whom was Colonel Drake, Thirty-third Mississippi." The Colonel of the Twentieth Connecticut wrote that "wounded officers belonging to the Third, Thirty-third, Fifty-fifth and Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiments, left on the field in front of the Twentieth, remarked that they lost more men during this engagement in killed and wounded than they had before during the war." Colonel Buckingham, of the Twentieth Connecticut, wrote that "during our advance a rebel color bearer in front of the right of my regiment was killed, and a rebel officer, who sprang forward and seized the colors to bear them off was also shot dead, but a soldier from the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin succeeded in obtaining the flag." Colonel Winkler, of the Wisconsin Regiment, reported that when the forces in his front gave way, his regiment pursued and "captured the regimental flag of the Thirty-third Mississippi," and that in the fight Colonel Drake and 34 others of the Mississippi Regiment were killed, many wounded and 40 captured.

The regiment was on duty in the trenches around Atlanta until the evacuation at the close of August. In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Featherston's Brigade captured the Federal post at Big Shanty, was with Loring's Division in the capture of Acworth, and with Stewart's Corps in the destruction of the railroad between Dalton and Resaca, after which they moved through the moun-



tains to Gadsden, Ala., and skirmished at Decatur, October 26-29, and moved thence to Tuscumbia.

Stewart's Corps marched against Schofield at Columbia, and while Lee's Corps attacked across the river, Stewart's Corps joined in the movement to Spring Hill to cut off the retreat. Schofield retreated to the intrenchments at Franklin, where General Hood attacked November 30, carrying the outer line but failing to win the second in a battle of great slaughter that raged into the night. Featherston's Brigade in this assault had 76 killed, 200 wounded, 76 missing. "The color bearer of the Thirty-third was killed some fifteen paces from the works, when Lieut. H. C. Shaw, of Company K, carried them forward, and when in the act of planting them on the works was killed, his body falling in the trench, the colors falling in the works." (Featherston's report). On the line in front of Nashville Featherston's Brigade had an effective strength of 781, aggregate present 1,208. Capt. T. L. Cooper was in command of the regiment December 10. Loring's Division was on the front line of Stewart's Corps, a line one mile long across the Granny White pike, strengthened with redoubts on five hills. General Thomas attacked and broke the line, carrying two redoubts and taking many prisoners, December 15, but Loring's Division gallantly formed a new line and checked the progress of the defeat that day. Next day, however, though they repulsed every attack upon their line, they were involved in the general disaster. At Columbia, December 20, Featherston's Brigade was selected as one of the seven for the rear guard commanded by Walthall and they held Columbia two days with the army on the march. The Thirty-third then had an aggregate present of 91. On the retreat to the Tennessee River they defeated their pursuers at Anthony's Hill and Sugar Creek, December 25-26. On the 28th they recrossed the Tennessee River, and thence marched to Tupelo.

About the 1st of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to reinforce General Johnston in the Carolinas. They were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C., February 25. In the Carolina campaign against Sherman they participated in the battle of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19-21, on the 19th making a gallant and successful charge, but with heavy loss. Organization of army under Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows Major-General Walthall in command of Stewart's Corps; Featherston's Brigade commanded by Maj. Martin A. Oatis, the Thirty-third Regiment by Lieut. George B. Lenoir. April 9 the First, Twenty-second and Thirty-third Regiments and First Battalion were consolidated as the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Martin A. Oatis commanding. Stewart's Corps, March 17, including the Mississippi brigades of Featherston and Lowrey, with others, had 890 effective.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army was surrendered April 26 near Durham Station, and paroled at Greensboro.



THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Samuel Benton, promoted Brigadier-General July 26, 1864; killed near Atlanta July 28, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Daniel B. Wright, disabled at Perryville.

Majors—Thomas A. Falconer, resigned 28 February, 1863; Armistead T. Mason, disabled at Perryville; William G. Pegram, to succeed Falconer. Adjutant—T. W. Miller.

Surgeons—Scruggs, Groves, Postelle, Frank Ferrell.

Assistant Surgeons—J. Y. Murray, Frank Ferrell, W. N. Compton.

Quartermaster—Capt. H. A. Stubbs.

Commissary—Capt. J. A. Hooper.

Assistant Commissaries—Lieut. L. Reagan, Sergt. J. D. Rhinehart.

Sergeant-Major—Clifton Dancy.

Company A, Tippah Rangers of Tippah County, organized 25 February, 1862.

Captains—John Y. Murray, appointed Assistant Surgeon; W. G. Pegram, promoted Major.

First Lieutenant—W. G. Pegram.

Second Lieutenants—John D. Morrow; J. M. Rutherford.

Third Lieutenants—G. W. Wright, J. W. Norton.

Company B, Tippah Rebels, of Tippah County, organized 26 February, 1862, at Ripley.

Captains—A. C. Rucker, Thomas Spight.

First Lieutenants—J. W. P. Holliday, Thomas Spight, promoted May, 1863; J. N. Stitt.

Second Lieutenants—Robert E. Delany, Thomas Spight, J. N. Stitt, D. M. Embry, B. H. Moore.

Third Lieutenant—H. Manning.

Company C, Smith Rifles, of Lafayette County, organized 3 March, 1862, at Abbeville.

Captains—Elijah W. Smith, died in Kentucky; B. F. Houston.

First Lieutenants—B. F. Houston, promoted October, 1863; Caleb W. Hall, J. R. Turner, killed at Lookout Mountain.

Second Lieutenants—J. R. Turner, Newell C. Young, Caleb W. Hall.

Third Lieutenants—T. L. Trotter, Newell C. Young.

Company D, Mississippi Avengers (Wynne Reliefs), organized 4 March, 1862.

Captains—M. F. Wilkins, W. R. Jeffries.

First Lieutenants—W. G. Jeffries, James B. Evans.

Second Lieutenants—S. D. Coyle, H. E. Jones, James B. Evans.

Third Lieutenants—J. Westmoreland, J. M. Jeffries.

Company E, Coldwater Rebels, of Marshall County, officers commissioned 10 March, 1862.

Captains—Augustus T. Walton, resigned 1862; James W. Rogers.



First Lieutenants—James W. Rogers, W. K. Wilson.
Second Lieutenants—Wm. K. Wilson, Duff Glenn, promoted Captain at consolidation; James Chalmers.
Third Lieutenant—Jerome B. Stamps.

Company F, Goodman Guards, of Marshall County, officers commissioned 17 February, 1862.

Captains—T. A. Falconer, resigned 1863; John H. Morgan, A. R. Brown.

First Lieutenants—J. H. Morgan, W. H. Jones.
Second Lieutenants—W. H. Jones, John W. Blythe.
Third Lieutenant—A. R. Brown.

Captain Falconer was elected Major at organization, but he did not urge his rights against a dispute that was made. (Walthall, General Orders, No. 98).

Company G, Sons of Liberty, of Tippah County, organized 17 March, 1862.

Captains—J. B. Huddleston, T. S. Hubbard.
First Lieutenants—T. S. Hubbard, J. F. McCoy, resigned; B. F. Butler.
Second Lieutenants—J. F. McCoy, J. A. Childers, F. A. Lassiter.
Third Lieutenant—J. A. Childers.

Company H, Tippah Farmers, of Tippah County, organized 18 March, 1862.

Captains—Granville A. Woods, Clifton Dancy.
First Lieutenants—T. J. Hill, John Siddall, Clifton Dancy, J. M. Chism.
Second Lieutenants—T. J. Robertson, A. E. Stokes, Clifton Dancy, J. M. Chism.

Third Lieutenant—J. D. Palmer.

Clifton Dancy was elected Second Lieutenant, and promoted First Lieutenant and Captain, March 1, 1863; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth consolidated Regiment, April, 1865.

Company I, Bowen Rebels, Marshall County, organized 22 March, 1862.

Captain—H. J. Bowen, killed at Resaca.
First Lieutenant—W. W. Redding.
Second Lieutenants—H. N. Rayburn, resigned 1863; D. M. Childress.
Third Lieutenant—J. H. Durham.

Company K, Dixie Guards, Tippah County, organized 10 March, 1862, at Salem.

Captains—Daniel B. Wright, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Benjamin Lax, killed at Perryville.

First Lieutenant—Ben Lax.
Second Lieutenant—Arnold McDonald, killed at Perryville.
Third Lieutenant—Robert J. Sharp.
Whole number, including field and staff officers, 779.



Above roster of companies from original rolls, with additions from Brigade Order Book, 1862, and E. A. Smith's "Records of Walthall's Brigade."

This regiment was organized at Holly Springs, April, 1862, and was ordered to Corinth April 30. Samuel Benton, elected Colonel, had served one year as Captain in the Ninth Regiment.

The regiment was known as the Thirty-seventh for some time. It was assigned to Patton Anderson's Brigade, with the Thirtieth and Forty-first Mississippi, and had its first field service during General VanDorn's attempt to drive back the Federal army advancing from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth. VanDorn's movement resulted in the engagement at Farmington, Tenn., May 9, 1862. Lieut. John H. Morgan, commanding the skirmishers, was wounded. Colonel Benton and Lieutenant-Colonel Wright served with credit and General Anderson particularly commended the behavior of the regiment.

For services during the evacuation of Corinth the regiment received honorable mention from Adjutant-General Samuel Cooper.

The regiment accompanied General Bragg's army to Chattanooga in July, 1862, marched in the latter part of August through Middle Tennessee into Kentucky, with Hardee's Corps, and participated in the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862. The regiment was distinguished in the most desperate fighting of the day, making repeated charges against Parson's Battery, supported by Gen. James S. Jackson's Division, and finally carrying it, but at a frightful cost. Jackson died with his guns. The Thirty-fourth lost heavily under a crossfire, all three of the field officers being wounded, the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major permanently disabled. Company K had but seven men left for duty at the close of the battle. In the latter part of October the army marched through Cumberland Gap on the retreat to East Tennessee. In November they advanced from Chattanooga to Shelbyville. Anderson's Division was broken up, and the Thirty-fourth Regiment, which had been in Col. T. M. Jones' Brigade of that division, was transferred to Polk's Corps and assigned to the new brigade of Col. E. C. Walthall. The regiment, under Major Reynolds, was left at Shelbyville when the brigade advanced December 6, but was ordered up to Murfreesboro December 27. It does not appear that it was ordered into the battle of December 31. (See Twenty-ninth Regiment).

□ In the Chickamauga campaign Walthall's Brigade was part of W. H. T. Walker's Reserve Corps, so called, which was one of the first commands in battle, fighting on the second day in the woods between the position where General Thomas made his famous stand, and the creek, and on the third day crossing the road between Thomas and Chattanooga. The strength of the regiment was Maj. W. G. Pegram, commanding; Adjutant Miller acting as field officer, one staff officer, 24 company officers and 281 enlisted men when it went into the first fight at Alexander's bridge over the Chickamauga, September 18, where 24 were wounded, 2 mortally. Finding the bridge destroyed, the brigade crossed at Byram's ford. Next



day they moved to the north and finding a large part of Walker's Corps defeated made a gallant charge which caught King's Brigade of United States regulars in the act of changing front. They were swept back with the loss of three or four hundred prisoners and Battery H of the Fifth United States Artillery. One gun of this battery was brought away by two men of the Thirty-fourth before Walthall was in turn forced back. Here the regiment had 5 killed and 54 wounded out of 283 engaged. Among the killed was Sergeant Morrison, Company D, color bearer, whose place was taken and gallantly filled by Private Felix Holland, Company G. Lieutenant Morrow, Company A, and Adjutant Miller were wounded. Patrick Beaty, Company F, compelled an officer of the regulars to surrender, taking his sword. In the evening of the 19th the brigade had another battle in which the Thirty-fourth had 2 killed and 5 wounded. Major Pegram, a gallant officer, was severely wounded, and Captain Bowen took command. Sunday, September 20, with no field officers left, the regiment of 177 had two more battles. In the morning they advanced and came under a severe enfilading fire from Thomas' log works, under which Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, assigned to temporary command, fell mortally wounded. In the evening they were again ordered forward, between Thomas' main position and Chattanooga, on the State road, and were enveloped by the fire of a semicircle of artillery. The casualties of the three days were 15 killed, 91 wounded, 19 missing.

At the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, the Thirty-fourth, Col. Samuel Benton commanding, was ordered out, about eight in the morning, to strengthen the picket line at the foot of the mountain on the west side, extending along its base about two miles. At about 10 o'clock the enemy, in four lines closely closed up, drove the left of the picket line, and so rapid were their movements that the center and right of the picket line were cut off and eight colors had passed by the pickets, when nearly all surrendered. A small number of the pickets made their escape up the river through the cliffs and cut timber below the Craven house, and reported to their brigade and were in the engagement east of the Craven house from four in the evening until eight, when relieved by Clayton's Brigade. (Report of senior Captain H. J. Bowen). The reported casualties of the regiment were 4 wounded and 231 missing, among which, doubtless, were a number killed and wounded.

The brigade passed the winter in camp near Dalton, Ga., and as spring opened and the brigade was called out to Alt's Gap, May 7, to meet Sherman's advance, Colonel Benton was in command of the three regiments, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth, consolidated. He was in command of the Thirty-fourth alone at the battle of Resaca, May 14-15, throwing up breastworks of logs and earth on the morning of the 14th, and receiving and repelling the Federal assaults in the evening. The brigade position was flanked by a ridge on which Federal cannon were posted, and there were few if any instances during the war of greater losses from artillery fire than those of Walthall's Brigade at Resaca.



But the brigade was immovable and defended the position of the division artillery throughout the two days. The casualties of the regiment were 4 killed, including Capt. H. J. Bowen, and 11 wounded, out of 20 officers and 178 men on duty. The regiment was next under fire at Cassville, and they participated in the heavy skirmishing for weeks along the lines of New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain. Colonel Benton had command of the brigade in June and July, after General Walthall was promoted to division command, and was commissioned Brigadier-General July 26, 1864. The brigade continued in Hindman's (Patton Anderson's) Division of Hood's Corps, commanded by S. D. Lee after July 27. At the battle of Atlanta, July 22, General Benton commanded the brigade, and was severely wounded, causing the loss of his right leg. He died in hospital soon afterward. Companies A and I, Lieut. J. W. Norton commanding, 1 killed, 4 wounded; Companies B and K, Capt. Thomas Spight, 3 killed, 7 wounded, including Spight; Companies C and E, Capt. D. W. Rogers commanding, 2 wounded; Company D, Capt. W. G. Jeffries commanding, 2 killed, 2 wounded; Company F, Capt. J. H. Morgan commanding, 1 killed, 2 wounded; Companies G and H, Lieut. B. C. Butler commanding, 3 wounded. (Newspaper account). Capt. T. S. Hubbard commanded the regiment in June and July, and Capt. Benjamin F. Houston at the last. Hubbard, in reporting the battle of the Lickskillet road, near Atlanta, July 28, mentioned Sergt. Andrew J. Hamilton, Company D, who advanced within a few steps of the Federal line, after it had been driven beyond the rail works, and shot down an officer who was trying to rally his men. In this battle the regiment had 2 killed, 9 wounded, 7 missing. After fighting on the Atlanta line until August 30, the regiment took part in the bloody assault upon Sherman's line at Jonesboro, August 31. Captain Houston, commanding the regiment, Capt. J. H. Morgan, Lieut. A. E. Stokes, were severely wounded, the total wounded being 19.

General Benton was succeeded in brigade command by General Brantley. Brantley's Brigade shared the operations of Lee's Corps during the October, 1864, campaign against the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, the investment of Resaca and the holding of Snake Creek gap against Sherman's army while Hood retreated behind the mountains. Brantley's men were engaged in sharp skirmishing at the gap October 15. Thence they moved to Gadsden, Ala., and crossed the Tennessee River on the last days of October. The division was then commanded by Gen. Edward Johnson. They encountered Schofield's troops at Columbia November 26. Schofield fell back to Franklin, on the Harpeth River, and Hood ordered an assault on the fortified line November 30. In the terrible night battle Brantley's Brigade had 76 killed, 140 wounded, 21 missing. The Federal troops were concentrated in the works around Nashville, under General Thomas, and Brantley's Brigade was encamped in Hood's line about that city, December 2-15. December 15 Thomas attacked and Brantley's Brigade was sent to the support of Stewart's Corps, which gave way. Next day, December 16, the brigade was



detached from Johnson's Division and sent to the right of Lee's line, where they repulsed the Federal attack. When the Confederate line yielded on the left of Lee they fell back to Brentwood. The army crossed the Tennessee River after untold suffering, December 26, and moved to the vicinity of Tupelo, Miss., for winter quarters.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas, 152 of the brigade assembled at Meridian February 14. They started east on the 18th and were detained some time at Montgomery by the Mobile campaign. In March they proceeded to Augusta and thence to North Carolina. April 3 the aggregate present of the brigade was 283.

In the organization at Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fourth Regiments were under the command of Capt. M. M. Rowan.

April 9, 1865, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiments were consolidated in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. R. W. Williamson commanding brigade of Gen. W. F. Brantley, in D. H. Hill's Division of S. D. Lee's Corps.

The army was surrendered April 26, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C., soon afterward.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—William S. Barry.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Charles R. Jordan, Reuben H. Shotwell.

Majors—Thomas F. Holmes, Oliver C. Watson.

Adjutant—G. W. Dillard.

Company A.

Captain—O. C. Watson.

Company B.

Company C.

Captain—Randall J. Johnson.

First Lieutenant—Peter Quinn.

Second Lieutenant—W. G. Russell.

Third Lieutenant—A. A. Cox.

Company D.

Company E, of Neshoba County, assigned to regiment 6 March, 1862.

Captains—H. M. Walsh, killed at Vicksburg; John Harrison.

First Lieutenant—A. Cooper.

Second Lieutenants—C. Shadrick and John Killen.

Battles—Guntown, Burnsville, Corinth, Holly Springs, Cripple Deer, Water Valley, Greenwood, Siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign.

Company F, of Lowndes County, enlisted for the war at West Point 22 March, 1862.

Captain—Frank R. Gregory.



First Lieutenant—Brock.

Second Lieutenant—Owens.

Third Lieutenant—G. Moody, killed at Vicksburg.

Battles—Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg.

Company G.

Captain—Sam R. Coopwood, killed at Vicksburg.

Company H, Confederate Volunteers, of Lowndes County.

Captain—George C. Brown.

First Lieutenant—S. M. Meek.

Second Lieutenant—Ben Covington.

Third Lieutenant—W. W. Humphreys.

Company I.

Last Captain—G. W. Oden.

Company K, Invincible Warriors, of (Lowndes?) Oktibbeha, Choctaw and Chickasaw Counties.

Captain—Reuben H. Shotwell.

First Lieutenant—Henry A. McCright.

Second Lieutenant—S. Henry.

Third Lieutenant—Livingston, Sam L. Dubose.

Captured at Blakeley, Ala., after nine days siege, April 9, 1865.

NOTES—"Company C, of Lowndes County, Captain C. R. Jordan."
Captains O. C. Watson and Captain R. B. Covington, at Pollard, April 1, 1864. Captain A. L. Kirk, resigned January, 1864.

No muster rolls in this department. Rolls regarding above named companies have been contributed by survivors.

The regiment was organized at West Point in March, 1862, and while the army, under General Beauregard, occupied Corinth it was assigned to Gen. J. C. Moore's Arkansas and Texas Brigade, Maury's Division. Corinth was evacuated May 29, and the main body of the Confederate forces was taken by General Bragg to Chattanooga in July, leaving the Army of West Tennessee, under General VanDorn, along the line of the Central Railroad, and the Army of the West, under General Price, in Northeast Mississippi. Maury's Division, including the Thirty-fifth, was a part of Price's army, and was encamped at Guntown early in September. On the 12-14 of that month Price advanced and occupied Iuka, while VanDorn moved toward Grand Junction, the purpose being to prevent reinforcements being sent from Grant's command in West Tennessee and North Mississippi to Buell, as Bragg was moving toward Louisville, Ky. Grant set his forces in motion toward Iuka, and one column, moving from Burnsville, skirmished with Maury's Division September 16, an action in which the Thirty-fifth had some part. The skirmish was renewed on the 18th by the Federal troops at Burnsville, covering the movement which Grant arranged in the hope of capturing the entire Confederate force. Rosecrans attacked Hebert's Division at Iuka on the 19th, but Grant's plans were defeated by the desperate



fighting of the Texans and Mississippians with Hebert, and the strange fact that General Ord at Burnsville did not hear the guns at Iuka. After this Price and VanDorn united and made an attempt to surprise and capture the forces at Corinth under Rosecrans.

The Thirty-fifth participated in the attack at Corinth, October 3-5, 1862, and the regimental casualties were 32 killed, 110 wounded and 347 missing. With Moore's Brigade the regiment took part in carrying the outer line of rifle pits on the 3d, approaching which one company of the Thirty-fifth, on the skirmish line, was the first engaged. The rifle pits were carried without serious opposition; the brigade pushed on and again encountered the enemy and drove them from their position after a short but severe engagement. The brigade was advancing along the north side of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, but was annoyed by a Federal battery on a hill south of the road. This hill they moved against and charged in the face of the infantry fire of two lines, the artillery being removed at their approach. The position and camp were carried in fine style. About dark the brigade was posted on a hill in sight of the town of Corinth, and early in the morning of the 4th it was put in the line of assault between the brigades of Cabell and Phifer. When it appeared that Hebert's position was attacking on the left, Moore advanced, and was almost immediately greeted by a concentrated fire of artillery, "the severest fire," said Moore, "I ever imagined possible to concentrate on one point in front of a fortification." But they suffered little from it, in the forest, until they reached the fallen timber and open space in front of the works. "On reaching this point," said Moore, "we charged and carried the enemy's works the whole extent of our line and penetrated to the very heart of Corinth, driving the enemy from house to house and frequently firing in at the windows and driving them out." But they were soon overwhelmed by superior forces, and being without support and in disorder from the circumstances of the assault, were compelled to retire. This experience was not so trying, however, as that encountered at Davis' bridge across the Hatchie, on the retreat. The brigade was the advance guard, and exhausted by hard service and hunger not more than 300 were in the ranks. They were instructed to cross the bridge and occupy Metamora Heights, which command the bridge, but on reaching that position found the hill occupied by a strong Federal force with artillery, sent to cut off the Confederate retreat. Moore's command made a gallant fight but were driven back across the river with heavy loss. General Moore said: "It is impossible to make an accurate report of the killed, wounded and missing in battle, as the Thirty-fifth dispersed after the fight at Davis' bridge, there being now present but some forty men and one line officer, Lieutenant Henry. From the best information we can obtain we are assured that many of the officers and men have gone to their homes. This conduct on their part is astonishing and unaccountable, for the regiment acted nobly and did good service during the three days' fighting. It is to be regretted that its commander, Colonel Barry, was not present on the 5th, he having been sent to Corinth



under a flag of truce to bury the dead. He is a gallant and efficient officer, of whom his State may well be proud."

The next campaign of the regiment was Grant's advance on the Central Railroad in November and December, 1862. In January, 1863, the regiment was reported 414 effective present. January 2, the regiment reinforced Colonel Withers at Blake's levee, north of Vicksburg, at the close of the Chickasaw Bayou battle. March 12 General Moore was ordered to Snyder's Bluff with the Thirty-fifth and Fortieth Regiments, to take boat for Yazoo City. The brigade served at Fort Pemberton, near Greenwood, during the remainder of March, holding in check the expedition down Yazoo Pass, then navigable on account of high water from the Mississippi. The fighting was mainly between the land batteries and gunboats, until the 20th, when an expedition was made up the Tallahatchie, after which a force of infantry was landed near Fort Pemberton. On account of the overflow the infantry operations were limited. Maury was in command of the forces at Cureton's. April 1st the enemy began the construction of a battery. During the 2d, 3d and 4th a heavy fire of artillery was kept up upon this work, and sharpshooters were sent to annoy the workmen. Maury attacked on the 4th and the enemy embarked and departed.

Moore's Brigade, during the battles of Baker's Creek and Big Black bridge, guarded the river front at Warrenton and the approaches from the lower ferries on the Big Black River, after which the brigade was drawn in at once and placed in the intrenchments on each side of the Baldwin's Ferry road. There they sustained and repulsed determined assaults on May 22. From that time till the close of the siege (forty-seven days) the men were confined to the trenches night and day under a fire of musketry and artillery, which was often kept up during the whole night as well as the day. General Moore wrote: "Some idea may be formed of the artillery fire to which we were exposed when I state that a small party sent out for that purpose collected some two thousand shells near and in the rear of the trenches occupied by our brigade. This was soon after the siege began and was but a portion of those that failed to explode." Toward the end of this service the men were exhausted both in mind and body. They had been forty-seven days in a narrow ditch, exposed to scorching heat during the day and the often chilling air and dews of night. To the inquiry July 2, regarding the possibility of cutting a way out, Colonels Barry and Colbert joined in the reply that the men were incapable of the effort. The casualties of the Thirty-fifth during the siege were 3 officers (Captains S. R. Coopwood and H. M. Walsh and Lieutenant G. Moody) and 17 enlisted men killed, 4 officers and 78 enlisted men wounded. The brigade included the Thirty-seventh, Fortieth and Forty-second Alabama, Second Texas, Sengstak's and Tobin's Batteries and a pioneer company. The brigade had 121 killed and surrendered 4,368. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Jordan paroled as commanding officer.

After this the headquarters of the regiment were the parole and exchange camp. November 20 Baldwin's Brigade, including Fourth, Thir-



ty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-sixth Regiments, was reported 2,279 exchanged and armed, including the Thirty-fifth, organizing at Columbus. The brigade was ordered to Atlanta November 21 to reinforce General Bragg, but the battle of Missionary Ridge was fought before they could reach that field. The brigade was made part of W. H. T. Walker's Division, Hardee's Corps, but was returned to General Polk January 15-16, and sent to General Maury at Mobile. Maury sent them to Mèridian to reinforce Polk February 7, and Polk being on retreat to Demopolis before Sherman, sent them back to Mobile, where they remained until retransferred to Polk's department, arriving at Selma April 13. The brigade after April 1 was under command of Brigadier-General Sears, formerly Colonel of the Forty-sixth, Colonel W. S. Barry commanding the Thirty-fifth.

The brigade joined the troops under General Johnston as Resaca was being evacuated, May 16, and thereafter French's Division, of which it was the largest of the three brigades, was under fire every day but one until September 6. On account of the sickness of General Sears, Colonel Barry was most of the time in command of the brigade. He was commended for his services at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, July 27, when whatever credit that was due for the repulse of the assaulting column on the front of French's Division, belonged exclusively to Cockrell's Missourians and the left of the line of Barry's Mississippians (French's report). The line was under fire of fifty-one pieces of Federal artillery. In the battle of Peachtree Creek Barry and the brigade was to have supported Walthall in a flank attack which might have won the battle, but it was dark before they had an opportunity to become effective. They took position on the Turner's Ferry road west of Atlanta July 21, and were there constantly engaged in defense of the line and fortifying for more than a month. August 6 the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Shotwell, advanced on reconnaissance and took position in the enemy's vacated picket line, losing 1 killed. On the 12th the regiment being on picket under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Shotwell, the vedettes were driven back by a superior force, the regiment losing 5 killed, 5 wounded, 4 missing. On August 27 they marched out in reconnaissance to the position of the Twentieth Corps on the Chattahoochee River. They were the rear guard at the evacuation of Atlanta, September 1. The casualties of the regiment were, at Cassville, 2 wounded, 2 missing; New Hope Church, 6 killed, 9 wounded, 5 missing; Kenesaw Mountain, 6 killed, 27 wounded, 3 missing; Smyrna, 1 killed, 2 wounded, 28 missing; Chattahoochee, 15 wounded, 20 missing; Atlanta siege, 7 killed, 34 wounded, 6 missing; Lovejoy's Station, 1 wounded, 6 missing. Total, 20 killed, 90 wounded, 70 missing, which was the heaviest in the brigade.

Early in October, 1864, when Stewart's Corps (Army of Mississippi) was destroying the railroad north of the Chattahoochee, as part of Hood's movement toward Chattanooga, General French was ordered to take the Federal post at Allatoona Pass. The works, three redoubts and a star fort, were held by General Corse and about 2,000 men, in communication



by signal flags with General Sherman on Kenesaw Mountain. After a night march General French attacked, sending Sears' Brigade to the north and rear of the works, Cockrell and Young to attack in front with Myrick's Artillery Battalion. Sears' attack fell upon both the redoubts and the fort. The fighting was fierce for over three hours, after which General French withdrew his troops, Federal reinforcements being dangerously near. General Corse with three regiments met the attack north of the redoubts, and, as he reported, "the enemy's line of battle swept us back like so much chaff. Fortunately for us, Toutelotte's fire (from the star fort) caught Sears in the flank." It was only by a hand to hand struggle that Corse was able to bring a man back into the redoubt. Sears' men pushed up, taking shelter behind stumps and logs and trenches, and swept the redoubt with a deadly fire, but the Federal artillery managed to make an assault impossible. It was one of the most desperate and famous battles of the war. Corse reported 142 killed, 352 wounded, 212 missing, out of 1,944 engaged. "We buried 231 rebel dead and captured 411 prisoners (including General Young), three stands of colors and about 800 stands of arms. Major Edson, Fourth Minnesota, reported that his position was desperately charged upon by two Confederate regiments, which were forced back except small detachments of each that pushed forward and took shelter in a narrow ravine, where he captured "eighty prisoners, including one field and several line officers, with the colors of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Mississippi infantry." Including the capture of the blockhouse at the bridge by Colonel Adaire, French reported the capture of 205 prisoners, two stand of colors, and his loss 122 killed, 443 wounded, 223 missing, out of a "little over 2,000 men." Among the wounded were Colonel Barry of the Thirty-fifth, in which regiment the casualties were 12 killed, 52 wounded, 83 missing.

Killed in brigade—Capt. B. Davidson, Lieutenants G. C. Edwards, J. R. Henry, G. D. Davis. Wounded—Captains R. G. Yates, A. J. Farmer, Lieutenants J. N. McCoy, G. H. Bannerman, J. M. Chadwick, J. Coopwood, R. E. Jones, E. W. Brown, G. H. Moore, Ensigns G. W. Cannon, A. Scarborough.

French's Division captured the blockhouse at Tilton, Ga., October 13, and next encountered the enemy at Decatur, Ala., October 26-29, moving thence to Tuscumbia. They crossed the Tennessee River November 20 and marched against Schofield's Federal command at Columbia. November 29 Stewart's Corps (Loring's, French's and Walthall's Divisions) moved toward Spring Hill to support Forrest and Cheatham in cutting off Schofield's retreat, but confusion in a night march prevented their going into action. General Hood afterward wrote to General Stewart: "I only regret, General, that I did not have you with your corps in front that day. I feel, and have felt, that Tennessee to-day would have been in our possession." November 30 Stewart's Corps followed closely upon Schofield as he retreated to a very strong defensive position in front of Franklin, on the Harpeth River. The attack began about four in the evening and was kept up until midnight, but though the first line was

easily carried, the assault against the second line, across an open space swept by a crossfire of artillery, failed with a terrible loss of life. The following of the Thirty-fifth, among others of the brigade, "the foremost of the forlorn hope," reached the second line, and remained there through the night, and until Schofield withdrew: Company A—Corporal James M. Swearingin, Privates C. D. Grady, E. T. Eldridge. Company D—First Lieutenant J. L. Conner, Private E. S. Holman. Company E—Captain J. A. Harrison, Second Lieutenant T. B. Walsh, First Sergeant J. F. Walsh, Sergeants F. M. Hester, A. J. Cooper, Corporal J. H. Rice, Privates J. R. Barrett, A. Lowry, J. N. Strait, H. W. White. Company F—Sergeant W. H. Youngblood, Private J. M. Robinson. Company I—Sergeant A. L. Barnett, Privates J. S. Fox, W. J. Brown. The following reached the abatis: Company A—First Lieutenant J. N. McCoy and Second Lieutenant H. B. Hudnall, both wounded. Company D—Corporal W. F. M. Tate (w); Privates E. H. Parks, J. A. Killingsworth. Company E—Second Lieutenant J. A. Killingsworth. Company K—Privates A. M. Page, George Dockery, J. F. Green, G. W. Davis, Isaac Carroll, J. D. Harrington, Munroe Watson (wounded three times near interior works); J. W. Saunders, R. Calvert.

The casualties of Sears' Brigade were 30 killed, 168 wounded, 35 missing. The remnant marched to Nashville, and were detached from French's Division to march with Bate's Division to support Forrest in the siege of Murfreesboro. At Overall's Creek, December 4, the brigade had 21 killed and wounded. They were in battle before Murfreesboro December 7. A return of the brigade of five regiments, dated December 9, shows 2,306 on the roll, of which 496 were prisoners, 396 present and 210 effective. This fragment of a brigade took part in the battle before Nashville December 15-16. Major-General Walthall reported that about dark on the 15th, when the troops of the corps had been collected to the right of the Granny White pike, Sears' Brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Shotwell, numbering not more than 150 men, was temporarily attached to his command. Hood's army crossed the Tennessee River December 26, and headquarters were established at Tupelo.

French's Division was ordered to report to General Maury at Mobile, February 1, 1865. The return of March 10 showed Sears' Brigade commanded by Col. Thomas N. Adair, the Thirty-fifth Regiment commanded by Capt. George W. Oden. The last service of the regiment was at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, west of the bay, attacked by the Union troops under General Canby, where there was severe fighting along a battle line of seven or eight miles in March and April, 1865. Finally the fortifications were carried by assault, the final action being at Fort Blakeley April 9, and about 5,000 Confederate soldiers were taken prisoners, among them the remnant of the Thirty-fifth Mississippi. They were paroled after the capitulation of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor, commanding the department, at Citronelle, Ala., May 4, 1865.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonels—Drury J. Brown, William W. Witherspoon, killed at Franklin.

Lieutenant-Colonel—S. G. Harper, Edward Brown.

Majors—William W. Witherspoon, promoted; Alexander Yates, killed at Vicksburg; Charles P. Partin.

Company A, Mount Zion Guards, of Copiah County, organized 19 February, 1862.

Captain—Thomas J. Chrisman.

First Lieutenant—T. G. Decell.

Second Lieutenants—J. W. Pierce, F. M. Little.

Junior Lieutenants—W. W. Witherspoon, elected Major; J. J. Little, P. H. Davis.

Total, 73.

Company B, Zollicoffer Avengers, organized at Crystal Springs 19 February, 1862.

Captains—Henry T. Siebe, J. V. Enochs.

First Lieutenants—James Terry, A. F. Andre.

Second Lieutenant—Vines L. Coulson.

Junior Lieutenant—Joshua S. Herrington.

Total, 57.

Company C, Harper Reserves, Newton, Lauderdale and Smith Counties, mustered in 20 February, 1861.

Captains—C. P. Partin, promoted Major; G. M. Gallaspy.

First Lieutenants—Wiley G. Jones, G. M. Gallaspy, John T. Watts, killed at Tilton.

Second Lieutenants—G. M. Gallaspy, J. T. Watts.

Junior Lieutenants—J. J. Dyass, B. B. Hamrick, G. W. Warren.

Total, 65. Color company.

Company D, Yankee Hunters, organized at Union 22 February, 1862.

Captain—J. S. Tatum.

First Lieutenants—Littleton Thornton, J. Q. Raburn.

Second Lieutenants—J. G. Raburn, S. L. Smith.

Junior Lieutenants—William Walton, W. M. Moore.

Total, 89.

Company E, Hazelhurst Fencibles, organized at Hazelhurst 27 February, 1862.

Captain—John W. Ward.

First Lieutenants—Bud Higden, W. A. Henley.

Second Lieutenants—A. W. Henley, Joseph Price.

Junior Lieutenants—Joseph Price, Jr., A. Alford.

Total, 50.

Company F, Hillsboro Rebels, Scott County, organized at Hillsboro 24 February, 1862.

Captain—T. J. Denson, John R. Owens.

First Lieutenants—John R. Owens, A. T. Murrell.

Second Lieutenants—W. J. Summers, W. M. Archer.

Junior Lieutenants—William M. Archer, Pat Henry.

Total, 70.

Company G, Copiah Rebels, organized at the Courthouse 3 March, 1862.

Captain—L. B. Harris.

First Lieutenants—Harman F. Bufkin, G. W. Rea.

Second Lieutenants—George W. Rea, Douglas Neil.

Third Lieutenants—George R. Granberry, T. E. Millsaps.

Total, 54.

Company H, Edwards Tigers, organized 22 February, 1862, at Meridian.

Captains—S. K. Smith, James N. Jackson.

First Lieutenants—James N. Jackson, James C. McRae, killed at Lovejoy Station.

Second Lieutenant—R. F. Weaver.

Third Lieutenant—N. M. Pace.

Total, 37.

Company I, Stephens Guards, organized at Hickory Station 24 February, 1862.

Captain—R. D. Ogletree.

First Lieutenants—G. E. Longmire, Anderson Whitman, Jack Morrell.

Second Lieutenant—Willis Dear.

Third Lieutenant—James A. Wall.

Total, 85.

Company K, Dixie Guards, Copiah County, organized at Gallatin 24 February, 1862.

Captains—Drury J. Brown, elected Colonel; Alexander Yates, James M. Fulghum.

First Lieutenants—Alexander Yates, Z. J. Scott.

Second Lieutenants—J. R. Hill, R. M. Jones.

Third Lieutenants—James M. Fulghum, T. B. Casey.

Total, 60.

Above is the roster from original rolls and roll of May 30, 1862, at which date the total enrollment, rank and file, was 602.

This regiment was composed of volunteer companies organized under a call of the Governor to assemble at Meridian, where the companies were mustered into the Confederate service. Field officers were elected March 12, 1862, Brown, Harper and Witherspoon. The regiment was in camp at Meridian during the battle of Shiloh. There was a rapid change in officers. At Rienzi, May 30, the day after the evacuation of Corinth by Beauregard's army, Witherspoon was Colonel and made a complete "list of the names of soldiers of the Thirty-sixth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, including those over and under

age, who have volunteered for three years or the war," which is on file in this department.

The regiment was (with the Thirty-seventh) part of the brigade of Gen. Patton Anderson, of Ruggles' Division, Bragg's Corps, at Corinth, early in May, and took part in the engagement at Farmington, May 9. General Anderson said in his report: "A large portion of the Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, although never having formed a line of battle or heard a hostile gun before, behaved with that gallantry and spirit which characterized the troops of that chivalrous State on every field." The regiment had 14 killed and wounded. It was attached to Chalmers' Brigade in return of April 28, and of May. After the transfer of Bragg's army to Chattanooga the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Mississippi, and Thirty-seventh Alabama formed the Fourth Brigade of Little's Division, afterward Hebert's, in Price's army, the brigade under the command of Col. John D. Martin. After Price was given command of the district of the Tennessee, July 25, 1862, he sent Armstrong's cavalry on the raid to Bolivar and Denmark, recruited his forces with exchanged prisoners, and in September advanced to Guntown, whence he marched against Rosecrans, at Iuka, hoping to capture his force of 10,000. Rosecrans eluded him by sacrificing a large amount of stores, which fell into Price's hands at Iuka. Price then set out to make a junction with VanDorn's army at Rienzi, September 19, when he was suddenly confronted by Grant, who hoped to capture his force. Hebert's and Martin's Brigades encountered the head of Rosecrans' column in two divisions on the Jacinto road, and a fierce battle followed, in which General Little was killed. Price reported: "Two regiments—the Thirty-sixth Mississippi and Thirty-seventh Alabama—of Martin's Brigade, were sent to the support of General Hebert's left wing, and were gallantly led and fought bravely under their brigade commander, Col. John D. Martin." The Thirty-sixth, after a stubborn fight, through the latter part of the afternoon, charged with bayonets fixed, about dusk, and captured several prisoners, pushing back the Federal line. The regimental casualties were 1 killed, 21 wounded, out of 326 engaged. Colonel Martin said in his report: "Colonel Witherspoon managed his regiment with courage and discretion. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown behaved gallantly, and Major Yates heroically and nobly." Lieuts. McDonald, Worthington, Ferrell, and Davis of the brigade staff, were mentioned.

Price joined Van Dorn, who returned and attacked Rosecrans at Corinth, October 3-5. On the first day Colonel Martin, Brigade Commander, was killed as the brigade was carrying the outer line of works. Colonel McLain then took command, and in the charge upon the town on the 4th, he and Major Yates, of the Thirty-sixth, were severely wounded. The brigade was again engaged on the 5th in the retreat. The casualties of the Thirty-sixth were 12 killed and 71 wounded.

The regiment was listed in Hebert's Brigade, Maury's (later Forney's) Division, in January, 1863, 312 effective present. April, 1863, post at Snyder's Bluff, the Thirty-sixth, Col. W. W. Witherspoon, brigaded with

the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Forty-third, and Third Louisiana Col. Witherspoon commanding the brigade when, in Maury's absence, Hebert commanded the division.

During the battle of Baker's Creek and until the retreat of Pemberton across the Big Black, Hebert's Brigade was stationed from Haynes' Bluff to the Mississippi River, including Snyder's Bluff, whence they marched on the night of May 17-18 to Vicksburg and were immediately sent to the line of intrenchments with instructions to occupy the line commencing with the works on the immediate right of the Jackson road and extending to the left so as to occupy the main redan on the Graveyard road. Soon after they had taken this position, at eight in the morning of the 18th, the Federal columns appeared on the Graveyard road, where the Thirty-sixth was posted on the extreme left of Hebert's line. The Federal artillery fire was begun at 3:45 that afternoon, on the Graveyard road, and skirmishing began. Hebert's skirmishers were drawn back into the lines. Hebert said that the investment was completed the next day, so far as his brigade was concerned. He was under orders from General Pemberton to save ammunition, and this allowed the enemy to at once make the investment a close one. "From that time our entire line became subjected to a murderous fire, and nearly every cannon on my line was in time either dismantled or otherwise injured." Assault with scaling ladders was made on the 22d and repulsed with heavy loss to Grant's troops. On June 2 the Thirty-sixth was moved to the right of Hebert's line. June 25 the redan occupied by the Third Louisiana of this brigade was blown up by a mine explosion, and a greater explosion, on July 1, destroyed the main redan of Hebert's line, on the left of the Jackson road, but no attempt was made to attack. Hebert reported: "The list of casualties sufficiently attests that my brigade occupied and held unflinchingly one of the most exposed portions of the defences of Vicksburg. Many a gallant spirit was sacrificed; let their memory be cherished and their names be honored." The brigade had 219 killed, 455 wounded. The total surrendered was 2,186.

The casualties of the Thirty-sixth were 28 killed, including Major Alexander Yates, Captains J. S. Tatum and T. J. Chrisman and Lieut. A. T. Murrell, and 72 wounded.

In the camp of paroled and exchanged prisoners at Enterprise, January, 1864, the brigade was under the command of Gen. W. W. Mackall, Gen. John H. Forney having division command until Mackall was made Chief of Staff of Johnston's army in Georgia. The brigade was attached to the Army of Mobile, under General Maury, in February, and reported 635 present, 1,908 present and absent. Colonel Sears, Forty-sixth Regiment, was promoted Brigadier-General commanding. April 12th they arrived at Selma. As organized for the Georgia campaign, Sears' Brigade included the Fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-sixth Regiments and Seventh Battalion, and this was the largest brigade of Gen. S. G. French's Division. The brigade reached the scene of action near Resaca, May 16, and thereafter were under fire every day but one

until the final engagement at Lovejoy's Station, September 2-6, 1864. The returns show Col. W. W. Witherspoon and Maj. Charles P. Partin, in command. The casualties of the regiment were: At New Hope Church, 4 killed, 2 wounded; at Latimer House, 1 killed, 1 wounded, 2 missing; at Kenesaw, where the division held the little mountain and part of the big one, 4 killed, 21 wounded, 13 missing; at Smyrna, 4 killed, 3 missing; at Chattahoochee, 1 killed, 22 wounded, 6 missing; siege of Atlanta, 1 killed, 8 wounded, 4 missing; at Lovejoy's, 1 killed, 3 wounded.

When General Hood advanced the army to destroy the railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga, Stewart's Corps crossed the Chattahoochee late in September and tore up the rails near Big Shanty, after which French's Division was sent to fill the cut at Allatoona. In the battle of October 5th, the loss of the Thirty-sixth was comparatively light—6 wounded, including Major Partin, and 24 missing.

Following this, Stewart's Corps destroyed the railroad between Resaca and Dalton. French's Division captured the blockhouse at Tilton, October 13, and next was in battle against the Federal works at Decatur, Ala., October 26-29, moving from there to Tuscumbia. Colonel Witherspoon, with his regiment, occupied Corinth until ordered to join General Hood at Tuscumbia, November 2.

Stewart's Corps crossed the Tennessee River November 25, and moved to confront Schofield's Federal command at Columbia. November 29 the corps was moved to Spring Hill. November 30 they took the advance in pursuit of Schofield to Franklin, and attacked the Federal line, Loring's Division the right, Walthall in the center and French on the left, next to Cheatham's Corps. "The line moved forward in fine order, the men in high spirits drove the enemy from his outer line and fiercely assailed the second. The space in front was perfectly open and swept by a terribly destructive crossfire of artillery from the works and from the opposite bank of the Harpeth. The men, however, pressed forward again and again, with dauntless courage, to the ditch around the inner line of works, which they failed to carry, but where many of them remained, separated from the enemy only by the parapet, until the Federal army withdrew." The casualties of Sears' Brigade were 5 officers and 25 men killed; 26 officers and 142 men wounded; 1 officer and 34 men missing. December 9 the return of Sears' Brigade was 2,306 present and absent; of which 479 were prisoners, 396 present and 210 effective. The following officers and men of the Thirty-sixth were reported as among those of Sears' Brigade who reached the main line of works, of whom Sears wrote: "These gallant men merit honorable mention; they were foremost in the forlorn hope:" Col. W. W. Witherspoon, killed near the inner works; Lieut. P. H. Davis, Company A; Capt. G. M. Gallaspy, Company C; Capt. W. J. Smith (wounded between works), Sergt. J. N. Denson, Sergt. H. B. Williams (wounded between works), Corporal D. F. Pace, Privates E. J. Pace, S. S. Braswell, Company F; Sergeant M. N. Sojourner, Company G.

Sears' Brigade was on the Nashville line until detached with Bate's Division to aid General Forrest in the siege of Murfreesboro. At Overall's

Creek, December 4, the brigade had 2 killed, 19 wounded. They were again in battle before Murfreesboro, December 7. Marching back to Nashville over icy roads, many of the men barefooted, they took position on General Hood's line and were in the battle of the 15th, posted between Walthall and Loring. On the 16th they fought with Walthall, the left of his line. Walthall repelled the demonstration in his front, but Bate yielded to a heavier attack, and Walthall was compelled to retreat hurriedly to save any part of his command. The remnant of the brigade crossed the Tennessee River December 26, with the army, and moved to Northeast Mississippi.

French's Division was ordered to report to General Maury at Mobile, February 1, 1865. The return of March 10 showed the Thirty-sixth Regiment commanded by Lieut.-Col. Edward Brown.

The last service of the regiment was in defence of Forts Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, east of Mobile, against the army of General Canby, in March and April, 1865. After much severe fighting, the works were carried finally, at Blakeley, April 9, 1865, and most of the Confederate troops became prisoners of war. They were paroled after the capitulation of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor, commanding the department, at Citronelle, Ala., May 4, 1865.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonels—Robert McLain, wounded at Corinth; Orlando S. Holland.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Orlando S. Holland, William W. Wier, Samuel H. Terral, William S. Patton.

Majors—John McGee, William W. Wier, Samuel H. Terral, Q. C. Hiedelberg.

Assistant Surgeon—F. B. Freeman.

Company A, Patton's Company (Mississippi Boys), Lauderdale and Clarke Counties, organized 6 March, 1862.

Captain—William S. Patton.

First Lieutenants—O. S. Holland, Wm. T. Evans.

Second Lieutenants—William H. Jackson, John W. Bailey.

Third Lieutenants—Joshua McLemore, L. J. McInnis.

First names were the organization for the sixty-day regiment, November 30, 1861, of which Patton was elected Colonel. Return of July, 1864, Patton, Captain; J. B. McLelland, Lieutenant; W. G. Grace, First Sergeant.

Company B, McLain Rifles, of Clarke County, organized 22 February, 1862; mustered in March 8 at Enterprise.

Captain—William W. Weir.

First Lieutenants—Gustavus M. Shaw, D. W. Hopkins.

Second Lieutenants—Dudley W. Hopkins, N. W. Canada.

Third Lieutenants—N. W. Canada, W. H. Croft.

Company C, Clarke County Rescuers, enlisted at Quitman 13 March, 1862.

Captain—Samuel H. Terral.

First Lieutenant—Martin L. Moody.

Second Lieutenant—David L. Brannon.

Third Lieutenant—Benjamin F. Platt.

Original roll, 81.

Company D, Enterprise Tigers, mustered in at Enterprise 7 March, 1862.

Captain—W. C. Turner.

First Lieutenant—Frank S. Pickle.

Second Lieutenant—A. C. Carter.

Third Lieutenant—H. G. Hamrick.

First Sergeant—John McGee, promoted Major 29 April, 1862.

Company E, Shubuta Guards, of Clarke County, organized 1 March, 1862.

Captain—T. T. Howze.

First Lieutenant—G. M. Massingale.

Second Lieutenant—J. L. Hough.

Third Lieutenant—J. P. Hayes.

Company F, De Soto Rifles, of Clarke County, organized 12 March, 1862.

Captain—C. C. Ferrell.

First Lieutenant—D. T. Lott.

Second Lieutenant—W. N. Weems.

Third Lieutenant—B. J. Morrison.

Company G, Yancey Guards, of Smith County, organized 15 March, 1862.

Captain—S. A. Nunn.

First Lieutenant—J. M. Richardson.

Second Lieutenant—J. J. McCaughn.

Third Lieutenant—J. P. Ward.

Company H, Jasper Avengers, of Jasper County, organized 15 March, 1862.

Captain—Francis B. Loper.

First Lieutenant—Henry Izard.

Second Lieutenant—D. P. English.

Third Lieutenant—J. A. McIntosh.

Company I, McLemore Guards, of Lauderdale County, organized 23 February, 1862.

Captain—W. P. Andrews.

First Lieutenant—J. C. Ellerbe.

Second Lieutenant—John J. Williams.

Third Lieutenant—C. H. McLemore.

Company K, Jasper Guards, of Jasper County, organized 30 March, 1862.

Captain—Abraham F. Dantzler.

First Lieutenant—Allen Bridges.

Second Lieutenant—Wm. B. Ferrell.

Third Lieutenant—Wm. McCurdy.

Total, 112.

Aggregate, including field and staff, 888.

This regiment was organized by the election of field officers April 28, 1862. The rendezvous was at Columbus.

After Beauregard evacuated Corinth May 29, and Bragg moved the main body of the army to Chattanooga in July, the Thirty-seventh was part of the Fourth Brigade (John D. Martin's) of Little's Division (afterward Hebert's) of the army of Gen. Sterling Price, left for the protection of Northeast Mississippi. Martin's Brigade also included the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth Mississippi. In September Price moved to Iuka, hoping to cut off Rosecrans, posted there, and captured much of Rosecrans' stores, though the troops eluded him. Price then set out to make a junction with VanDorn's army at Rienzi, when Grant threw Rosecrans in his path and marched another column to Iuka, hoping to compel his surrender. Hebert's and Martin's Brigades encountered the head of Rosecrans' column of two divisions of brigades on the Jacinto road, September 19th, and a fierce battle followed, in which General Little was killed. The Thirty-seventh was detached from Martin's command, and was not ordered into the fight until about dusk of the evening. In going over a fence they received a heavy crossfire, and were thrown into confusion, but were soon rallied by Colonel McLain and Lieutenant-Colonel Holland. General Rosecrans reported: "Here the rebels made a last desperate attempt with two Mississippi Brigades. As the first came bearing down upon the Eleventh Missouri, and when within twenty paces an officer of the rebel ranks sprang forward and shouted, 'Don't fire upon your friends, the Thirty-seventh Mississippi.' He was answered by a volley which drove them back in confusion." The loss of the regiment was 5 killed, 27 wounded, out of 453 engaged.

Price joined VanDorn, who returned and attacked Rosecrans at Corinth October 3-5. On the first day, as the brigade was carrying the outer line of works, Colonel Martin fell with a mortal wound while leading a charge against an angle of the Federal line, and Colonel McLain was given command of the brigades. In the attack upon the inner batteries and the town, on the 4th, McLain was severely wounded. Next day at the Hatchie River the brigade engaged and repulsed a body of Federal skirmishers, of the pursuit. The regimental casualties in this disastrous battle were 19 killed, 62 wounded.

The next campaign was Grant's advance from Memphis down the Central Railroad in November and December. At the last of December General Maury took his division to Vicksburg to reinforce General Lee, arriving after the battle of Chickasaw Bayou. The regiment was reported

420 strong in February. Division headquarters at Snyder's Bluff. General Maury, with Moore's Brigade and the Thirty-seventh, joined General Loring at Fort Pemberton, April 1, and his command constituted the left wing of the Confederate line. The Federals attempted to build a battery in his front, which his sharpshooters prevented. On the 4th Colonel Holland, with his regiment and the First Battalion of sharpshooters, drove in the pickets and found the Federals still in force along the Tallahatchie, but they soon re-embarked. Maury returned to Haynes' Bluff April 10 with Holland's Regiment.

Hebert's Brigade was at Snyder's Bluff when Grant's army was landed below Vicksburg, and was held there until Pemberton retreated across the Big Black from the disastrous battle of Baker's Creek, when on the night of May 17-18, 1863, Hebert marched to Vicksburg and by 8 o'clock next morning was in the trenches across the Jackson road and along to the Graveyard road just in time to meet the advance of Grant's army along the latter road. The Federal artillery fire began that evening and was continued for forty-eight days and nights. About 10 o'clock on the 19th a determined attack was made on the Graveyard road, extending along Smith's Division and the front of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Regiments and Seventh Battalion. The batteries aided in checking this assault, which was renewed, however, with persistence, but so often repulsed with heavy loss. On the 22d another serious attempt was made to carry the works, the Union troops charging three times on the Graveyard road, a small number gaining the outer ditch, and a few scaling ladders being brought up but not planted. "By dark the enemy had fallen back, severely punished and discomfited." (Hebert.) June 25 the redan of the Third Louisiana of this brigade was blown up by a mine explosion and July 1 the main redan, on the left of the Jackson road, was destroyed in the same way. The brigade, though sheltered by the works, had one-fourth its numbers killed and wounded during the siege. The casualties of the Thirty-seventh were 17 killed, including Lieutenant J. F. H. Trussell, and 56 wounded. The men served continuously in the trenches, exposed to the scorching midsummer sun and often to chilling nights. There were no troops to relieve them and afford them an opportunity to rest. July 4, in accordance with the terms of capitulation, the brigade stacked arms in front of the lines, evacuated the trenches and were marched to bivouac in the rear of the works, where they were paroled.

The brigade, in parole and exchange camp at Enterprise, was commanded by Gen. W. W. Mackall for a time, until he was made Chief of Staff of Johnston's army in Georgia, February, 1864. General Polk, commanding the Army of Mississippi after December, 1863, ordered the brigade to Mobile as Sherman was advancing on Meridian early in February, and the brigade was listed as 1,908 present and absent in Maury's army of that department. By act approved February 17, 1864, the thanks of Congress were tendered to the officers and men of the Thirty-ninth (meaning the Thirty-seventh) Mississippi Regiment for their

patriotic determination to continue in the service until the independence of these States shall have been firmly established.

While in the Mobile department Col. Claudius W. Sears, Forty-sixth Regiment, Baldwin's Brigade, was promoted as Brigadier-General and assigned to command of this brigade April 1, by General Polk. Sears arrived with most of the brigade at Selma, April 13, from Mobile. General Maury reported that the Thirty-seventh was detached in West Florida. "Colonel Holland having been recommended to command the Mississippi Brigade, and another having been appointed its Brigadier, together with the attendant facts, have caused so much feeling amongst the officers that it would be best for the service, I think, that he should not return to the brigade." The Thirty-seventh was, however, the first in the field in Georgia.

The Thirty-seventh, commanded by Col. Orlando S. Holland, Lieut.-Col. William W. Wier, Maj. Samuel H. Terral, was brigaded with the Seventeenth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth Alabama, under General Cantey, at Pollard. The brigade was put in a division with the brigades of Reynolds and Quarles, in the Army of Mississippi, commanded successively by General Polk and General Loring, and later known as A. P. Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee. General Cantey commanded the division until General Walthall was assigned to the command in the latter part of May. The Thirty-seventh was the only Mississippi regiment in Walthall's Division.

May 5-8, 1864, Johnston's army was fighting the advance of Sherman in the neighborhood of Dalton, and Maj.-Gen. Will T. Martin's cavalry was posted along the Oostenaula River from Resaca to Rome. Cantey's Brigade reached Resaca May 7 and was halted there. Next day part of the Federal army, under General McPherson, appeared at Snake Creek gap and advanced toward Resaca. Cantey attacked May 9th, and drove them back, but in this fight the Thirty-seventh, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wier, was flanked right and left and had 5 killed, 45 wounded, 21 missing. Johnston immediately sent reinforcements under General Hood, and Loring's Division arrived May 10-12. The main battle of Resaca was fought May 14-15, but the first check given the enemy was most important. The companies were commanded in this battle as follows: A, Captain Evans; B, Capt. D. W. Hopkins; C, Lieut. Q. C. Heidelberg; D, Capt. F. S. Pickle; E, Lieut. John L. Hough; F, Lieut. A. Covington; G, Lieut. J. P. Ward; H, Capt. B. F. Loper; I, Capt. C. H. McLemore; K, Lieut. J. C. Ellis.

In the latter part of May the brigade was actively engaged in the battles on the line of New Hope Church, near Dallas, Ga., and on Kennesaw Mountain. General Walthall reported the brigade, under Colonel O'Neal, held its ground firmly, inflicting a heavy loss on the enemy. In the battle of Peachtree Creek, July 22, 1864, the brigades advanced until they found themselves flanked by the irregular Federal line. The Thirty-seventh wheeled to meet the necessities of the movement and delivered a telling fire, but the lack of support compelled the brigade to retire. A

second advance was made with like results. "We drove the enemy nearly a mile, captured some of his works and had punished him severely when compelled to fall back," Colonel O'Neal reported. In the battle of Peachtree Creek Lieutenant-Colonel Wier was wounded, Ensign S. W. Jones killed. Company A, Second Lieut. G. W. Raemer commanding, 1 killed, 4 wounded; Company B, Second Lieut. E. P. Harris commanding, Second Lieut. W. H. Craft and 4 others wounded; Company C, Capt. M. L. Moody commanding, Second Lieut. John West and 3 others wounded; Company D, First Lieut. J. L. Peters commanding, 7 wounded; Company E, Second Lieut. C. C. McEachern commanding, 3 wounded; Company F, Capt. C. C. Ferrell commanding, Ferrell, Lieut. D. F. Lott and Private Hudson wounded, 1 missing; Company G, Lieut. T. J. McCaughs commanding, 1 killed, 4 wounded; Company H, Lieut. D. P. English commanding, 3 wounded; Company I, Capt. C. H. McLemore commanding, 3 wounded; Company K, Lieut. William McCurdy commanding, 3 wounded, 1 missing.

Major Terral commanded the regiment in the battle of July 28, near Atlanta, where the brigade made a desperate attempt to break the Federal line, but failed to do so, though some parts of the brigade gained a footing in forty or fifty yards of the enemy. After this the brigade was on duty on the Atlanta lines until the evacuation September 1.

They were in the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, under Walthall, going as far north as Dalton, moving thence through the mountains to Gadsden, Ala., and later to Tuscumbia.

Walthall's Division crossed the Tennessee River November 20, 1864, and moved to Columbia, where his skirmishers were engaged with Schofield's troops until they fell back across the river, November 27, when Walthall's skirmishers occupied the town. November 29 they made a forced march to Spring Hill, crossing the Duck River; on the 30th they followed the retreating enemy to Franklin and in the evening joined in the assault upon the works. In crossing the open plain, after driving back the Federal advanced line, the troops were exposed to the most deadly fire of small arms and artillery that he had ever seen men subjected to, said Walthall. But the men moved on without faltering until they reached an abatis fronting the works. "Over this no organized force could go, and here the main body of my command was repulsed in confusion; but over this obstacle, impassable for a solid line, many officers and men, among them General Shelley (commanding Cantey's Brigade), made their way, and some, crossing the ditch in its rear, were captured and others killed or wounded in the effort to mount the embankment. Numbers of every brigade gained the ditch and there continued the struggle with but the earthwork separating them from the enemy until late in the night." Among the wounded in crossing the open field were Capt. W. R. Barksdale, General Walthall's Adjutant-General and his Aide de-camp, Capt. H. Powell, mortally. Major S. H. Terral commanded the Thirty-seventh, return of December 10, when the regiment was on the line before Nashville. In the battle of Nashville

General Walthall's position, though well defended, was carried by the Union troops December 15. In the battle next day General Walthall held his ground until the line gave way on his left. At Columbia, on the retreat, General Walthall was given command of the infantry rear guard, including his own brigades and others, seven in all, but not including Canteys. They crossed the Tennessee River December 28.

The regiment, Maj. Q. C. Heidelberg commanding, was attached to the brigade of General Featherston, order of April 9, 1865, in the Carolina campaign.

The army was surrendered by General Johnston to General Sherman April 26, and paroled at Greensboro.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Mounted in 1864.

Colonels—Fleming W. Adams, Preston Brent.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Preston Brent, Walter L. Keirn.

Majors—Franklin W. Foxworth, Robert C. McCay.

Company A, Holmes County Volunteers, organized 15 March, 1862.

Captains—Walter L. Keirn, John S. Hoskins.

First Lieutenant—John S. Hoskins.

Second Lieutenants—J. Clower, Samuel D. Gwin.

Third Lieutenant—T. E. Dyson.

Hancock Rebels, of Hancock County, organized 8 March, 1862.

Captain—D. B. Seal.

First Lieutenant—W. F. Seal.

Second Lieutenant—H. J. Stewart.

Third Lieutenant—H. Smith.

Company I, Columbia Guards, of Claiborne County, organized 20 March, 1862.

Captain—F. W. Foxworth.

First Lieutenant—A. E. Foxworth.

Second Lieutenant—J. Applewhite.

Third Lieutenant—W. J. Ball.

Lula White Rebels, organized 1 May, 1862.

Captain—James F. White.

First Lieutenant—Silas F. Kendrick.

Second Lieutenant—Newson Harris.

Third Lieutenant—A. J. Hamilton.

Company H, Price Relief, organized 12 May, 1862.

Captain—William M. Estelle.

First Lieutenant—

Second Lieutenant—Moses H. Curry.

Third Lieutenant—John E. Tarpley.

Wolf Creek Marksmen, organized 1 May, 1862.

Captain—J. M. Dishman.

First Lieutenant—R. J. Hubbard.

Second Lieutenant—R. M. Black.

Third Lieutenant—J. F. Anderson.

Company K, Brent Rifles, of Pike County, organized 26 April, 1862.

Captains—Preston Brent, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; J. C. Williams.

First Lieutenant—H. S. Brumfield.

Second Lieutenant—D. C. Walker.

Third Lieutenant—J. C. Williams.

Company B, VanDorn Guards, of Claiborne County, organized 19 March, 1862.

Captain—R. C. McCay.

First Lieutenant—J. J. Harper.

Second Lieutenant—W. L. Faulk.

Third Lieutenant—E. T. Harrington.

Company F, Johnston Avengers, organized 3 May, 1862.

Captain—Leander M. Graves.

First Lieutenant—Cornelius McLaurin.

Second Lieutenant—J. J. Green.

Third Lieutenant—William B. Graves.

Company D, Wilkinson Guards, of Wilkinson County, organized 1 April, 1862.

Captains—James H. Jones, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel 14 July, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Robert L. F. Bullock, died in service; Hansford Lanehart, killed at Vicksburg; James L. Henderson, William L. Jenkins.

Second Lieutenants—Hansford Lanehart, James L. Henderson, William L. Jenkins.

Third Lieutenants—James B. Scudder, died in service; James L. Henderson, William L. Jenkins.

Total roll, 123. Complete record on file.

The companies for this regiment had their rendezvous at Jackson, and Colonel Fleming W. Adams was elected May 12, 1862, and later, on the 16th, the other field officers, Brent and Foxworth. The regiment was ordered to Corinth, then occupied by the army under General Beauregard, confronted by the army of General Halleck, and the regiment was there a few days before the evacuation, May 29, when they joined in the retreat toward Tupelo. The whole army suffered seriously from sickness during the occupation of Corinth, and this regiment, being new, lost many by death during May and June. The regiment was ordered to Columbus to recruit about July 1, and in August to Saltillo, where it was assigned to Col. John D. Martin's Brigade of Gen. Henry Little's Division, Gen. Sterling Price's Army of the West, which had been left in Northeast

Mississippi when General Bragg moved the main army to Chattanooga. Martin's Brigade included also the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Mississippi and Thirty-seventh Alabama. The Thirty-eighth, 332 strong, was on duty in the battle of Iuka, September 19, but not seriously engaged. "My command never fired a shot," Col. F. W. Adams reported, "because I had been ordered so, but it was under a very heavy fire and acted, with but few exceptions, with coolness and courage." Colonel Adams, being injured on the field, turned over the command to Lieut.-Col. Brent. Casualties, 4 killed, 4 wounded.

In the attack of the combined forces of Price and VanDorn upon Rosecrans at Corinth, October 3, 1862, Martin's Brigade charged the outer works at an angle where they were exposed to an enfilading fire and many were killed, among them Colonel Martin. In the attack upon the inner batteries, next day, there was further loss. The brigade moved across the railroad and charged the works over obstructions under a heavy fire of artillery, and in danger of being flanked by the enemy. Among the wounded mentioned by General Price was Captain Keirn of the Thirty-eighth. The casualties of the regiment, including the three days' fighting, were 4 killed, 31 wounded.

After Grant had advanced from Memphis on the line of the Central Railroad, in November and December, 1862, and had retreated, Hebert's Brigade, including the Thirty-eighth, was sent to Vicksburg and stationed at Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo River, north of the city. The regiment was reported in February, 1863, 264 present and absent. In the April return, Col. Preston Brent, commanding. General Forney succeeded Maury in command of division in April.

The regiment, with Hebert's Brigade, moved from Snyder's Bluff to Vicksburg on the night of May 17-18, and by eight in the morning of the 18th, was in position on the line of the brigade, covering the Jackson and Graveyard roads. After the assault of May 22 had been repulsed, the Thirty-eighth was moved, June 2, to a position along the Jackson road, between the Third and Twenty-first Louisiana, and on June 25th, the day of the mine explosion under the redan occupied by the Third Louisiana, the Sixth Missouri was put in between the Thirty-eighth and that Louisiana regiment. At this time the men were not only engaged in defending their line, but also in rebuilding and raising the works to meet the constant approach of the Union works. July 2 another and more serious mine explosion destroyed the main redan near the Jackson road. July 4 the brigade stacked arms in front of the works they had so gallantly defended, and marched to the rear to bivouac camp where they were paroled. The Thirty-eighth had 35 killed, including Captains L. M. Graves and W. A. Selph and Lieut. H. Lanehart, and 39 wounded, during the forty-seven days defense of their line. Capt. D. B. Seal was paroled as commanding officer.

The Vicksburg troops were furloughed to reassemble at the parole camp at Enterprise, where they remained until declared exchanged in December. In January, 1864, the regiment was mounted, by order of

General Polk, then commanding the department, and the remainder of the service of the command was as mounted infantry. The Fourteenth Confederate Regiment was consolidated with it, and later the Third Mississippi Cavalry.

Following are some mentions of the command in the early part of 1864:

Company D, Capt. James H. Jones, was posted at Woodville, seventy-two present and absent, February, 1864. Maj. R. C. McCay was ordered March 24, with his detachment of the regiment, to operate east of Pearl River, collecting stragglers and deserters; Captain Estelle, commanding detachment, to report to McCay at Jackson. April 3, "The Thirty-eighth Mississippi, Major McCay, mounted, now below Jackson, ordered to report to Ross for duty." Company D, Thirty-eighth, Capt. James H. Jones, in Scott's brigade, June 1. Thirty-eighth Mississippi Regiment in Mabry's Brigade, June 10, 1864. June 30, Thirty-eighth Mississippi (mounted infantry), Col. Preston Brent, and so listed to October, Mabry's Brigade, Wirt Adams' Cavalry.

The Thirty-eighth, with the Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth (Confederate) Cavalry, formed the brigade of Colonel Mabry, in the Tupelo campaign of July, 1864. The regiment moved from Saultillo, July 9, to Ellistown, Major R. C. McCay commanding, was held in reserve during the skirmishing near Pontotoc on the 12th; on the 13th took part in the skirmishing with the Federal rear guard as Gen. A. J. Smith's command moved toward Tupelo, until 2 o'clock in the morning of the 14th. At Harrisburg Smith faced about and went into a strong line of battle on a ridge across the road. Lieut.-Gen. S. D. Lee and Maj.-Gen. Forrest were both with the Confederate troops and an assault was ordered, in which Mabry's Brigade was distinguished on the left flank, moving forward under a heavy fire of artillery and small arms, but the whole Confederate attack was repulsed with great loss. All the regimental officers of the brigade and nearly all the company officers of three regiments were killed or wounded. The casualties of the Thirty-eighth were the heaviest of the brigade.

In this battle of Harrisburg, July 14, 1864, Major R. C. McCay, commanding the regiment, was killed, and Adjutant W. L. Ware mortally wounded. Company A—Capt. J. S. Hoskins commanding: Hoskins lost a leg, Corporal James Aldridge killed, 6 wounded. Company B—Capt. W. L. Faulk commanding: 3 killed, 3 wounded, including the Captain. Company D—Capt. J. H. Jones commanding: 2 killed, 11 wounded, including the Captain, 2 missing. Company E—Capt. J. A. Bass commanding: 4 wounded, including the Captain and Lieut. W. D. Carmichael and Sergeant J. W. Odum. Company F—Capt. J. J. Green commanding: 5 wounded, including Sergt. J. M. Dillard, mortally. Company G—Lieut. T. J. Wade commanding: 5 killed, including Wade, 2 wounded. Company H—Lieut. M. H. Curry commanding: 5 wounded, including Curry, 1 missing. Company I—Lieut. William Ball commanding: 4 killed, 6 wounded, including Ball. Company K—Capt. J. C. Williams command-

ing: 2 killed, including Lieut. Jesse W. Ball; 7 wounded, including the Captain. Total killed and mortally wounded, 20; wounded, 51; missing, 3.

The regiment took part in the action at Concord Church, December 1, 1864, between Mabry's Brigade, under Colonel Griffith, and Osband's expedition, returning from an attempt to destroy the railroad bridge near Canton.

Griffith's command encountered Grierson's raiders moving to Vicksburg, after destroying the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, at Franklin, January 2, 1865, where General Adams had a loss of 7 killed, 15 wounded.

Mabry's Brigade was broken up by order of General Chalmers, February 18, 1865, and the Thirty-eighth, Colonel Brent commanding, was assigned to Gen. Wirt Adams' Brigade, at Jackson.

In the last campaign in Alabama, during Wilson's raid, the regiment was engaged at Sipsey bridge. At the time of the capitulation by Gen. Richard Taylor, commanding the department, the regiment was at Brewersville, Ala.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—W. B. Shelby.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William E. Ross.

Majors—W. Monroe Quin, resigned; R. J. Durr.

Company A, Simpson Greys, of Simpson County, organized 8 March, 1862.

Captain—R. J. Durr.

First Lieutenant—J. Hoskins.

Second Lieutenant—J. Clower.

Third Lieutenant—T. E. Dyson.

Company B, Rankin Rebels, of Rankin County, organized 16 March, 1862.

Captain—S. C. Myers.

First Lieutenant—J. F. Barnett.

Second Lieutenant—S. D. Rhodes.

Third Lieutenant—W. S. Myers.

Company C, Johnston Avengers, of Scott County, organized 27 March, 1862.

Captain—M. V. Collum.

First Lieutenant—J. H. Barbee.

Second Lieutenant—S. J. Waite.

Third Lieutenant—W. M. Ludlow.

Company D, Newton Hornets, of Newton County, organized 19 April, 1862.

Captains—J. C. McElroy, D. M. Bradham, died at New Orleans, 1863; M. J. L. Hoyer.

First Lieutenant—J. A. Ware.

Second Lieutenants—D. M. Bradham, R. M. Wells, W. J. Johnson, died in Georgia.

Third Lieutenants—M. J. L. Hoyer, Charles Chaney, James M. Hardy, died; George Wise, Eugene Carleton, W. J. Thome, acting.

Company E, Barry Guards, of Copiah County, enlisted 8 May, 1862.

Captain—Leonidas H. Tillman.

First Lieutenant—Frank M. Thomas.

Second Lieutenant—Wiley J. Tillman.

Third Lieutenants—Wm. H. Carter, William G. Cooper, R. E. Hinton, died.

Company F, Pearl River Guards, of Simpson County, organized 29 March, 1862.

Captain—C. B. Banks.

First Lieutenant—A. T. Gerard.

Second Lieutenant—T. J. Murray.

Third Lieutenant—J. A. Smith.

Company G, Price Rebels, of Rankin County, organized 1 May, 1862.

Captains—William Price, I. N. Cofer.

First Lieutenant—I. N. Cofer.

Second Lieutenant—H. H. Hines.

Third Lieutenant—J. J. Stubbs.

Company H, Dixie Guards, of Pike County, organized 5 May, 1862, at Summit.

Captain—J. R. Wilson.

First Lieutenant—J. B. Wilson.

Second Lieutenants—E. G. Bullock, J. B. Gatlin.

Third Lieutenants—William Thompson, J. J. White.

Company I, Burt Avengers, of Hinds County, organized 15 March, 1862.

Captains—Wm. E. Ross, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; J. M. Randel.

First Lieutenant—James M. Randel.

Second Lieutenant—George H. Moore.

Third Lieutenant—Ezekiel Watkins.

Company K, Monroe Quin Guards, of Pike County, organized 5 April, 1862, at Magnolia.

Captain—Monroe Quin, elected Major.

First Lieutenant—J. A. Nash.

Second Lieutenant—J. W. Sandell.

Third Lieutenant—W. D. Coney, fatally wounded at Port Hudson.

Number reported, including field officers, 895.

This regiment was enlisted for three years or the war, had its rendezvous at Jackson, and was organized May 13, 1862. W. B. Shelby, of Brandon, being elected Colonel; Ross, of Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel, and

Quin, of Pike County, Major. Corinth was then occupied by the army under General Beauregard, invested by the army under General Halleck, which took possession May 30, upon the withdrawal of Beauregard to Tupelo. About this time the Thirty-ninth was sent to Grenada, where it became a part of the brigade of Gen. John B. Villepigue, who had been associated with the Mississippi troops at Pensacola, and had just returned from gallant service at Memphis. June 12, 1862, Gen. Villepigue, at Grenada, reported that 154 sick of the regiment were there, left when the regiment advanced, unarmed except forty-one defective flint-lock muskets. When Villepigue was ordered with his brigade to Vicksburg, June 23, 1862, it was directed that Col. Shelby's Regiment should remain under the command of Col. W. H. Jackson, to protect the northern border.

Company I, Capt. Randel, was part of the command of Gen. M. L. Smith at Vicksburg, during the bombardment of May 20 to July 27, 1862. (VanDorn's list). This company was with the troops that Breckenridge took to Camp Moore, La., immediately after the failure of the Federal attack on Vicksburg, and in the attack on Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862, was attached to the Fourth Louisiana. Casualties, killed, 1; wounded, 1. General Breckenridge returned to Jackson with his command in August.

The regiment, in Villepigue's Brigade, of Lovell's Division, was part of the army of General VanDorn, which advanced to the Tennessee border when Ben. Sterling Price occupied Iuka in September, and fell back and was joined by Price after the battle of Iuka, then again advancing at the close of September to attempt the capture of Corinth, held by Rosecrans. In the battle of Corinth, October 3-5, 1862, Villepigue's Brigade, including the Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth Mississippi, took part in carrying the outer line of rifle pits on the 3d, were engaged slightly on the 4th, and on the 5th at Hatchie bridge, on the retreat, the brigade skirmishers checked the pursuit. General Villepigue mentioned for conspicuous gallantry, Colonel Shelby, "who rallied his men at great personal risk from a partial disorder into which they had been thrown by a flank fire of the enemy." The brigade casualties were 21 killed, 76 wounded, 71 missing.

After this calamitous battle the brigade was ordered from Oxford to reinforce the garrison at Port Hudson, La., near which place, on the march, General Villepigue died November 9.

January 7, 1863, "the consolidated regiment, consisting of the Thirty-ninth and First Mississippi Regiments, commanded by Col. W. B. Shelby," was assigned to the brigade command of Gen. Beall, on duty in the breast-works at Port Hudson. Captain Wilson was Provost Marshal of the post.

Their first engagement during the siege was May 25, when the Federal army began the investment, the first assault was May 27, and up to June 1 the regiment had 2 killed and 4 wounded. Adjutant J. S. Melvin, June 4, reported the position of the regiment, right to left: "Capt. J. H. Cofer, two companies Thirty-ninth, near Lieut. Harman's gun, 80 men; Wilkins' battery, 40 men; Major R. J. Durr, six companies Thirty-ninth, 285 men; Captain William Weathersby, two companies Thirty-ninth, on ridge in front of my left, 100 men." June 11 the Federal skirmishers pushed

into the lines and occupied the slaughter-house, and two companies of the Thirty-ninth were sent to drive them out. Colonel Shelby's Regiment occupied an important position and was relied upon for faithful service. He was commanding the left wing of the brigade June 8 and reported the shelling of the mortars so heavy as to drive his cannoneers from their guns. June 14 an assault was made and repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy, including General Paine, severely wounded. June 20 Colonel Shelby was again menaced, but the enemy failed to charge. Additional artillery was sent to his support. He had two guns of Herrod's battery, First Mississippi Artillery, and others.

The regiment was surrendered with the garrison July 8, 1863. The surrender was unconditional, but General Banks carried out an informal agreement and paroled the non-commissioned officers and privates. The commissioned officers were sent to Johnson's Island.

The regiment was in parole and exchange camp at Enterprise, Lieut.-Col. W. E. Ross commanding the nucleus of a brigade including his regiment, Miles' Louisiana legion and artillery, when Sherman advanced to Meridian February, 1864. The troops at Enterprise were then sent to Mobile. In March the regiment was with Gen. James Cantey's Division at Pollard, Ala. In April the Thirty-ninth was attached to the brigade of Gen. C. W. Sears, moved from Mobile to Selma, and this brigade, with Cockrell's Missourians and Ector's Texans and North Carolinians, formed Gen. S. G. French's Division of the Army of the Mississippi, under Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk, known as A. P. Stewart's corps after the death of General Polk at Pine Mountain. They moved to the support of General Johnston in Georgia, leaving Tuscaloosa May 8, and Sears' Brigade reached the vicinity of Resaca May 16, as Johnston was falling back across the Oostenaula. Thereafter they were under fire every day but one until the close of August. Their casualties during this time were, at New Hope Church, 2 killed, 5 wounded; at Latimar House, 6 wounded, 3 missing; at Kenesaw Mountain, 7 killed, 18 wounded, 5 missing; at Smyrna, 1 killed, 1 wounded, 6 missing; at the Chattahoochee, 3 wounded, 2 missing; siege of Atlanta, 4 killed, 33 wounded, 11 missing; at Lovejoy's Station, 1 killed, 1 wounded. Total, 15 killed, 67 wounded, 27 missing. The regiment was commanded during the campaign by Lieut.-Col. W. E. Ross, Maj. R. J. Durr.

General Hood advanced the army late in September to destroy the railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta. Stewart's Corps crossed the Chattahoochee, moved to Lost Mountain October 2, and tore up the track near Big Shanty, after which, on the night of the 4th, French's Division marched to fill the cut at Allatoona. This cut was defended by redoubts and a star fort, on opposite sides of the road, occupied by a small garrison which was reinforced to about 2,000 men two hours before French's arrival. At daylight French placed his brigades and demanded a surrender, which was refused by General Corse. French then attacked with about 2,000 of his division and artillery, Sears' Brigade advancing from the north and rear on both sides of the road. A desperate hand to

hand fight drove three of Corse's regiments into the works, against which the Mississippians pushed up, taking such shelter as could be found, and sweeping the works with a deadly fire. Major Edson, Fourth Minnesota, reported that two Confederate regiments charged his position with desperation, but were forced back, excepting small detachments of each that pushed forward and took shelter in a narrow ravine, where he captured "80 prisoners, including 1 field and several line officers, with the colors of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Mississippi Infantry."

During the fight of four hours Corse was in communication with Sherman at Kenesaw Mountain by signal flags, and Federal troops were sent to cut off French's Division, fearing which French withdrew in time to save his command, after heavy losses; in Sears' Brigade alone 425 were killed, wounded and missing. The casualties of the Thirty-ninth, Major Durr commanding, were 11 killed, 24 wounded, 77 missing. Lieut. G. H. Moore and 21 others of Company I were among the captured.

After this, Stewart's Corps destroyed the railroad between Resaca and Dalton. French's Division captured the blockhouse at Tilton, October 13, and next was in battle before the Federal works at Decatur, October 26-29, moving thence to Tusculum. They crossed the Tennessee River November 20, marched against Schofield's Federal command at Columbia, and on November 29 moved with Stewart's Corps toward Spring Hill, marching till late that night under confusing orders. They followed closely upon the Federal troops as they retreated to Franklin on the Harpeth River, and attacked them in a strong position about four in the evening, December 30. The first line was carried, but in advancing across an open space against the second line of works, the Confederate troops were exposed to a destructive crossfire of artillery, and the attack failed with a terrible loss of life. Some of Sears' Brigade pressed forward to the ditch around the inner line of works, where many of them remained, separated from the enemy only by the parapet, until the Federal army withdrew. Among these "foremost of the forlorn hope" were the following of the Thirty-ninth: Capt. E. G. Liles, commanding the regiment; Sergt. E. Carleton, acting adjutant, twice wounded. Company A—Sergt. J. F. Newsom; Privates D. J. Drummond, S. M. Brooks, H. D. McNease, William B. Hemphill, S. A. Farmer, killed. Company B—Sergt. W. W. Thacker, Corporal J. S. Donnell, wounded; Private T. Speaks (w). Company C—Frist Lieutenant G. W. Elliott (w), Private Tom Waters. Company D—Sergt. D. M. Adams (k), Corporal J. S. Ware (w), Privates R. Wilner (w), J. S. Smith (w), J. D. Sims (w), M. Williams (w), B. Chaney (w), G. R. Sims, M. C. Nichols, M. Russell, Thomas Parks, J. M. Loper. Company E—Private R. J. Williams (w). Company F—Capt. M. Townsend (k), Corporal William Hutson, Privates D. J. Grubbs (k), A. Hutson, J. B. Mahoffy, Joseph B. Garrett. Company G—Corporal E. T. Kersh, Private Jacob D. Kersh. Company I—Corporal J. P. Hodges (k), Privates J. D. Jones (k), R. Crisswell, E. Dockery, J. T. Hodges (k), J. Neely. Company K—Second Lieut. W. D. Coney, Sergt. B. F. Elzey.

The casualties of Sears' Brigade were 30 killed, 168 wounded, 35 missing. The remnant marched to Nashville, and was detached to support Forrest in the siege of Murfreesboro. They were in battle at Overall's Creek December 4, and before Murfreesboro December 7. December 9 the brigade effective was 210 men. Marching back to Nashville over icy roads, many barefooted, they fought in Walthall's line December 15-16. Walthall's two division remnants were almost surrounded before they gave way. December 26 they crossed the Tennessee River, marching thence to Northeast Mississippi.

French's Division was ordered to report to General Maury at Mobile, February 1, 1865. The return of March 10 showed the Thirty-ninth Regiment commanded by Capt. C. W. Gallaher.

The last service of the regiment was in defense of the fortifications east of Mobile, called Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley. These works, after much fighting, were carried by assault by the army of General Canby, the final action being at Blakeley April 9, 1865, and the 5,000 prisoners taken included most of the remnant of the Thirty-ninth. They were paroled after the capitulation of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor, commanding the department, at Citronelle, Ala., May 4, 1865.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.

Colonels—Wallace Bruce Colbert, George P. Wallace, James R. Childress.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Josiah A. P. Campbell, George P. Wallace.

Majors—Enoch McDonald, Robert B. Campbell, killed at Vicksburg; W. McD. Gibbons, killed at Peachtree Creek.

Company D, Attala Guards, organized 13 June, 1862.

Captain—George P. Wallace, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

First Lieutenant—James W. Boyd.

Second Lieutenant—J. N. W. Towers.

Third Lieutenant—Samuel Brister.

Oak Bowery Invincibles.

Captain—R. K. Clayton.

Dixie Rangers, organized 27 April, 1862.

Captain—M. S. Latimer.

First Lieutenant—C. D. Kelly.

Second Lieutenant—Wiley J. Smith.

Third Lieutenant—Nathaniel Moore.

Company I.

Captains—J. W. McDonald, W. P. Culbertson, died in service.

Company H, Parrott Rifles, organized 7 March, 1862.

Captain—Wm. S. Parrott.

First Lieutenant—L. Sparkman.

Second Lieutenant—Z. Perry.

Third Lieutenant—E. N. Chambers.

Company K, Campbell Guards, organized 3 May, 1862.

Captains—J. A. P. Campbell, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; S. W. Jamison, died 1862.

First Lieutenants—S. W. Jamison, W. W. Baccus.

Second Lieutenants—William W. Baccus, W. A. Robertson.

Third Lieutenants—William A. Robertson, L. H. Hollingsworth.

Company C, Confederate Rebels, organized 28 April, 1862.

Captains—R. B. Campbell, promoted Major; J. A. Cooper.

First Lieutenant—J. A. Cooper.

Second Lieutenants—E. H. Williams, T. D. Guyton.

Third Lieutenant—W. T. Dotson.

Standing Pine Guards, organized 9 May, 1862.

Captain—James R. Childress, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

First Lieutenant—W. T. Yates.

Second Lieutenant—J. H. Barnett.

Third Lieutenant—J. H. C. Jordan.

Company F, Mississippi Tigers, of Neshoba County, organized 9 July, 1862.

Captain—A. M. Greer.

First Lieutenant—W. L. Bassett.

Second Lieutenant—J. M. Cadenhead.

Third Lieutenant—W. H. Williamson.

Company E, of Neshoba County, enlisted at Meridian 13 May, 1862.

Captains—W. McDuff Gibbons, promoted Major; W. Riley Pierce.

First Lieutenant—W. Riley Pierce.

Second Lieutenant—Albert Crowther.

Third Lieutenant—Moses S. Dansby.

This regiment was organized at Meridian by the election of field officers—Colbert, Campbell and McDonald—May 14, 1862. Lieut.-Col. Campbell was in later years the eminent Chief Justice of Mississippi; his brother, Robert B. Campbell, Captain of a company and promoted as Major, was killed at Vicksburg during the siege. Soon after the organization of the regiment Beauregard's army evacuated Corinth and fell back to Tupelo, when Bragg took command.

In General Price's army, occupying Eastern Mississippi after Bragg's army had moved to Chattanooga, the Fortieth was assigned to Hebert's Brigade, which had seen much service west of the Mississippi. At the battle of Iuka, September 19, when Hebert's Brigade encountered the head of Rosecrans' column of two divisions of brigades, on the Jacinto road, General Little was killed, and when Hebert took his place as Division Commander, Colonel Colbert took command of the brigade, which bore the brunt of the battle. Lieut.-Col. Campbell commanded the regiment. General Price reported: "Colonel Colbert's Regiment proved its worthi-

ness to take its place in this brave brigade, the command of which has by the fortunes of war been already devolved upon its intelligent and brave Colonel." In the reports of Rosecrans the regiments of this brigade, three or four hundred strong, are mentioned as if they were brigades: "The brigade of Texans," and "two Mississippi brigades."

General Hamilton, commanding the division first engaged, reported that the Confederate force "was commanded by Major-General Sterling Price in person, who had arrayed against us no less than eighteen regiments." Hamilton put in line the Fifth Iowa, Twenty-sixth Missouri and Forty-eighth Indiana, with the Eleventh Ohio battery, and supported these with two other regiments, on the flanks, *en echelon*. "The battle at this time had become terrific," he said. "The enemy in dense masses bore down in front on the right and left, showing a determined purpose to envelop and crush the little line in front." Hebert's Brigade had a strength of 1,744, supported by Martin's Mississippi Brigade of 1,405. The fight was mainly for possession of the Ohio battery. The Fortieth drove the Federal line back from these guns, and formed a line on the right of the Third Texas, with some of the guns behind them, and several pieces were drawn off by details of the regiment.

Colbert reported that the Fortieth had 314 officers and men engaged. The casualties were 10 killed, 39 wounded, 21 missing. Among the killed were 1 Captain, and among the dangerously wounded 2 Lieutenants. "The officers and men generally, behaved well," said Colbert, "and some with distinguished coolness and gallantry."

Colonel Colbert commanded the brigade again in the battle of Corinth, October 3-5, 1862. The brigade was held in reserve on the 3d, and is noted as on detached duty with General VanDorn. The Fortieth, however, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, was seriously engaged. General Price reported Major McDonald among those of his gallant officers who were killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell among the wounded. The total casualties of the regiment were 5 killed, 46 wounded, 16 missing. When Price's troops were falling back from the desperate assault upon the town, October 4, a flank attack was made by Hamilton's Division, and the flag of the Fortieth was taken by the Seventeenth Iowa.

The next campaign was occasioned by the advance of General Grant from Memphis on the Central Railroad in November and December, 1862. When Grant had retreated, after the Holly Springs raid, Maury's Division was transferred to the Vicksburg line, and with it the Fortieth, in Moore's Brigade. The regiment was listed in Moore's Brigade, Maury's Division, of the army on the Vicksburg line, in January, 1863; reported 217 effective present in February. March 12, 1863, General Moore was ordered to Snyder's Bluff, with the Thirty-fifth and Fortieth Regiments, to take boat for Yazoo City. Moore's Brigade was on duty at Fort Pemberton, near Greenwood, until after April 4, when the Yazoo Pass expedition was withdrawn, and Maury returned to Vicksburg. The division, which was commanded by Gen. John H. Forney, after April 17, had headquar-

ters at Snyder's Bluff on the Yazoo. Col. W. B. Colbert was in command of the regiment, which was ordered included in Tilghman's Mississippi Brigade just before the Vicksburg batteries were run, which interfered with the transfer.

When Grant landed his army at Bruinsburg, Moore's Brigade guarded the river front at Warrenton and the approaches from the lower fords of Big Black until after the battle of Baker's Creek, when they were drawn in at once and placed in the trenches on each side of the Baldwin's Ferry road. On May 19th the Fortieth was sent to Graveyard hill to aid Hebert's Brigade in the repulse of the heavy assault of that day. The assault of the 22d seems to have fallen mainly upon the Alabama and Texas Regiments of Moore's Brigades. Until the close of the siege, forty-seven days, the regiment was confined to the trenches night and day, under a fire of musketry and artillery, exposed to the scorching heat of the day and the chill of night. The men were so desperately exhausted that Colonel Colbert joined in the reply to General Pemberton, July 2, that it would be impracticable to attempt to escape through the Federal lines. The casualties of the regiment during the siege were 12 killed, 38 wounded. Among the killed was Major R. B. Campbell. The brigade, which included three Alabama and one Texas regiment, two batteries and a pioneer company, had 121 killed and surrendered 4,368.

After the capitulation, July 4, 1863, the troops marched out and were furloughed, to rendezvous at the parole and exchange camp at Enterprise. The Fortieth was declared exchanged September 11, 1863. In November it was part of the brigade taken by General Baldwin to reinforce General Bragg before Chattanooga, reaching Atlanta about the time of the battle of Missionary Ridge, and stationed for some time after that near Resaca, Ga., attached to W. H. T. Walker's Division of Hardee's Corps. The brigade was returned to General Polk January 16, and sent to General Maury at Mobile. Maury sent them to Meridian to reinforce Polk, February 7, 1864, and Polk, being on retreat to Demopolis, sent them back to Mobile, where they remained until re-transferred to Polk's department, arriving at Selma April 13. The old brigade was merged in the brigade of Gen. C. W. Sears after April 1, but the Fortieth was later assigned to Featherston's Brigade, of Loring's Division. April 30, Colonel Colbert commanding. May 10, the regiment was reported under the command of General Withers, commanding the posts of Demopolis, Selma and Cahaba.

With Featherston's Brigade the Fortieth arrived at Resaca, Ga., May 12, 1864, were under fire there until the evacuation, took part in the Cassville manoeuvres, were in the trenches during the hard fighting on the New Hope Church line in May, and about Kenesaw Mountain in June. The following is condensed from a report of casualties in the regiment May 8 to July 6, 1864:

Company A, Capt. C. A. Huddleston commanding, 3 killed, including Second Lieutenant James W. Windham, 7 wounded, 1 missing.

Company B, Second Lieut. J. H. C. Jordan commanding, 6 wounded, including Lieutenant Jordan and Third Lieut. W. L. Cameron.

Company C, Capt. J. A. Cooper commanding, 3 wounded.

Company D, Capt. J. M. Boyd commanding, 3 killed, 4 wounded.

Company E, Capt. W. R. Pierce commanding, 1 killed, 6 wounded, 6 captured or killed.

Company F, Capt. W. S. Bassett commanding, 6 wounded, including Captain and Lieut. W. H. Williamson.

Company G, Lieut. J. P. Webb commanding, 2 wounded.

Company H, Capt. E. L. Williford commanding, 6 wounded, including Captain.

Company I, Capt. W. P. Culbertson commanding, 1 wounded.

Company K, Capt. W. S. Jamison commanding, 7 wounded, including Captain Jamison, mortally; Second Lieut. J. L. Davis and Sergt. W. R. Irving, captured.

Total—8 killed, 47 wounded, 9 missing.

July 20, at Peachtree Creek the regiment suffered heavy loss. Colonel Colbert being absent, sick, Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Wallace commanded the regiment and lost an arm. Major W. McD. Gibbons was mortally wounded and left on the field with the dead, who were buried by the Union troops. This action was an assault upon Sherman's line just after he had crossed the Chattahoochee, near Atlanta, the first of Hood's assaults. The regiment behaved nobly and drove the Federal line in its front from the temporary line of rail barricades, but in doing so they crossed an open field in which the brigade was shot to pieces. Nothing remained but to retreat across the field, yielding the toll of sacrifice at every step. Again they lost heavily in the battle of Ezra Church, July 28, after which the remnant served in the trenches until the evacuation September 1. In the return of September 20 Capt. Charles A. Huddleston was commanding the regiment.

In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Featherston's Brigade captured the Federal post at Big Shanty, was with Loring's Division in the capture of Acworth, and with Stewart's Corps in the destruction of the railroad between Dalton and Resaca, after which they moved through the mountains to Gadsden, Ala., skirmished at Decatur October 26-29, and moved thence to Tuscumbia.

Stewart's Corps crossed the Tennessee River November 20, and marched against Schofield at Columbia. On the 29th they joined in the movement to the rear to cut off Schofield's retreat. Following closely upon Schofield next day, they attacked his lines at Franklin about four in the evening, aided by Forrest's cavalry and Cheatham's Corps. The first line was easily carried, but repeated assaults of the utmost effort failed to carry the inner lines. The casualties of Featherston's Brigade

were 76 killed, 200 wounded, 76 missing. In the Fortieth 9 were killed, 15 wounded, 7 missing. Among the killed were Lieuts. E. H. Williams and J. G. Williams of C, Brister of D, Crowther of E; among the wounded Colonel Colbert and Sergeant-Major Colbert, Lieutenant Johnson of B, Lieutenant Chambers of H. From Franklin they marched to Nashville and took their place in the line of Loring's Division across the Granny White pike, which was carried by Thomas' Federal troops December 15. In the battle of the 16th they held their position until the line broke on their left. Colonel Colbert was in command of the regiment. The return of December 21 showed an aggregate present of sixty-seven in the regiment. At Columbia, December 20, they were selected as one of the seven brigades for the infantry rear guard under General Walthall. They held Columbia while the army marched two days, and on December 25-26 they defeated pursuit at Anthony's Hill and Sugar Creek. December 28 they recrossed the Tennessee River, and early in January reached the vicinity of Tupelo. About the first of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to reinforce General Johnston in the Carolinas, Sherman having marched to Savannah from Atlanta. They were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C., February 25. In the Carolina campaign they participated in the battles of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19, on the latter day making a gallant charge and suffering heavy losses. Organization of army under Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows the Fortieth Regiment commanded by Lieut. L. H. Hollingsworth. April 9 the Third, Thirty-third and Fortieth Mississippi were consolidated as the Third, Col. James N. Stigler commanding. Hostilities were suspended April 18 and the army was surrendered near Durham Station April 26.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—William F. Tucker, promoted Brigadier-General March 1864; J. Byrd Williams, killed at Jonesboro; Lewis Ball.

Lieutenant-Colonels—J. Byrd Williams, Lewis Ball, Lafayette Hodges, died 1864.

Majors—J. Byrd Williams, Lewis Ball, Lafayette Hodges.

Surgeon—J. S. Cain.

Assistant Surgeon—J. W. Whitmore.

Quartermaster—W. B. Augustus.

Commissary—J. R. Noe, Brigade Commissary in Kentucky campaign.

Adjutant—F. P. Lockhart, Baxter McFarland.

Chaplain—A. C. Allen.

Company A, of Pontotoc County, enlisted at Tallibonela October 12, 1861, for one year.

Captains—Lafayette Hodges, promoted Major January, 1863; Tom Pope Hodges, killed at Atlanta.

First Lieutenant—T. P. Hodges.

Second Lieutenant—J. H. Evans.

Third Lieutenant—Joseph M. Rand, wounded at Perryville, died in Georgia.

This company was at Mobile and Pensacola until assigned to the Forty-first at Corinth in May, 1862.

Company B, Southern Revengers, Pontotoc County, organized 6 December, 1861; enlisted at New Orleans January 14, 1862, and at Verona April 15, 1862.

Captains—Lewis Ball, elected Major; John Reed.

First Lieutenants—John H. Miller, F. W. Cullen, John Reed.

Second Lieutenants—F. W. Cullen, J. H. Miller, Clarence E. Cullen.

Third Lieutenants—J. M. G. Cox, Clarence E. Cullen, Joseph P. Nesbit.

First Sergeants—John Reed, W. W. Goodman, B. F. Leavell.

Company C, Cole Guards, enlisted at Marion Station February 8, 1862, for twelve months, re-enlisted for the war April 16, 1862.

Captain—James M. Hicks.

First Lieutenant—L. R. Latham.

Second Lieutenant—W. G. Grace.

Third Lieutenant—T. J. Terry.

Company D, Noxubee Guards, of Noxubee County, enlisted at Macon 22 February, 1862, for three years.

(An earlier Noxubee Guards, Captain Hudson, was disbanded in 1861.)

Captains—Thomas J. Koger, James L. Kincannon, R. E. V. Yates.

First Lieutenants—James L. Kincannon, promoted; R. E. V. Yates.

Second Lieutenants—John J. Beauchamp, promoted Captain Commissary; Robert E. V. Yates, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—R. E. V. Yates, promoted; S. P. Lewis, wounded at Perryville.

First Sergeants—James B. McLelland, T. T. Weatherly.

This was Company A of Tucker's Battalion in April, 1862. Captain Koger commandant of post at Verona.

Company E, Verona Rifles, enlisted at Verona 13 February, 1862, for twelve months; re-enlisted for three years 14 March, 1862.

Captain—T. C. Ashcraft.

First Lieutenant—W. G. Kennedy.

Second Lieutenant—W. B. Long.

Third Lieutenant—Robert L. Trice.

First Sergeant—D. Lindsay, died 1862; M. Varner, killed at Chickamauga.

Company F, Pontotoc Grays, Pontotoc County, enlisted at Pontotoc 10 February, 1862, for twelve months; re-enlisted in April for three years.

Captain—S. E. Nelson.

First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Kennedy.

Second Lieutenant—C. B. Hood.

Third Lieutenant—Franklin Cox.

First Sergeant—S. B. Pegues.

This company had 6 killed and 20 wounded at Perryville.

Company G, Buttahatchie Rifles, of Monroe County, organized 6 March, 1862; enlisted in April for three years.

Captains—Newton J. Beckett, died at Shelbyville, 1862; Austin Pollard.

First Lieutenants—Lafayette Willis, J. M. Nolan.

Second Lieutenants—J. M. Nolan, Austin Pollard, William Cain.

Third Lieutenants—Jasper Webb, William T. Cain, promoted; John H. Gettys.

Total roll, 124.

Company H, "Company C, Forty-first," enlisted at Rocky Ford March, 1862, for three years.

Captain—H. J. Duke.

First Lieutenant—J. L. Rivers.

Second Lieutenant—M. H. Donaldson.

Third Lieutenant—M. L. Marshall, wounded at Perryville.

First Sergeant—Robert F. McCall, killed at Perryville.

Company I, enlisted from Itawamba, Tupelo, Corinth, etc., for three years, February and March, 1862.

Captain—J. B. Williams.

First Lieutenants—G. F. Stovall, killed at Perryville; P. H. McMahon.

Second Lieutenant—P. H. McMahon, promoted from Fourth Sergeant July, 1862.

Company K, Mississippi Rip Raps, enlisted at Macon 19 April, 1862, for three years.

Captains—G. D. Moore, George W. Spooner.

First Lieutenants—J. S. Slaughter, mortally wounded at Perryville; B. F. Cockrell.

Second Lieutenants—J. F. Terrell, J. M. Bates, killed at Murfreesboro.

Third Lieutenant—C. C. Tate, left sick at Glasgow.

Company L, Okolona Guards, enlisted at Okolona 1 March, 1862, for three years, by Captain Richardson, under commission from War Department.

Captains—John Richardson, A. D. Gatlin.

First Lieutenants—Jerry Seale, J. L. Robertson.

Second Lieutenants—F. M. Betts, resigned 1862; W. C. Richardson.

Third Lieutenant—J. L. Robertson.

The above roster of companies is made up from the rolls at Knoxville after the Kentucky campaign, with other information regarding some of the companies.

William F. Tucker raised the Chickasaw Guards and was with his company at Pensacola in January, 1861, afterward joining the Eleventh

Regiment. He took part in the battle of Manassas in Virginia, after which he returned to Mississippi and organized a battalion which was filled to a regiment, the Forty-first. He was commissioned as Colonel in May, 1862. Major Williams had been Captain of an Okolona company in the Eleventh until elected Major in May, 1862.

After the evacuation of Corinth by General Beauregard's army, Tupelo was the headquarters of the Army of the Mississippi until it was moved in the latter part of July to Chattanooga, whence the army marched into Kentucky. June 30, 1862, the Forty-first, Thirtieth and Thirty-seventh were in the brigade of Gen. Patton Anderson, commanded by Brig.-Gen. John C. Brown after Anderson took division command.

The march of 600 miles and the battle of Perryville were the early war experience of the Forty-first. October 6 a portion of the Union army which had retreated to the Ohio River advanced and pressed upon Hardee at Perryville, and Gen. Leonidas Polk, then commanding the Army of Mississippi, sent Anderson's Division to his support, followed by Cleburne, and the battle was brought on upon the 8th. General Hardee wrote regarding the attack by his line that the brigades of John C. Brown and Thomas M. Jones, of Anderson's Division, had been detached to occupy the interval between the right of Buckner and the left of Cheatham. "Cheatham being hotly engaged the brigades of Johnson and Cleburne attacked the angle of the enemy's line with great impetuosity near the burnt barn, while those of Wood, Brown and Jones dashed against their line more to the right, on the left of Cheatham. Simultaneously the brigades of Adams and Powell assailed the enemy in front. The whole force thus united then advanced, aided by a crushing fire from the artillery, which partially enfiladed their lines. This combined attack was irresistible and drove the enemy in wild disorder from the position nearly a mile to the rear." The loss in Hardee's two divisions, Anderson's and Buckner's, was 242 killed and 1,504 wounded. Colonel Tucker was among the wounded. The casualties of his regiment, computed from incomplete returns, were 18 killed, 72 wounded. Some were captured, some fell out in the arduous march back to Kentucky and some were left sick.

Before the close of October the regiment was in camp at Knoxville, whence they were transferred to Chattanooga. From the latter place they advanced to Murfreesboro, Tenn. The Forty-first was in Dilworth's Brigade (with two Florida regiments) of Patton Anderson's Division until December 12, when that division was broken up and the Forty-first assigned to Polk's Corps and placed in Walthall's Brigade, and transferred to Chalmer's Brigade December 26, with which it took part in the battle of Murfreesboro, beginning December 31, 1862.

At Murfreesboro Chalmers' Brigade was stationed at the right of Polk's Corps, the right of the brigade resting on Stone's River. Facing them were the brigades of Palmer's Division, extending from the river along the Round Forest and cane brakes. On December 31, Chalmers was ordered to attack at 11 o'clock. The charge was made with gallantry

and devotion, but the storm of lead and iron that met the Mississippians at the burnt house struck down their General and shattered the line. The regiments fell back and reformed, and fought gallantly during the remainder of the battle, which raged about the Round Forest for three days. The casualties of the regiment were 25 killed, including Lieuts. F. M. Betts, W. G. Kennedy and P. H. McMahon; 123 wounded and 8 missing.

The names selected by the various companies for the Roll of Honor were: Sergt. John A. Moore, A; A. W. Bell, D; A. F. Anderson, E; A. Sanders, F; Samuel N. Richey, G; G. D. Nelson, H; P. Ledbetter, I; L. F. Constantine, K; W. M. Baker, L.

They fell back to Shelbyville and Tullahoma in January, 1863.

February 1, Col. W. F. Tucker was given command of Chalmers' Brigade as Senior Colonel. General Chalmers was assigned in April to military command of the District of Mississippi. In July, 1863, they crossed the Tennessee River, marched over Lookout Mountain and went in camp near Chattanooga. July 13 to August 23, at Bridgeport, Ala., on picket duty; withdrawn as Rosecrans advanced.

The brigade retreated from Chattanooga September 8, with Bragg's army, and encamped at Lee & Gordon's mill until the morning of the 10th, when they marched with Hindman's Division under orders to attack one of the Federal columns moving through the mountains south of Chattanooga into McLemore's Cove. After advancing toward Cooper's Gap it was found that the force there had moved to Stevens' Gap, toward which the Mississippians hastened across Chickamauga Creek, and came within range of a Federal battery, which opened upon the brigade, wounding two men of the Forty-first. Then orders came to stop, and the brigade was withdrawn and marched to Lafayette, Ga., whence they moved to the field of battle with Rosecrans' united army, reaching Chickamauga Creek September 18, crossing at Hunt's Ford next day, and going into battle on Sunday, the 20th. In the arrangement for battle, the brigades of Deas and Manigault, Alabamians mainly, and two regiments of South Carolinians, were the front line, the Mississippians under General Anderson supporting, with the Forty-first on the left, behind Manigault's right. Thus they moved against the position of Sheridan's Division, near the Glenn house. In the first shock Manigault's Brigade was broken, the men retreating in disorder. Col. W. F. Tucker, commanding the regiment, reported: "The Forty-first Mississippi was advancing at a double-quick through the woods when it was met by Manigault's men, and for a moment was thrown into confusion as they burst through its ranks; but the men responded with a regular Mississippi yell to the command forward, and dashed at the enemy, who immediately fled. Many prisoners surrendered at this point, but were merely ordered to the rear without guard." Tucker now found his line and part of the Ninth confronting the Federal line without any support on the left, whence there came a murderous artillery fire as well as the infantry volleys from the front. Here the regiment sustained its heaviest losses. But the advance of the

regiment was not checked, and they pursued the forces in their front through an open wood, over a high wooded hill and through an open field beyond, capturing five pieces of artillery and eight wagons loaded with ordnance and supplies. Sergeant Jackson, Company A, captured a flag staff from which the flag had been torn. From this position they were withdrawn and sent to the support of Bushrod Johnson's Division, and went into battle against Granger's command, just brought on the field. The Forty-first, Seventh and Ninth were held in reserve until the assault of the other regiments failed, when they charged and gained the top of the ridge. Colonel Tucker reported that he then found his regiment alone and was compelled to fall back, after which he reformed and charged another hilltop, where a like result followed. He desired "to call particular attention to the fact that at this time, so far as I know, the colors of the Forty-first Mississippi alone, of this brigade or any other, reached and passed over the crest of this hill." In the last of this struggle, the regiment was called from the reserve to hold a ridge in front of Granger, from which the first Confederate line had been driven. As night came on and reinforcements arrived, they were withdrawn. The regiment went into action with 502 aggregate and lost 24 killed, 164 wounded and 9 missing. It was of this fight that General Granger wrote: "In fifteen minutes from the time when we appeared on the field, had it not been for our fortunate arrival, General Thomas' forces would have been terribly cut up and captured. As rapidly as possible I formed Whitaker's and Mitchell's Brigades, to hurl them against this threatening force of the enemy, which proved to be General Hindman's Division. * * * Our whole line was continually enveloped in smoke and fire. The assaults of the enemy were made with an energy inspired by the bright prospect of a speedy victory, and by a consciousness that it was only necessary to carry this position and crush our forces to enable him to overthrow our army and drive it across the Tennessee River. Their forces were massed and hurled upon us for the purpose of terminating at once this great and bloody battle. But the stout hearts of the handful of men who stood before them as a wall of fire quailed not. They understood our perilous position and held their ground, determined to perish rather than yield it." Granger had 3,910 officers and men, and lost in the afternoon 235 killed, 936 wounded, 561 captured. Gen. James A. Garfield was with this command until dark, under cover of which that part of Rosecrans' army remaining on the field was withdrawn toward Chattanooga.

November 25, 1863, they participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge, Colonel Tucker commanding the brigade, and joined in the retreat to Dalton, where they went into winter quarters.

In January, 1864, Capt. R. E. V. Yates was commanding the regiment, as senior officer present. March 1, Colonel Tucker was commissioned as Brigadier-General, and he continued in the command of Tucker's Brigade, Hindman's Division. Lieutenant-Colonel Williams was promoted as Colonel.

At the opening of the Atlanta campaign they aided in the repulse of Sherman at Rocky Face Ridge, before Dalton, May 8, and next were in battle at Resaca, May 14. While his brigade was in reserve, General Tucker was observing the Federal movements from General Walthall's position, and was severely wounded, causing his retirement from active service. He was succeeded by Col. Jacob Sharp, of Blythe's Regiment. The brigade served under General Hood in the constant fighting along the New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain lines in the latter part of May and until July 2. After crossing the Chattahoochee River, the Forty-first, under Col. J. Byrd Williams, was particularly distinguished in the battle of July 28, near Atlanta. Gen. John C. Brown, in command of the division, reported that "Sharp's and Brantly's Brigades acted with great gallantry." The brigade, which had been moved from the east to the west of the city the day before, was hurried out three miles to check the enemy, attempting to cross the Licksillet road. Captain Nolan's company of the Forty-first was put on the skirmish line with the sharpshooters. The brigade moved under fire for a distance of 800 yards in the attack. General Sharp reported that he attempted to move the Forty-first from the left to the right of the brigade "but found it was so scattered that it was impossible to handle it as an organization. The battle was in dense woods. They had, however, driven the enemy from his barricade of rails and logs, capturing a few prisoners. The attack by the rest of the brigade failed, and the regiment withdrew with Brantly's Brigade. Sharp's Brigade had 1,020 officers and men in the battle, and had 214 killed, wounded and missing. Capt. T. P. Hodges, a gallant soldier, fell while leading his company in the charge.

After this battle Gen. Patton Anderson took command of the division and intrenched a line along the hills, which was closely approached by the Federal line, with constant sharpshooting. On one occasion Sharp's pickets held their position against a line of battle after those on their right and left had given way. The works were finally quite elaborate, through the toil of the men, by the time they were compelled to evacuate them and move to Jonesboro, where they made a gallant attack upon the Federal line August 31. Here Colonel Williams was killed, within fifty paces of the enemy's line. He had been a long time in command of the regiment, and was a gallant officer.

September 20, 1864, Capt. James M. Hicks was in command of the regiment.

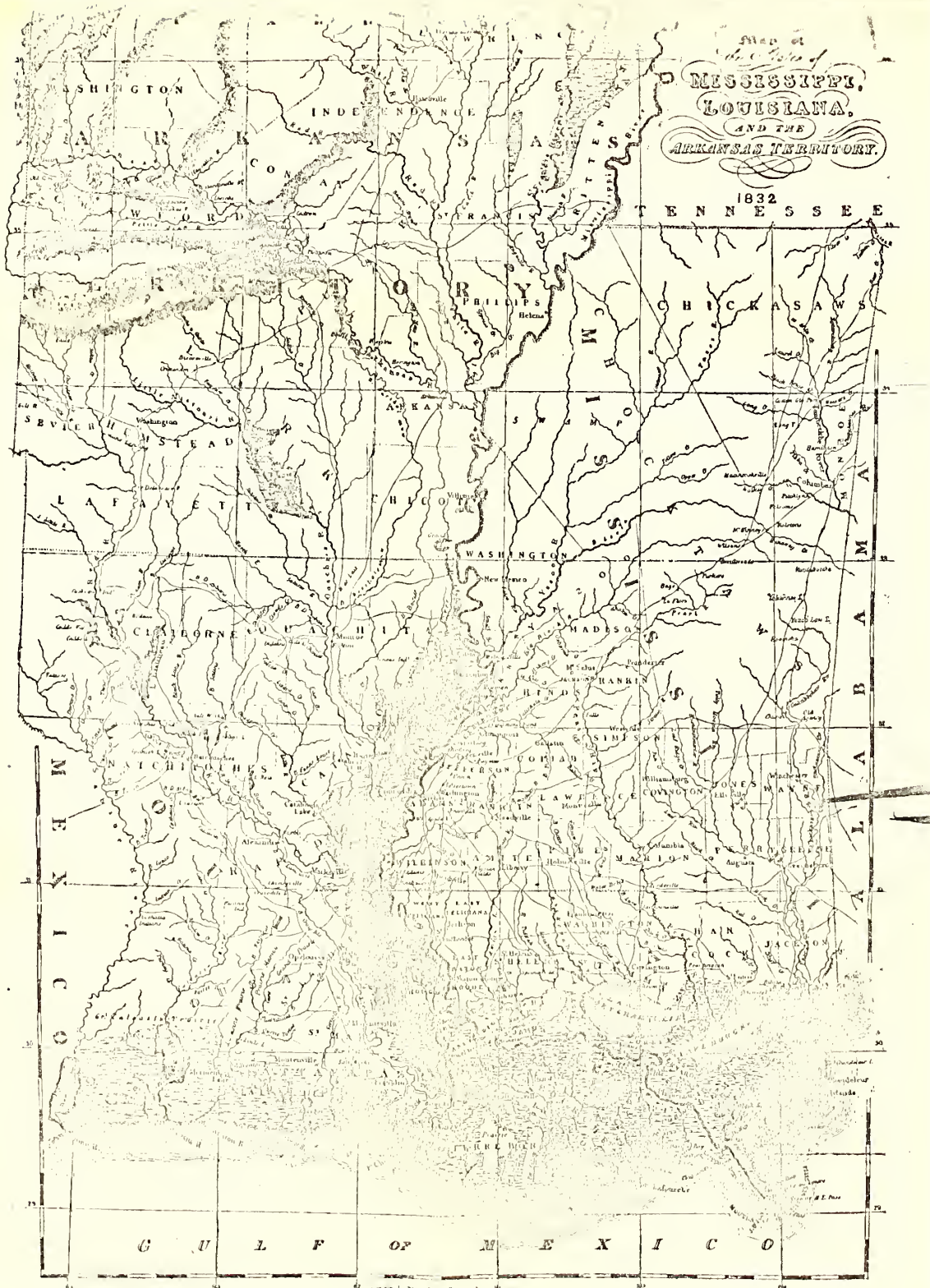
In General Hood's October, 1864, campaign on the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, Lee's Corps invested Resaca, but did not assault, and held Snake Creek Gap against Sherman until the remainder of the army had moved toward Gadsden, Ala. Sharp's Brigade crossed the Tennessee late on October 30 and "encountered the enemy on the Florence and Huntsville road about dark. A spirited affair took place, in which the enemy were defeated." (Lee).

Gen. Edward Johnson was then in command of the division. As the army moved forward against General Thomas, Lee's Corps confronted

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Map of
MISSISSIPPI,
LOUISIANA,
AND THE
ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

1832

G U L F O F M E X I C O

Longitude West from Greenwich

Schofield at Columbia November 26-29, except Johnson's Division, which General Hood took for the flank attack begun by Forrest with Armstrong's and Chalmers' Mississippians at Spring Hill. Schofield retired safely to the intrenchments on the Harpeth River at Franklin, where Hood ordered another assault November 30. Johnson's Division came into the fight after dark, and the Mississippi brigades of Sharp and Brantly made a desperate assault, taking three battle-flags and leaving their dead and wounded in the trenches and upon the parapets. The casualties of Sharp's Brigade were 30 killed, 81 wounded, 9 missing. Capt. J. M. Hicks, commanding the Forty-first, was among the wounded in this terrible disaster, where more than sixty brigade and regimental commanders were killed or wounded, and Cleburne died. Capt. A. D. Gatlin, acting Major, was dangerously wounded; Lieut. James L. Robertson was mortally wounded; in all 11 killed, 18 wounded. From December 2 the brigade was on the line of siege around Nashville. When Thomas attacked, December 15, Sharp's Brigade was sent to the support of Walthall on the Granny White pike, but they could not check the tide. Next day, the 16th, the line was broken on their left, and the Confederate army broke in retreat. General Johnson was among the captured. At Brentwood, General Lee was given command of the rear guard, but next day he was wounded. The remnant of the army crossed the Tennessee River December 26, and moved to the prairies of Northeast Mississippi for winter quarters.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 274 were assembled at Meridian February 14, and started east on the 18th. They were detained some time at Montgomery on account of the Mobile campaign, but were ordered to Augusta March 4, and thence to North Carolina. April 3, the aggregate present was 420 in the brigade.

The organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows the Forty-first commanded by Capt. G. W. Spooner.

April 9, 1865, Sharp's Brigade—the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Forty-first and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion—was consolidated as the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, Col. William C. Richards commanding. Sharp's Brigade, including this regiment, was part of the division of Gen. D. H. Hill, in S. D. Lee's Corps.

The army was surrendered April 26, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonels—William H. Moore, Richard Harrison.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Richard W. Leigh, Richard Harrison, Columbus Sykes, James O. Banks.

Majors—Richard Harrison, Columbus Sykes, James O. Banks.

Adjutant—W. E. Sykes, mortally wounded at Decatur, Ala., 1864.

No data for list of companies (final statements) A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, K, L.

Company B, of Lowndes County.

Captain—J. M. Billups.

Company F, of Lowndes County.

Captain—J. P. Hampton.

Company L, Gholson Rebels, of Monroe County, organized 30 April, 1862.

Captains—Samuel J. Gholson, promoted General State troops; H. J. B. Lann.

First Lieutenant—H. J. B. Lann.

Second Lieutenant—James Moore.

Third Lieutenant—N. Green Pennington.

This was an independent company with General Little's Brigade until it was attached to the Forty-third Regiment before the siege of Vicksburg.

Company I, of Lowndes County.

Captain—J. O. Banks.

There are no other data in this department for a list of companies.

Colonel Moore, commanding his regiment at Gainesville, was ordered August 7, 1862, to Tupelo, the headquarters of Gen. Sterling Price. The regiment, with the Seventh Battalion, was assigned to Gen. M. E. Green's Brigade of Hebert's Division of the army of General Price, occupying Eastern Mississippi after the removal of Bragg's army to Chattanooga. At the battle of Corinth, October 3-5, the casualties of the regiment were 13 killed, 56 wounded, 156 missing. General Green reported that in the attack on the 3d against the outer line of the Federal army, he could see his whole line and could not distinguish between the regiments which behaved the most gallantly. Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh was killed while gallantly leading his wing of the regiment. In the attack upon the inner line and the town, on the 4th, Green commanded the division and Colonel Moore the brigade. Moore's Brigade led in the attack and advancing desperately, against a destructive fire of infantry and artillery, forced their way through the works and into the heart of the town. Green reported: "Colonel Moore, I fear, was mortally wounded, while leading the Third Brigade on a charge in town. He fell near the depot and was left on the field."

The regiment was in Hebert's Brigade, Maury's Division, January, 1863. One of the strongest regiments on the Vicksburg line in February, 483 effective present, Colonel Harrison commanding. In April Gen. John C. Forney was assigned to command of division, headquarters at Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo.

Hebert's Brigade was stationed at Snyder's Bluff, and from Haynes' Bluff to the Mississippi, including Chickasaw Bluffs, when Grant's army landed below Vicksburg, and remained there until Pemberton returned across the Big Black from the battle of Baker's Creek, when, on the night of May 17-18, Hebert's men marched to Vicksburg and thence to take their place in the trenches east of the town, the right of the brigade across

the Jackson road and the left in the main redan on the Graveyard road. They were just in time to meet the advance of the Union troops on the latter road, and on that road the artillery fire began that evening, May 18, which was continued every day with increasing severity until July 4. A heavy assault was made on May 22 and repulsed. On June 25, when the first mine was exploded under the works held by General Forney, "six men of the Forty-third Mississippi Regiment, who were in a shaft countermining at the time of the explosion, were buried and lost." The Forty-third was in the trenches next to this redan. The attempt of the enemy to occupy the breach was defeated. By this time the Federal works were advanced so close and elevated that the men of this brigade were obliged to work incessantly night and day repairing the parapets and constructing new lines. They were also exposed to the fire of a mortar on the Jackson road. July 1 another mine explosion destroyed the main redan near the Jackson road, but no attempt was made to storm. July 4th, in accordance with the terms of surrender, the brigade stacked arms in front of their line, and marched to bivouac in the rear of the works, where they were paroled. The brigade had 2,186 paroled; 219 had been killed, 455 wounded. The casualties of the Forty-third, Col. Richard Harrison commanding, were 25 killed, including Lieut. M. D. L. Hodo, and 33 wounded.

Pound's Battalion of Sharpshooters, Capt. M. Pound commanding, formed from the Forty-third Regiment, accompanied Ector's Brigade of Walker's Division to Georgia after the fall of Vicksburg, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga, fighting in the same part of the field September 19, 1863, on which Walthall's Brigade was engaged. After this battle the brigade was ordered back to Mississippi.

In February, 1864, the Forty-third was being equipped for the field at Columbus, and one company was attached to Colonel Holland's command. The regiment, except the men not exchanged, was ordered to Meridian, whence Polk fell back to Demopolis February 11. But Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes' detachment was on duty at Columbus later in the month and in the field along the Tombigbee River during the raid of Sooy Smith.

February 29, from Demopolis, order that Colonel Harrison report "with his regiment" as "infantry" for assignment to Featherston's Brigade. May 5, 1864, ordered to report to General Loring for brigade assignment.

The regiment, Col. Richard Harrison commanding, arrived at Resaca, Ga., May 11, as a part of the brigade of Gen. John Adams (formerly Tilghman's), Loring's Division, Army of the Mississippi, Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk commanding. After Polk was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, the army became known as A. P. Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee. Adams' Brigade participated in the defence of Resaca and the New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain lines, was in the battle of July 28 near Atlanta, and served in the trenches about that city until the evacuation September 1.

A pleasant incident of the campaign was the presentation of a flag May 29, 1864, from Miss Helen Cozart, of Columbus, to "Colonel Harrison

and his gallant Forty-third as a slight token of the appreciation felt for the unflinching discharge of their duty in their country's defense."

In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Loring's Division, including Adams' Brigade, captured the garrison at Acworth, October 4, marched as far north as Dalton, thence through the mountains to Gadsden, made a demonstration against Decatur, and moved to Tuscumbia.

Crossing the Tennessee River, November 20, they marched to Columbia and participated in the march to Spring Hill. November 30 they followed closely the Federal retreat to Franklin, and in the evening joined in the assault upon the works. General Adams was killed upon the parapet of the inner line while leading the brigade, which had 44 killed, 271 wounded, 22 missing. After reaching the line in front of Nashville, the brigade of six regiments had an effective strength of a little over 1,000. Loring's Division was distinguished for steadiness during the disastrous battle of Nashville, December 15-16. The remnant of the Army of the Mississippi was the last to recross the Tennessee River, December 28, and early in January headquarters were established at Tupelo.

About the first of February, Loring's Division began the movement to reinforce General Johnston in the Carolinas. They were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C., February 25. In the Carolina campaign under General Johnston against General Sherman they participated in the battle of Kinston, March 10, and the battle of Bentonville, March 19-21, on the 19th making a gallant and successful charge. Organization of army of General Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows Major-General Walthall in command of Stewart's Corps, Adams' Brigade commanded by Col. Richard Harrison, the Forty-third Regiment by Maj. James O. Banks. April 9 the Fifth, Fourteenth and Forty-third Mississippi were consolidated as the Fourteenth, Col. Robert J. Lawrence commanding. Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army surrendered April 26 near Durham Station, and paroled at Greensboro.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

First known as Blythe's Mississippi Regiment. Raised from First Battalion Infantry.

Colonels—A. K. Blythe, Jacob H. Sharp.

Lieutenant-Colonels—David L. Herron, James Moore, killed at Munfordville; R. G. Kelsey.

Majors—James Moore, John C. Thompson, killed at Chickamaugua.

No data Co's B, C, D, G, I.

Company A, Tombigbee Rangers, of Lowndes County, mustered into State service at Columbus 28 February, 1861.

Captain—Samuel F. Butler.

First Lieutenant—J. H. Sharp.

Second Lieutenant—T. J. Brownrigg.

Third Lieutenant—V. G. Young.

First Sergeant—William H. Sims.

Company B, Mississippi Swampers, of Coahoma County, enlisted at Memphis 11 June, 1861.

Captain—Robert H. Humphreys, died at New Madrid August, 1861.

Second Lieutenant—W. R. Cheairs, died in service.

Company E, Blythe Rifles, Yalobusha County, mustered into State service at Preston 27 April, 1861.

Captain—A. K. Blythe.

First Lieutenant—D. L. Herron.

Second Lieutenant—F. J. Black.

Third Lieutenant—A. M. Bradford.

Sergeants—John McIrvine, R. Turner, George Lester, J. M. Calhoun, James B. Farris.

Company F, Palo Alto Confederates, Chickasaw County, mustered into State service at Palo Alto 27 July, 1861.

Captain—D. F. Coopwood.

First Lieutenant—W. P. Malone.

Second Lieutenant—Samuel R. Coopwood.

Third Lieutenant—R. B. Moore.

Company H, Pettus Rangers, mustered into State service at Holly Springs, 25 August, 1861.

Captain—Bernard G. Brown.

First Lieutenant—Robert M. Brown.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas S. Woods.

Third Lieutenant—Andrew J. Marshall.

Sergeants—P. A. Colies, W. M. D. Bradshaw, W. M. McRinney, L. B. Harris, John B. F. Howard.

Company K, Amite Rangers, organized at Liberty October, 1861; joined battalion at Columbus, Ky., as Company K, in December.

Captains—W. L. Huff, resigned 1862; D. W. Wilkinson, killed at New Hope Church.

First Lieutenant—James E. Jagers, resigned 1862.

Second Lieutenant—D. W. Wilkinson.

Third Lieutenant—James D. Roberts.

First Sergeant—John H. Hines.

Sergeants L. G. Sleeper, William Cobb, promoted as Lieutenants, both died in service. Private Robert Kemp, elected Lieutenant, killed at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Company L, Tom Weldon Rebels, of Adams County, mustered in in November, 1861.

Captain—W. W. W. Wood, resigned.

First Lieutenant—Oscar Smith, wounded and captured.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas O'Hea.

Third Lieutenant—W. W. Wilkins, died.

September 7, 1861, the battalion of Lieut.-Col. Blythe was assigned to the brigade of Gen. B. F. Cheatham, near New Madrid. Later, Preston Smith commanded the brigade and Cheatham's Division, which included it.

Cheatham, at Columbus, Ky., defeated Grant at Belmont, Mo., November 7. At his suggestion Melancthon Smith's Mississippi Battery came down to the Kentucky shore and showed that it could bombard Grant without harming the Confederate troops. He took over the Mississippians, then increased to a regiment, under Colonel Blythe, with other regiments, and Preston Smith reported that the men of his brigade "displayed the greatest coolness and determined courage, and although under fire for the first time, bore themselves like veterans, sustaining the reputation of Tennesseans and Mississippians on the glorious battle-fields of New Orleans and Buena Vista." The regiment took part in the attack on the gunboats as Grant was re-embarking.

March 9, 1862, the regiment was listed in Preston Smith's Brigade of Polk's grand division.

Gen. Bushrod Johnson commanded the brigade at the battle of Shiloh, who mentioned the command as Blythe's Mississippi Regiment, Col. A. K. Blythe. In describing the action of the brigade, April 6, General Cheatham said: "Blythe's Mississippi advanced to the left and attacked the enemy, and, wheeling to the right, drove one of the enemy's batteries, with its support, from its position; but as it advanced upon the enemy Colonel Blythe was shot dead from his horse while gallantly leading his regiment forward in the charge. Within a few minutes of his fall Lieutenant-Colonel David L. Herron and Capt. R. H. Humphreys, of the same regiment, both officers of merit, were mortally wounded and the command devolved on Major James Moore, under whose direction the regiment was actively engaged during the remainder of the day and throughout the subsequent action of the 7th. The regiment at all times eminently manifested the high spirit which has always characterized the soldiers of Mississippi and no braver soldier than its heroic leader was lost to our cause." Col. Preston Smith, who took command of the brigade after Johnson was wounded, found about 200 men of Blythe's Regiment fit for duty in the next engagement, but they were of such quality that they were entrusted alone with the support of a battery after the other regiments had fallen back for ammunition. The remnant went through the battle of the 7th also. Colonel Smith gave honorable mention to Lieutenant Brownrigg, Captains Sharpe and Nesbit, and the other company officers whose conduct came under his observation.

With Marcus J. Wright's Tennessee Regiment and Joe Wheeler's Alabamians they reinforced Chalmers in time to take part in the last desperate charge against overwhelming odds. At Corinth, April 26, the regiment was transferred to Trapier's Brigade of Withers' Division, Bragg's Corps. In the reorganization under General Bragg, the regiment was assigned to Chalmers' Brigade, with which it participated in the Kentucky campaign. They took possession of L. & N. at Cave City, and moving thence, Sunday, September 14, 1862, Chalmers attacked the garrison at

Munfordville, under Colonel Wilder, strongly fortified, apparently under misapprehension of its strength and advised that Wilder would probably surrender to an assault, being isolated from the Federal army. The result was disastrous. Blythe's Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Moore, attacked with the Tenth, and endeavored, under heavy fire, to force its way through an abatis. Moore was mortally wounded, and the command fell upon Maj. J. C. Thompson. Capt. W. P. Malone commanded the left of the regiment, which included 281 rank and file. The report of Surgeon D. A. Kinchloe showed 4 killed, 38 wounded. The post was surrendered on the 17th to General Bragg, and Chalmers' Brigade ordered to take possession.

Company K had one man killed at the battle of Perryville, October 8.

The brigade was at Danville and Harrodsburg that day, skirmished at Lawrenceburg on the retreat, crossed Cumberland Gap October 20, reached Knoxville on the 31st, and in November advanced from Chattanooga to Murfreesboro.

At the battle of Murfreesboro Chalmers' Brigade was stationed at the right of Polk's Corps, the right of the brigade resting on Stone's River. Rosecrans established his line near them, placing Palmer's Division from the river along the Round Forest and edge of the canebrake. The lines were separated by an open field and Chalmers' men were exposed to the artillery fire from Palmer's line for two days before the crisis of the battle arrived. Polk's Corps attacked at dawn, December 31, but Chalmers' Brigade was not ordered into action until 11 o'clock. The Mississippians charged with gallantry, but the storm of lead and iron that met them at the burnt house struck down General Chalmers and shattered the line of grey. The regiments became separated, but soon rallied, reformed and fought gallantly through the remainder of the battle, which raged about the Round Forest for three days. The casualties of the regiment were 4 killed, 31 wounded, 17 missing.

They fell back to Shelbyville and Tullahoma in January. Order of War Department, June 6, 1863, "the Mississippi Regiment commanded by the late Col. A. K. Blythe, shall be styled the Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiment." In July, 1863, they crossed the Tennessee River, marched over Lookout Mountain and went in camp near Chattanooga. July 13 to August 23, at Bridgeport, Ala., on picket duty; withdrawn as Rosecrans advanced.

The brigade served in the Chickamauga campaign, September, 1863, under the division command of Major-General Hindman, and after the retreat from Chattanooga was in camp at Lee & Gordon's mill until the 10th, when the division was ordered to march five miles and go in line of battle against one of the Federal columns coming through the mountains. A battle was expected on the 11th, at Davis' cross roads, Hindman to be supported by Buckner's Corps, but only a skirmish resulted. The brigade was commanded in this affair by Colonel Sharp.

In the battle of Chickamauga the brigade and division were in the command of Lieutenant-General Longstreet, who had brought from Vir-

ginia Humphrey's Brigade as a part of his corps. Hindman's was the left division of Longstreet's line. Hood's Division, supported by Humphreys and McLaws, on Sunday, September 20, broke Rosecrans' line of march northward to the support of Thomas. After this, Hindman attacked the Federal line near the Vineyard house, and drove it back upon a strong position near the Widow Glenn house, which, after a severe struggle, Hindman succeeded in taking. He was then sent to support Bushrod Johnson near the Vidito house, and the two divisions, after a long and bloody struggle, gained the heights near the Crawfish Spring road. Bragg could not help them, Thomas having defeated his right wing, but with their success, followed by Buckner's success at the Snodgrass house, the battle was won by Longstreet. Hindman, a veteran of the Second Mississippi Regiment in the Mexican War, was disabled during the battle. He called Anderson to the command of the division, at the close of the day, and Colonel Sharp took command of the Mississippi Brigade. Sharp, in his report for the regiment, told of charging up a hill on which the Federal line was wavering, carrying everything, taking no note of guns taken or the prisoners who passed through the line in great numbers, advanced two miles, captured two stand of colors. Next attacked a blue line strongly posted on a hill and was repulsed three times in confusion, but each time reformed and went in again. "We went into action with 272 officers and enlisted men and lost 81 killed and wounded. Among the killed was Major John C. Thompson, fearless among the fearless." Of him General Anderson wrote in his official report: "A man of education and position at home, of an age far beyond that prescribed by the laws of the land for involuntary service, at the first tocsin of war he enlisted in the ranks and fought as a private at Belmont and Shiloh, having been severely wounded at the latter. His gallantry and services marked him before the men of his State for promotion, which he soon received, and he commanded his regiment with his usual gallantry at the battle of Murfreesboro. On the memorable field of Chickamauga his devotion to the cause of his country has been sealed with the blood of a patriot."

At the close of the battle Longstreet proposed to Bragg to cross the Tennessee River and flank Rosecrans out of Chattanooga, a plan which Bragg adopted long enough for Longstreet's troops, including Sharp's Brigade, to march to the Red House ford, whence they were recalled to go into the line of siege around Chattanooga.

November 25, 1863, they participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge and joined in the retreat to Dalton, where they went into winter quarters.

In January, 1864, Col. James Barr was commanding officer of the Tenth and Forty-fourth.

They were in the repulse of Sherman at Rocky Face Ridge, May 8, 1864, and on the field but not actively engaged at the battle of Resaca. "The Fifth Brigade, which was posted in my rear for support, though it had the shelter of the ridge," wrote General Walthall, "sustained considerable loss, mainly from the enemy's artillery. Its commander, Brig.-Gen.

W. F. Tucker, was severely wounded while observing the enemy's movements from my position during the first day's engagement (May 14), and was succeeded in command by Col. Jacob H. Sharp, of Blythe's Regiment. To both these efficient officers I am indebted for valuable suggestions and repeated offers of assistance, for which their command was kept in a constant state of readiness." After this the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. R. G. Kelsey, and at the close of the campaign the Tenth Regiment was also under his command.

The brigade served under General Hood in the constant fighting along the lines of New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain in May and June, and until after the battles of Peachtree Creek, July 20, and Atlanta, July 22, in which latter the regiment had considerable casualties. Lieut.-Gen. S. D. Lee took command of the corps July 27, and was ordered to drive the Federal troops from the Licksillet road west of the city. Sharp's Brigade, which had been moved from east of the city the day before, moved out three miles and attacked the enemy in a strong position on the road. But the right of his line, in traversing a space of more than a quarter mile in front of the Federal line, and flanked by a portion of it, was shot to pieces. "The Forty-fourth," he said, "which was on the extreme right, lost within two of half of its entire number." Gen. Patton Anderson took command of the division, succeeding Gen. John C. Brown, and the men intrenched a line of battle along the hills, constantly approached by the Federal works with incessant skirmishing, which continued until Lee's Corps marched to Jonesboro to meet Sherman's flank movement. General Anderson wrote of the battle of Jonesboro, August 31, that the troops of his front line "were lying down within sixty yards of the enemy's breastworks, and at many points much nearer, keeping up a hot fire upon everything that appeared above the defences. From these defenses, the enemy, too, poured an unremitting fire upon the assailants. Sharp's gallant Mississippians could be seen pushing their way in small parties up to the very slope of the enemy's breastworks. Officers could be plainly observed encouraging the men to this work. One on horseback, whom I took to be General Sharp, was particularly conspicuous." While riding up to Sharp's line General Anderson was wounded.

In the assault at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, Johnston's Division charged the works after dark and Sharp's Brigade was distinguished in the desperate struggle, taking three battle-flags and leaving their dead and wounded in the trenches and along the works. Among the wounded was Lieutenant-Colonel Sims, commanding the Tenth and Forty-fourth. Adjutant Humphrey Hardy was the field officer of the regiment, and was missing after the battle. Lieut. B. T. Robertson commanded Companies A, B and K; Capt. T. A. Maxwell commanded Companies C, D, E, F and L. The total casualties in the fragment of a regiment were 2 killed and 13 wounded.

December 15-16 the brigade was in the battle of Nashville, and on December 26 they recrossed the Tennessee River.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 274 were assembled at Meridian February 14 and started

east on the 18th. They were detained some time at Montgomery, on account of the Mobile campaign, but were ordered to Augusta March 4, and thence to North Carolina. April 3 the aggregate present was 420 in the brigade.

Organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, Tenth and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion consolidated under the command of Maj. W. C. Richards. April 9 Sharp's Brigade consolidated as the Ninth Regiment.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Aaron B. Hardcastle.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Richard Charlton.

Majors—Theodore A. Jones, Elisha F. Nunn.

This regiment was formed from Hardcastle's Battalion (see Third Battalion) after the battle of Shiloh, in which the battalion was distinguished. The regiment seems to have been also called the Thirty-third. The State Register of Commissions shows H. Charlton commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and T. A. Jones Major of the Forty-fifth, to date from April 20, 1862.

The regiment was part of General Beauregard's army at Corinth, holding that position against Halleck's army until May 30, after which the army retreated to Tupelo, whence the greater part was taken by General Bragg in July to Chattanooga, and from there in August and September into Kentucky. Gen. S. A. M. Wood's Brigade, of which the Forty-fifth was a part, was distinguished for desperate fighting at the battle of Perryville October 8, 1862, capturing the battery of Jackson's Division after repeated charges in which they suffered heavy loss. Bragg's army returned from Kentucky by way of Cumberland Gap, moved to Chattanooga and thence advanced to meet the Federal army which had followed to Nashville.

The regiment was in the fight at Triune, with cavalry, December 27, 1862, in a storm of rain and hail. Four companies were deployed as skirmishers under Major E. F. Nunn, and the four remaining companies supported Coleman's section of Darden's Battery. Lieut. William Fox, with one company, cut the bridge when they left this position. While the brigade fell back two companies under Capt. E. J. Marett and Lieut. H. P. Haynes engaged the enemy. Marching to Murfreesboro they took their place in the line of Hardee's Corps and moved early December 31 to support Polk's Corps, the brigade taking position on the left of Cheatham. They then advanced and encountered and forced back from a strong position Carlin's Brigade of McCook's Division, pushed on and captured a Federal hospital, drove back a battery, and from that position moved to the canebrake, a scene of great slaughter, where they were distinguished for gallantry. Later in the day they took position to protect

the ammunition train of the army from a threatened attack. January 1 the brigade was ordered forward to a white house, used as a hospital, on reconnaissance. They were exposed to a heavy and general fire from the Federal line, and lay down, but a portion of the Forty-fifth pushed on, presumably to the shelter of some houses, Wood reported. A Federal force started out to intercept them, when the brigade was ordered back. Lieutenant-Colonel Charlton, commanding the regiment, said that they drove a body of Federals from the stables and gin house; that Major Nunn reported the flanking attack and brought back the order to retire. "The command suffered severely from the fire of the enemy, and about sixty men refusing to come back were left in the hands of the enemy," said General Wood. General Cleburne reported that Wood received "an order direct from General Hardee not to bring on a general battle. He ceased firing and fell back, leaving several killed and wounded on the ground. Some of the men of the Forty-fifth Mississippi Regiment had gone so far ahead that retreat was impossible; they remained where they were and fell into the hands of the enemy. Wood must have lost nearly 100 in killed, wounded and prisoners in this fight. It was now clear the enemy was still in force in my front, and I so reported it." General Cleburne in his report specially mentioned Lieutenant-Colonel Charlton, Major Nunn, Adjutant Frank Foster, Sergeants Asburg, Doolittle, Morrison, Vaughan, Stewart, Lieut. G. W. Williams, Sergeant-Major Kern, Corporals Mallett, Hackler and Read and Private McChadin. Corporal Read volunteered to carry the flag after two color bearers were shot down. He was recommended for promotion. The regimental casualties were reported 5 killed, including Capt. J. D. Frazier, 39 wounded, 70 missing, out of 217 engaged.

From January to September, 1863, the regiment was on duty on the Shelbyville and Chattanooga lines, with the Army of Tennessee.

In the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, the regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-second under Colonel Lowrey, whose command was particularly distinguished and mentioned in the report of Lieut.-Gen. D. H. Hill and Major-General Cheatham, their corps and division commanders. In attacking the log breastworks of General Thomas the consolidated regiment lost 25 killed and 141 wounded. Captain Williams' company of the Forty-fifth, as skirmishers of the brigade, opened the battle of the 19th. (See Thirty-second Regiment.)

The various companies of the regiment selected the following for the Roll of Honor: John J. Mahaffy, A; Sergt. F. M. McGaughy, B; Joel Swindle, C; E. H. Templeton, D; Newton M. Brown, E (killed); Samuel McNeely, F; George W. Young, G; Odum Cox, K (killed).

Col. A. B. Hardcastle, of the Forty-fifth, commanded the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth consolidated in the battles of Tunnel Hill (on Missionary Ridge), November 25, 1863, and Ringgold Gap, November 27. In these engagements the regiment had an honorable part in famous deeds of valor (see Thirty-second Regiment). The casualties of November 25 are not reported; at Ringgold Gap, 1 killed, 17 wounded.

January, 1864, report—Col. W. H. H. Tison commanding Thirty-second and Forty-fifth, in Lowrey's Brigade, encamped near Dalton, Ga. Col. Aaron B. Hardcastle was in command of the regiment in April and June, 1864; Major Nunn in July.

The regiment shared in the record of Lowrey's Brigade through the Atlanta campaign, beginning with Dug Gap, May 8, and Resaca, May 14-15, 1864. Hardcastle's Regiment was named by General Cleburne in his mention of the important action of the brigade at the battle of New Hope Church, May 27. "The fighting was very severe and lasted until night, Cleburne driving the enemy back in every attack. A night assault was also made on him, which he very successfully repulsed. This fighting was marked by great daring on the part of the enemy, some of them getting up as close as thirty feet to our lines. The slaughter among the Yankees was terrific, and his loss could not have been less than 5,000; 700 dead bodies were counted before Granbury's and Lowrey's Brigades. We captured some 200 prisoners and 1,200 or 1,500 stand of arms. Our loss a fraction over 500." (Journal of Adjutant-General Hampton, Hardee's Corps.)

The campaign along the Kenesaw hills followed in June, after which the army crossed the Chattahoochee to the vicinity of Atlanta. The Forty-fifth then, on account of its greatly lessened numbers, was reduced to the Third Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. John D. Williams (which see).

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Claudius W. Sears, promoted Brigadier-General March 1, 1864; William H. Clark, killed at Allatoona.

Lieutenant-Colonels—William K. Easterling, resigned December, 1863; William H. Clark.

Majors—William H. Clark, Constantine Rea, died in Georgia; T. D. Magee.

Surgeon—P. J. McCormick.

Assistant Surgeon—R. L. Dunn.

Quartermaster—W. R. Sheppard.

Adjutant—John Porter, killed at Vicksburg; John McRae.

Ensigns—R. H. Wilder, W. P. Chambers.

Sergeant-Majors—R. H. Wilder, S. S. Griffin.

The list of companies is given in the sketch of the Sixth Battalion.

The organization of this regiment from the Sixth Battalion is described in the sketch of that command. The original companies had been on duty at Vicksburg from May to December, 1862. The order designating the command as the Forty-sixth Regiment was received December 2, 1862. December 21 the regiment was reviewed by President Davis and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. On the 27th they were ordered to the scene of battle at Chickasaw Bayou, north of the city, where Gen-

eral Sherman was attempting to gain a position, from the river. Three companies, Hart's, Sublett's and Rea's, had been on picket duty along Chickasaw Bayou three weeks before the battle. The Forty-sixth was mentioned by General Pemberton as one of the commands entitled to the highest distinction in the defeat of Sherman by Gen. S. D. Lee's command at Chickasaw Bayou, December, 1862. Two companies under Capt. J. B. Hart, Company E, were with the Seventeenth Louisiana and Wofford's howitzer, in the successful skirmish at Lake's plantation. At Blake's levee, on the 28th, General Lee reported the demonstration of the enemy, in force, with artillery, was handsomely held in check by Colonel Withers, with the Forty-sixth Regiment and Johnston's section of artillery. Nine companies were in this fight, under Lieutenant-Colonel Easterling, and rendered service of great value. Casualties, 1 wounded. Along the levee Withers reported the Federal advance was held in check all day long by the Forty-sixth Mississippi, Lieutenant Johnston's section and Bowman's Battery. Paul Hamilton, Adjutant-General of the brigade, was killed on the 29th.

Col. C. W. Sears was assigned to command of the regiment, which never had a Colonel selected from its own Captains. He took command January 31, and retained it, though the men petitioned him to resign. About this time the regiment was about 400 effective. As a battalion the regiment had been a part of the command of Gen. M. L. Smith, commanding at Vicksburg. After the arrival of Gen. S. D. Lee it formed part of his brigade, with three Louisiana Regiments. February 20, 1863, Brig.-Gen. W. E. Baldwin was assigned to command of a brigade, including the Fourth and Forty-sixth Mississippi, Seventeenth and Thirty-first Louisiana, Wofford's and Drew's Batteries and Haynes' and Smythe's Companies. March 25 the regiment started to the lower Deer Creek region, in Issaquena County, and after some time at or near Haynes' landing on the Yazoo, returned to Vicksburg April 16. Company E, left on Deer Creek as scouts, did not rejoin the regiment until November, 1863, having meantime taken part in the battle of Jackson, Miss., and the campaign culminating in the battle of Chickamauga.

The regiment, with the brigade, marched over 100 miles April 29 to May 4, Vicksburg to Port Gibson and return, and was engaged in battle with the advance of Grant's army on the Rodney road, before Port Gibson, May 1. In this action the Forty-sixth was posted as a reserve and in support of a battery, at first, but later was put in position to make a charge when General Baldwin withdrew the order on account of the evident great strength of the enemy in front. Subsequently four companies reinforced the line of the Seventeenth Louisiana, the regiment of Baldwin's Brigade most seriously engaged. Casualties of brigade, 60 killed and wounded. Mention of Capt. S. D. Harris, Inspector-General; Lieut. P. Hamilton, Aide, and Capt. A. B. Watts, Volunteer Aide, who had three horses shot under him, and was wounded.

After the return to Vicksburg the brigade was posted at or near Hall's ferry, until May 15, when they moved to Mount Alban, and General Bald-

win was commander of the forces on the Big Black. On the 16th the Forty-sixth advanced to Bovina, and that night news came of the disaster at Baker's Creek, after which the brigade was advanced to the Big Black bridge, to cover the crossing of troops. Baldwin's Brigade brought up the rear on the march to Vicksburg, and on the 18th, occupied the outer line of works north of the city where they sustained and repulsed an assault, and then were withdrawn to the inner line to a position where the brigade right was near the Riddle house. Colonel Sears commanded the regiment through the siege "and merited," said Baldwin, "favorable notice." Lieutenant-Colonel Easterling and Major W. H. Clark were also honorably mentioned.

Of the surrender General Baldwin wrote: "My command marched over the trenches and stacked their arms with the greatest reluctance, conscious of their ability to hold the position assigned them for an indefinite period of time. During the whole siege the entire command had exhibited the highest degree of patience, fortitude and courage, bearing deprivations of sufficient food, constant duty in the trenches under a broiling sun by day and heavy fatigue and picket duty at night, without a murmur, willing to bear any hardships, confident in sustaining the brunt of any assault, in the hope of anticipated relief and ultimate triumph. The command was daily aroused and under arms at 3:30 A. M., to guard against surprise, and nightly our pickets were in advance of our defences and nearly contiguous to the sentinels of the enemy. The loss in killed and wounded was severe."

The order for march of the division from Vicksburg at 4 P. M., July 11, 1863, on the Baldwin's Ferry road, was as follows: 1, Baldwin's Brigade; 2, Shoup's Brigade; 3, Vaughn's Brigade; 3, Harris' State troops; the division under the command of Gen. Shoup, Gen. Smith remaining at Vicksburg to fulfill the capitulations. The regimental colors, originally the flag of the Gaines Invincibles, were brought out by Captain Sublett, wrapped around his body under his shirt. The paroled men were furloughed for sixty days, to report at Enterprise.

October 24 the Fourth and Forty-sixth and General Pemberton and staff were announced exchanged.

Baldwin's Brigade, at Enterprise, November 20, included, exchanged and armed, 2,279, the regiments being the Fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-sixth. General Johnston was ordered to send the brigade to reinforce Bragg at Missionary Ridge, November 2, but the brigade did not receive marching orders until the 21st. They arrived at Dalton, Ga., too late for the battle of November 25, and were ordered to Resaca, and Sugar Valley. They were listed as part of W. H. T. Walker's Division, Hardee's Corps. The brigade was returned to General Polk January 15-16, and sent to General Maury at Mobile. Maury sent them to Meridian February 7, and Polk sent them to aid Polk in meeting Sherman's raid to Meridian, but Polk immediately ordered them back to Mobile. The experience was discouraging to the men, and the regiment did not contain more than 146 men on its return to Maury. General

Baldwin was killed by accident February 19, and Colonel Sears was promoted Brigadier-General. This resulted in a disorganization of the brigade. It was reorganized to include the Fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth and Forty-sixth Regiments and Seventh Battalion.

The brigade was moved to Pollard, Ala., in April to Selma, and early in May to Anniston, whence they moved to Adairsville, Ga., joining the army of General Johnston just after the battle of Resaca. With the smaller brigades of Cockrell's Missourians and Ector's Texans and North Carolinians, they were under the division command of Gen. S. G. French, a Mississippian, one of the four divisions of Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk's Army of the Mississippi, after his death Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee. From that time until September 6, they were every day but one under fire. In the early part of the Atlanta campaign the companies were commanded as follows: A, Capt. N. Pace; B, Lieut. J. S. Duckworth; C, Lieut. W. L. Stanford; D, Capt. James Boswick; E, Lieut. Smith; F, Capt. T. Wiggins; G, Capt. D. D. Heslip; H, Lieut. David Anderson; I, Capt. T. Burgess; K, Capt. D. C. Durham. D. C. Chamberlain was Acting Adjutant. The casualties of the regiment were: At Cassville, 4 wounded; at New Hope Church, 3 killed, 6 wounded, 1 missing; at Latimer House, 1 killed, 1 wounded, 1 missing; at Kenesaw Mountain, 9 killed, 26 wounded, 20 missing; at Smyrna, 5 wounded; at Chattahoochee, 2 killed, 4 wounded, 3 missing; in front of Atlanta, 7 killed, 25 wounded, 7 missing; at Lovejoy's Station, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Total, 7 killed, 21 wounded, 82 missing. The casualties named in front of Atlanta occurred August 4, when the Forty-sixth, under Colonel Clark, constituting the main picket line of the brigade, charged the enemy and drove him back, regaining our position against heavy force, and taking 21 prisoners. "The gallantry of the Forty-sixth was highly commended in this affair," wrote General Sears. Colonel Clark had occupied the ditches with his regiment and 120 of the dismounted cavalry, in all 420, the night of August 2, and his advanced vedettes were driven in August 4. In his charge Clark was supported by another Mississippi regiment. August 27 the regiment joined in the reconnaissance to the Chattahoochee River, and in the night of September 1 they marched out of Atlanta as the rear guard, the final fighting of the campaign being at Lovejoy's, September 2-6.

During this campaign Major Rea commanded the detail of sharpshooters until mortally wounded near the Chattahoochee River, July 9. He was acting Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Magee Acting Major.

General Hood advanced the army northward of Atlanta late in September. Stewart's Corps moved to Lost Mountain, October 2, and tore up the railroad near Big Shanty, after which French's Division marched on the night of the 4th to fill the cut at Allatoona. This place was defended by three redoubts and a star fort on the ridge at opposite sides of the cut. French attacked and a bloody struggle followed for three or four hours. General French reported: "Among the killed from Sears' Brigade is Col. W. H. Clark, Forty-sixth Mississippi. He fell in the advance near the

enemy's works with the battle-flag in his hands. He was an excellent and gallant officer." Three officers of the regiment were killed, 1 wounded, 4 missing. Total of the regiment, 18 killed, 26 wounded, 56 missing.

After this, Stewart's Corps destroyed the railroad between Resaca and Dalton. French's Division captured the blockhouse at Tilton, October 13, and next was in battle at Decatur, Ala., October 26-29, moving thence to Tuscumbia.

They crossed the Tennessee River, November 20, marched against Schofield's Federal command at Columbia, and on November 29 moved with Stewart's Corps toward Spring Hill. Following the Federal troops to Franklin, on the Harpeth River, Stewart's Corps attacked about four in the evening, November 30, on the right of the Confederate line, French's Division on the left of the corps next to Cheatham's Corps. The first line was carried, but to reach the second line of works, Sears' Brigade was exposed to a destructive crossfire of artillery. Maj. T. D. Magee, commanding the Forty-sixth, was among the wounded before the works were reached. Some were able to reach the ditch in front of the works, where they remained until next morning, when the Federal troops were withdrawn. Among these "foremost of the forlorn hope," were the following of the Forty-sixth. Company A—Capt. Nicholas Pace, Privates C. L. Nichols, Isaac Whatley. Company B—Lieut. J. T. Duckworth. Company D—Lieut. W. H. Barnett, Sergt. J. W. Pennington, Privates W. Deavers, J. S. Hill, A. Phillips, J. C. Phillips, J. M. Ross, R. H. Sewell. Company E—Sergt. D. Hildebrand, Corporal A. Screws (wounded). Company F—Capt. T. P. Wiggins, Sergts. W. M. McElroy, W. W. Harvey (wounded severely at main ditch), Private J. W. Kittrell. Company G—Lieut. J. A. Epting, Corporals W. Warren, A. M. Anderson, J. M. Eakin, Privates J. Drummond (w), S. B. Windham (w). Company H—Private J. B. White. Company I—Capt. T. Burgess (wounded twice severely near main ditch). Company K—Private T. A. Florence. There were only five men of Company C left at the time of this battle, under Sergeant Blakeman. Corporal William Chew was killed and the Sergeant and James Cattle and William Hagan were wounded, leaving John Bowen for duty.

The casualties of Sears' Brigade were said to be 30 killed, 168 wounded, 35 missing. The remnant marched to Nashville. Some were detached with Bate's Division to support Forrest in the siege of Murfreesboro, and were in battle at Overall's Creek, December 4, and before Murfreesboro December 7. December 9 the brigade effective was 210 men. Marching back to Nashville over icy roads, many barefooted, they fought in Walthall's line, December 15-16. Walthall's remnants of two divisions were almost surrounded before they gave way.

"Brigadier-General Sears, late in the day, lost a leg, and subsequently fell into the enemy's hands." (Stewart). "A solid shot passed through his horse and struck him just below the knee; the lower part of his leg was amputated. It was found impracticable to bring him out, so he was left near Pulaski. Captain Henderson and Lieut. Harper were both very

badly wounded and left in the enemy's hands. I was slightly wounded in the foot by a shell." (E. T. Freeman, of French's staff). Walthall's command crossed the Tennessee River, December 26, and marched to Tupelo. "My shoes fell from my feet between Franklin and Columbia, and I was forced to march all the way down to Tupelo, a distance of about three hundred miles, barefooted, in a constant snowstorm and sleet the like of which I never saw before or since," writes Lieut. R. N. Rea.

Major Freeman wrote, January 10: "The whole army cannot muster 5,000 effective men. Great numbers are going home every day, many nevermore to return, I fear. Nine-tenths of the men and line officers are barefooted." W. P. Chalmers wrote, in his journal, January 15: "The regiment numbers about 150 men, about half of whom are barefooted. All are ragged and dirty and covered with vermin. There are, perhaps, twenty guns, but not a single cartridge box in the regiment. The men are jovial enough regarding their condition, but when one speaks of the prosecution of the war they are entirely despondent, being entirely convinced that the Confederacy is gone. Captain Heslip, of Company E, is in command of the regiment. Major Nelson, of the Fourth, commands the brigade, which is attached to Walthall's Division. I do not think there is a stand of colors in the brigade." January 19 Captain Hart assumed command of the regiment.

French's Division was ordered to report to General Maury at Mobile, February 1, 1865. The return of March 10 showed Sears' Brigade commanded by Col. Thomas N. Adair, the Forty-sixth Regiment commanded by Capt. J. A. Barwick. General Steele, commanding the Union expedition from Pensacola, reported that on April 1 an outpost four and a half miles in front of Blakely was carried by assault and the battle-flag of the Forty-sixth Mississippi and 74 prisoners taken. This was about half the regiment. When Fort Blakely was captured, April 9, 1865, another portion of the regiment became prisoners of war. They were taken to Ship Island and paroled in May. Another portion escaped and about twenty-five represented the regiment at Cuba Station, Ala., when informed of the capitulation of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor, commanding the department, at Citronelle, Ala., May 4, 1865.

[?] Authorities: Register of Officers, History of Regiment by W. P. Chambers, notes by Robert Bowman and R. N. Rea.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

See Second Regiment Cavalry.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—John W. Balfour.

Included in "Official Records" list. No information.

POUNDS BATTALION—SHARPSHOOTERS.

See Forty-third Regiment, 1863.

BATTALION FOR COAST DEFENSE.

The battalion mentioned, which this department has no means of identifying, was organized late in 1861, and was on duty after the Third Regiment was ordered away. The companies were going through the measles in January, after which they were sent to General Polk at Columbus, Ky.

POPE WALKER LEGION.

See Nineteenth Regiment, Infantry.

INFANTRY—SIXTY-DAY TROOPS.

Or Army of Ten Thousand.

September 28, 1861, Governor Pettus called for 10,000 volunteers, to enlist for emergency service under the orders of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in Kentucky. They were to rendezvous at Natchez, Vicksburg and Grenada, and bring such guns as they could find. No troops were sent under this call, but a remarkable collection of firearms was secured and put in repair at the armories at Jackson and Aberdeen. November 20 the Governor received another urgent appeal from Columbus, Ky. He sent General Pillow twenty kegs of powder and some ammunition and asked the Legislature to take action. Mississippi had already sent to the field and had organized in the eight regiments of the Army of Mississippi about 25,000 men. The Legislature made an appropriation of \$500,000 and authorized the Governor to call for volunteers for sixty days' service, not to exceed 10,000 in number, the men to furnish their own clothing, blankets and cooking utensils, also their own arms, such as double-barrelled shotguns and hunting rifles. The troops were ordered to rendezvous at Corinth under Gen. Reuben Davis of the State troops, and at Grenada under Gen. J. L. Alcorn, State troops. Miles H. McGehee and William W. Bell were appointed Quartermaster-Generals and John W. Ward and C. C. Scott Commissaries. Before the companies could be filled, the two brigades were ordered to Kentucky.

General Davis, with 2,000 infantry, two regiments and a battalion, arrived at Bowling Green December 16, and was assigned to command of the fortifications in and about the town, his men being stationed as garrison in the various works. One of General Hardee's Brigades was also put under Davis' command, when Johnston prepared for the defense of the line of Barren River. The strength of Davis' Brigade was reported, December 31, as 145 officers and 1,617 enlisted men in the infantry and

38 officers and 495 enlisted men in the cavalry, aggregate present, 2,295, present and absent, 3,550.

Gen. Johnston reported, December 25, "The sixty-day troops of Mississippi, recently arrived, under the command of Gen. Reuben Davis, are stationed here (Bowling Green)."

General Alcorn collected at Grenada a force of 1,850 infantry and 56 cavalry, mostly armed with double-barrel guns, and sent one regiment on to Union City, December 16. December 21 he reported the arrival of his command at Columbus, Ky., embracing three regiments, two other companies of infantry, and enough expected to follow to make a fourth regiment. No more than three were organized, however. He also had one company of mounted men, Capt. C. McLaurin. Capt. R. W. T. Daniel was Brigade Quartermaster, Maj. J. N. Davis Adjutant-General, Major Compton Brigade Surgeon.

General Alcorn was assigned to command of Camp Beauregard, where he prepared to meet an attack December 29, on report of a Federal advance to Mayfield. He then had about 1,700 enlisted men, armed with shotguns. General Polk's force was so much depleted by sending troops to Bowling Green, that he ordered Alcorn to Union City, Tenn., January 1. Alcorn wrote: "I regret that I am to leave here and regret to go to Union City and most respectfully beg to have my command disbanded." They continued on duty, however.

The men of both brigades, during the service in Kentucky, had no opportunity for hostilities, but suffered intensely from the very severe winter. Snow lay on the ground for weeks and the men were unaccustomed and unprepared for such exposure. Most of them came down with measles and many died from this serious camp disease and pneumonia. The regiments were disbanded at the expiration of the term of enlistment, but many of the men re-enlisted at once in other commands. The regiments were back at their organization camps in February, 1862.

FIRST REGIMENT—ALCORN'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—W. A. Percy.

Lieutenant-Colonels—A. P. Hill, resigned; P. Brent.

Major—P. Brent, E. L. Cowan.

Surgeon—L. H. Hall.

SECOND REGIMENT—ALCORN'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—A. W. Bartlett.

Lieutenant-Colonel—W. F. Paine.

Major—Henry L. Duncan.

THIRD REGIMENT—ALCORN'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—B. S. Rozell.

Lieutenant-Colonel—D. S. Comfort

Major—J. T. Hallowell.

Adjutant—W. T. Watson.

Cavalry Company, Mississippi Scouts, of Rankin County, organized 1 December, 1861.

Captain—Cornelius McLaurin.

Lieutenants—Robert S. Morris, A. Bolivar Alexander, James M. Smith.

There are no lists of companies of above regiments in this department. The following named appear to have been in Alcorn's Brigade, and a few are identified.

Company E, Third Regiment.

Captain—J. B. Armistead.

First Lieutenant—J. C. Scronce.

Second Lieutenant—W. T. Watson, appointed Adjutant.

Third Lieutenant—J. P. Moore.

Company I, First Regiment, L. C. Pillow Guards, of Bluff Springs, organized 2 December, 1861.

Captain—D. A. Ellington.

Lieutenants—J. C. Ashley, David Love, J. W. Sallis.

Enrolled, 88.

Valley Defenders, of Holmes County, organized 30 November, 1861.

Company B, First Regiment.

Captain—B. W. Moore.

Lieutenants—E. L. Cowan, O. P. Anderson, William G. Barksdale, John S. Hebert.

Smith Quitman Rifles, of Hinds County, organized 21 November, 1861.

Captain—William E. Ross.

Lieutenants—Henry M. Taylor, Wyatt W. Hardy, James R. Yerger.

Holmesville Grays, organized 2 December, 1861.

Captain—C. P. Turnipseed.

Lieutenants—R. K. Felder, James Connerly, Pinckney L. Barnes.

Yankee Hunters, organized 29 November, 1861.

Captain—Charles Thompson.

Lieutenants—Franklin Smith, William J. Mosby, Michael B. Boyle.

Copiah Invincibles, Company A, First Regiment, organized 29 November, 1861.

Captain—Andrew P. Barry.

Lieutenants—D. F. Beckham, L. H. Tillman, J. W. Pierce, L. B. Harris, E. R. Freeman, Josiah K. Davis.

Enrolled, 114.

Fireside Defenders, organized 4 December, 1861. Company K, First Regiment.

Captain—W. K. Easterling.

Lieutenants—Milledge V. Collum, Leander Mills, David W. Denson.
Enrolled, 57.

Raymond Minute Men, of Hinds County, organized 3 December, 1861.

Captain—Skelt B. McCown.

Lieutenants—Richard Charlton, Alfred D. Aldridge, William C. Jourdin.

Final roll, 55.

Brownsville Terribles, of Hinds County, organized 29 November, 1861. Company D, First Regiment.

Captain—George H. Robertson.

Lieutenants—W. S. Elkins, J. J. Gold, Theo. Lamb.

Enrolled, 52.

Newton Rebels, of Newton County, organized 2 December, 1861.

Captain—Samuel Hollingsworth.

Lieutenants—Archibald Chaney, Thomas B. McCune, David W. Johnson.

Attala Rebels, of Attala County, organized 21 November, 1861. Company F, Second Regiment.

Captain—R. B. Campbell.

Lieutenants—J. W. Downs, Samuel Williams, J. A. Simpson.

Enrolled, 43.

Ida Invincibles, organized 21 November, 1861. Company G, Second Regiment.

Captains—Henry L. Duncan, elected Major, Second Regiment; Joshua H. Savage.

Lieutenants—J. H. Savage, James Crosby, Thomas G. Clark, A. L. Mahin.

Enrolled, 80.

Carroll County Mounted Men, organized 22 November, 1861. Second Regiment.

Captains—Anthony W. Bartlett, elected Colonel, Second Regiment; F. P. Campbell.

Lieutenants—William N. Scales, Hiram S. Hill, Andrew J. Johnson.

Enrolled, 112.

Calhoun Tigers, of Calhoun County, organized 2 December, 1861.

Captain—Robert A. Collins.

Lieutenants—Henry J. Hanskins, Elijah Parker, Iverson G. Adams.

Middleton Rebels, of Carroll County, organized 30 November, 1861.

Captain—Hulet P. Atkins.

Lieutenants—John H. Lawrence, Isaac C. Sullivan, Milton C. M. Carroll.

Lafayette Sharpshooters, of Yalobusha County, organized 29 November, 1861. Company A, Second Regiment.

Captain—Thomas H. Robinson.

Lieutenants—William F. Paine, elected Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Regiment; S. H. Lowe, James S. Buford, William G. Reynolds, Thomas W. Boone.

Enrolled, 1861.

Ladies' Guard, organized 21 November, 1861.

Captain—W. J. Smith.

Lieutenants—C. D. Kelly, W. J. Smith, J. F. Stevens.

Woman Defenders, organized 3 December, 1861.

Captain—David A. Kinchloe.

Lieutenants—J. W. McCracken, R. R. Jackson, William Smith.

Oakland Company, organized 3 December, 1861.

Captain—W. B. Craig.

Lieutenants—Alphonzo J. Black, Elisha A. Parrish, William A. McDaniel.

Edwards Guards, of Hinds County, organized 3 December, 1861.

Captain—James B. Ross.

Lieutenants—William T. Ratliff, William A. Carnes, Lorenzo White.

Mississippi Guards, organized 5 December, 1861.

Captain—William M. Wilkins.

Lieutenants—Robert G. Johnson, William H. Wilson, Calvin J. Smith.

Alcorn Rebels, of Coahoma County, organized 23 September, 1861.

Captain—B. F. Saunders.

Lieutenants—W. L. Ganong, A. D. Suddorth, J. W. Hostettler.

Jeff Davis Browns, organized 19 November, 1861.

Captain—William J. Huston.

Lieutenants—J. B. Reaves, C. A. Brigham, J. D. Frazier.

Not sure this above is sixty-day.

Mississippi Tigers, Company G, Third Regiment, enlisted at Grenada 12 December, 1861.

Captains—W. L. Shelby, W. W. Leggett.

Lieutenants—H. J. Bowen, W. W. Leggett, M. N. Martin.

Company A, Third Regiment, enlisted at Grenada 8 December, 1861.

Captain—T. J. Rogers.

Lieutenants—J. L. Backsteen, M. J. McDonald, A. M. McCurry.

Enrolled, 63.

F. L. Thompson promoted Quartermaster.

FOURTH REGIMENT—DAVIS' BRIGADE.

(Also called Second Regiment).

Colonel—Mark P. Lowrey.

Lieutenant-Colonel—M. B. Buchanan.

Major—T. J. Saddler.

Hatchie Rifles, organized October 26, 1861.

Captain—Matthias Nelms.

First Lieutenant—Henry C. Davis.

Second Lieutenant—William J. Cooke.

Third Lieutenant—L. A. Meeks.

Enrolled, 31.

Tishomingo Reapers, organized December 6, 1861.

Captain—John C. Hodges.

Lieutenants—John B. Yates, B. F. Whitton, Thomas Bryan.

Enrolled, 49.

Lowrey Guards, mustered in 6 December, 1861. (Company H).

Captains—Mark P. Lowrey, elected Colonel; F. S. Norman.

Lieutenants—L. B. Estes, F. S. Norman, D. F. Reynolds, R. L. Ray.

Enrolled, 68.

Mary Davis Guards, mustered in December 6, 1861.

Captain—James M. Burton.

Lieutenants—John B. Vance, S. M. Robertson, R. T. Gray.

Enrolled 48.

Corona Guards, organized November 30, 1861.

Captain—William R. Nelson.

Lieutenants—William T. Phillips, Walter White, W. H. Magee.

Enrolled, 48.

Saltillo Rangers, organized 28 November, 1861.

Captain—Burrill McManus.

Lieutenants—J. C. Gilstrap, C. W. McNeill, James W. Duncan.

Enrolled, 70.

Corinth Minute Men, mustered in November 28, 1861.

Captain—J. C. Potts.

Lieutenants—H. C. Phillips, William H. Sawner, J. M. Suratt.

Enrolled, 63

Reuben Davis Guards, organized December 2, 1861.

Captain—B. F. McWhorter.

Lieutenants—Anderson, E. T. Phillips, J. P. Robinson.

Enrolled, 62.

Tippah Rebels, organized 5 December, 1861.

Captain—Abbott C. Rucker.

Lieutenants—Eli M. Alexander, John J. Gray, James B. McMahon.

Enrolled, 57.

Dixie Boys, mustered in 3 December, 1861.

Captain—W. L. Clayton.

Lieutenants—M. L. Walker, A. J. Reeves, J. M. McDaniel.

Enrolled, 68.

FIFTH REGIMENT—DAVIS' BRIGADE.

Colonel—William S. Patton.

Lieutenant-Colonel—S. M. Meek.

Major—Wade Hopkins.

Natchez Light Infantry, organized 4 July, 1861.

Captain—Henry Lathrop.

Lieutenants—William G. Benbrook, Robert T. Rose, Benjamin Wade.

Enrolled, 108.

Armed with forty-seven Sharp's rifles belonging to the Natchez Fencibles, thirty rifle muskets belonging to Adams County, and individually owned Mississippi rifles, carbines, Minies, Yagers and Kentuckys.

Locke Houston Aids, organized 25 November, 1861.

Captain—James W. Higgason.

Lieutenants—Silas F. Kendrick, Newsom Harris, James W. Jones.

Enrolled, 59.

Reub. Davis Rifles, of Columbus, organized 3 December, 1861.

Captain—George C. Brown.

Lieutenants—Samuel M. Meek, Richard B. Covington, Alexander M. Lawrence.

Enrolled, 65.

Winston Brothers, organized at Webster 27 November, 1861.

Captain—H. L. Halfacre.

Lieutenants—B. B. Lindsay, J. A. Porter, T. J. Clark.

Enrolled, 46.

Mississippi Confederates, organized 6 December, 1861.

Captain—James S. Slaughter.

Lieutenants—Robert T. Drake, Wade Hopkins, promoted Major, succeeded by George W. Lewis; Rufus L. McNeal.

Enrolled, 73.

Chickasaw Rough and Readies, organized 28 November, 1861.

Captain—J. L. S. Hill.

Lieutenants—B. F. Pulliam, T. J. Pulliam, A. A. Park.

Enrolled, 52.

Reuben Davis Rebels, of Ragsdale Springs, near Aberdeen, organized 18 November, 1861.

Captain—John R. Wren.

Lieutenants—A. Sadler, R. E. Baker, G. H. Mullins.

Enrolled, 76.

Kemper Blues, organized 15 September, 1861.

Captain—H. J. Guley.

Lieutenants—J. F. Brooke, B. L. Lampley, Thomas Calvert.

Enrolled, 80.

Mississippi Boys, organized at Corinth November 30, 1861.

Captains—William S. Patton, promoted Colonel; O. S. Holland.

Lieutenants—O. S. Holland (William C. Saundere), William H. Jackson, Joshua McLemore.

Enrolled, 88.

Muckalusha Guards, of Neshoba County, organized 27 November, 1861.

Captain—H. A. Walsh.

Lieutenants—John A. Harneon, Hugh W. McDonald, Jesse L. Collers.

FIRST BATTALION.

Major—Newton J. Beckett.

(No data of companies, except as below).

OTHER COMPANIES.

Johnston Guards, First Battalion, Davis' Brigade, of Tishomingo County.

Captain—J. P. Johnston.

Lieutenants—B. F. Kennedy, G. W. Johnston, William McKinley.

Enrolled, 55.

Outlaw Guards, Company C, First Battalion, Davis Brigade.

Captain—J. C. Rogers.

Lieutenants—C. R. Jordan, H. A. McCreight, Elbert Rogers.

Enrolled, 69.

Dixie Guards, of Davis' Brigade.

Captain—Michael Cox.

Lieutenants—John W. Norris, William P. Stewart, Samuel V. Riddleberger.

Sipsey Rovers.

Captain—James M. Ray.

Buttahatchie Riflemen, First Battalion.

Captain—Newton J. Beckett.

Lieutenant—Lafayette Willis.

MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

C. S. A.—WESTERN ARMY.

FIRST REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonels—Andrew J. Lindsay, R. A. Pinson.

Lieutenant-Colonels—John H. Miller, resigned; F. A. Montgomery.

Majors—D. C. Herndon, of battalion; John S. Simmons, E. G. Wheeler.

Adjutant—W. E. Beasley.

Company A, Carroll Rangers, of Carroll County, mustered in 7 May 1861, by Lieut. J. Z. George, at Vaiden.

Captains—Clement L. Hudson, resigned; John S. Simmons, elected Major of regiment; Thomas B. Kennedy.

First Lieutenants—Joseph A. Applewhite, C. C. Mattox.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas B. Kennedy, James Logue.

Third Lieutenants—James P. Hamilton, Gay Anderson.

Company B, Thompson Cavalry, of Lafayette County, organized 24 April, 1861; mustered in at Oxford 10 June, 1861.

Captain—Andrew J. Bowles, Josiah T. Chandler.

First Lieutenant—Josiah T. Chandler.

Second Lieutenant—Charles A. Cook.

Third Lieutenant—Fred H. Rueff.

Original roll, 56.

Pontotoc Dragoons, of Pontotoc County, organized 22 February, 1861.

Captains—John H. Miller, Major; Armistead B. Cole.

First Lieutenant—Armistead B. Cole.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas A. Graves, Larkin Bailey.

Third Lieutenants—Larkin Baley, John T. Weatherall.

Company E.

Captain—G. N. Wheeler.

First Lieutenant—A. Armstrong, mortally wounded July 28, at Atlanta.

Company C.

Captain—J. R. Taylor.

Company F.

Third Lieutenant—G. N. Hendley, killed at Florence.

Company G, Noxubee Cavalry, of Noxubee County, mustered in at Macon 18 March, 1861.

Captains—H. W. Foote, J. H. King, killed near Florence, Ala.

First Lieutenants—M. M. Lindsay, Hampton Williams.

Second Lieutenants—Hampton Williams, Charles M. Hunter.

Third Lieutenant—J. L. Deupree.

Original roll, 54.

Company H, Bolivar Troop, of Bolivar County, mustered in at Prentiss 20 March, 1861.

Captain—F. A. Montgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel of regiment.

First Lieutenant—D. C. Herndon, Major of battalion.

Second Lieutenant—Lafayette Jones.

Third Lieutenant—Dickinson Bell.

Company I.

Captain—John E. Turner, killed near Dallas, Ga.

Company K.

Captain—W. V. Lester.

First Lieutenant—J. P. Wilson, killed near Denmark September 1, 1862.

Second Lieutenant—E. G. Miller, killed at Moscow, Tenn., December 4, 1863.

The First Battalion of Mississippi cavalry was organized in the spring of 1861 at Union City, Tenn., under the command of Capt. John H. Miller, who had long before been Captain of the Pontotoc Dragoons, winning a sword offered by Governor Brown to the best drilled company in the State, and later pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Pontotoc. His old company, reorganized by him, and the company from Tallahatchie County, where he had also preached, were the nucleus of the battalion. The official reports indicate that the command was on duty near New Madrid, Mo., in August, 1861, in General Pillow's "Army of Liberation;" participated in an expedition to Commerce, August 18, and was slightly in action. The separate cavalry companies of Cpts. Hudson, Cole and Klein were added to Miller's Battalion in September, and Major Miller promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Herndon to Major. October 14, Capt. F. A. Montgomery, Company A, with thirty-four men defeated Lieutenant Tufts, with twenty-six men of the First Illinois cavalry, near Bird's Point, with the loss of 1 wounded, the Illinois party having 1 killed and several wounded. The Mississippians were armed with Maynard rifles. Subsequently the battalion was attached to General Cheatham's Division of General Polk's Army, at Columbus, Ky., but the Thompson cavalry, Capt. A. J. Bowles, and the Bolivar troop, Lieut. L. Jones, were left on the west side of the river, with Tappan's Arkansas Regiment and Beltzhoover's Battery, at Belmont, where they were attacked by General Grant, November 7, 1861. They did gallant service in this battle, receiving the first attack on the skirmish line, and later dismounted, and under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, who had crossed over, aiding effectively in throwing Grant's troops into confusion, and attacking the gunboats. Miller's horse was killed under him.

In January, 1862, the battalion was stationed at Camp Beauregard, near Paris, Tenn. February, 1861, Capt. R. A. Pinson was commanding at Camp Beauregard, with his own and Captain Clay's companies, also a portion of Major King's Battalion and Captain Stock's company, all

under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller. Paget's, Houston's and Hubbard's companies lost their tents and all supplies at Fort Heinman, February, 1862, and were in a desperate condition. On the 13th Hill's and Herndorn's Battalions skirmished with Federal cavalry near Fort Heinman, losing 3 wounded.

Hudson's company was on duty at Madrid Bend during the bombardment March 15-17, 1862, and afterward at Island No. 10. They escaped across the ferry at Reelfoot Lake, at the time of the surrender.

April 2, 1862, after Grant had advanced to Pittsburg Landing, Lieutenant-Colonel Miller was in command of nine companies of cavalry at Lexington, Tenn., when General Polk ordered Col. A. J. Lindsay to take command. Col. Andrew Jackson Lindsay was an Alabamian, a graduate of West Point, and captain of mounted rifles, United States army, in the war with Mexico, who had resigned to enter the Confederate service, and had been commissioned Colonel of cavalry. He now had instructions to cover the front, in touch with Brewer's Battalion, while Johnston's army marched up from Corinth. On the first day of the battle of Shiloh, April 6, they advanced on the left flank of Cheatham's Division. After other assignments they reached the place where Prentiss surrendered and Lindsay was given command of all the cavalry with orders to cut off the Federal retreat to the river. Miller rode at once with the regiment on this mission, and came suddenly in view of a battery with horses attached, ready for retreat. They seemed about to unlimber to defend themselves when Miller charged and captured every horse, man and gun (four guns and twenty-seven men, according to the Federal report). The prize was taken to the rear by Major Herndon, with a detachment of Capt. A. B. Cole's Pontotoc Dragoons, and delivered to General Bragg. This was Ross' Michigan Battery, which had been for some time in an artillery duel with Smith's Chickasawhay Battery. Lindsay, rejoining the regiment, having failed to find any more cavalry, took Foote's company and made a daring but unsuccessful attempt to take another battery. On the next day the regiment covered the retreat of Hardee's corps and were the last to leave the field. Casualties 5 wounded.

After the retreat they occupied advanced posts during the movement of Halleck's army toward Corinth, with orders to protect the railroads as long as practicable. (See Fourth Battalion).

The siege of Corinth followed, and the retreat of Beauregard to Tupelo, during which operations the regiment was in active service. The regiment was reorganized with R. A. Pinson as Colonel, and F. A. Montgomery Lieutenant-Colonel. After the battle of Shiloh Lieutenant-Colonel Miller had resigned. March 22, 1863, "Colonel Miller, formerly Major of a Mississippi cavalry battalion, was killed by the enemy near Ripley." He was there for the purpose of organizing independent State companies into a regiment. After his death General Gholson was sent there for the same purpose, which was the origin of Gholson's Brigade.

June 18, 1862, the regiment was ordered by General Bragg, at Tupelo, to report at Oxford to co-operate with General Chalmers in an expedition

into West Tennessee to cut the railroad. Chalmers was relieved of command by Col. Joseph Wheeler, who started on the 25th with parts of Jackson's, Wade's, Pinson's and Slemon's Regiments, in all about 1,000 men, from Holly Springs, but Jackson was ordered back, leaving but 500. Wheeler and his men burned 200 bales of cotton at Grand Junction and a large amount around Bolivar, during the entire expedition about 3,000 bales, Wheeler reported. A detachment under Col. Pinson burned the railroad bridge across Clover Creek. The enemy was defeated near Middleburg and in several other encounters. Wheeler and his 500, after these exploits, returned to Holly Springs August 1.

The regiment was included, according to Federal reports, in the force under General Armstrong, who raided and cut the railroad between Bolivar and Jackson, Tenn., skirmished near Bolivar August 30, and on September 1, at Britton's lane, near Denmark, attacked the Illinois command of Col. E. S. Dennis, in a battle of four hours. Dennis reported that his command of 800 lost 5 killed and 55 wounded, and that Armstrong withdrew, leaving 179 dead on the field and many wounded. Armstrong reported that he took 213 prisoners and that his loss was small. September 9, the regiment dismounted with Jackson's Regiment, fought at Cockrum's cross roads, near the Coldwater, resisting the attack of Grierson's cavalry, a stubborn fight, in which the losses were considerable.

During the Corinth campaign of October they were under the brigade command of Col. W. H. Jackson, his Tennessee Regiment and the First, under Lieut.-Col. F. A. Montgomery, constituting the brigade. Part of the command engaged the Federal cavalry, and the whole command was in action before the fortifications at College Hill, and covered the retreat of the infantry. They skirmished near Pacahontas, during the fight at Davis bridge, and aided in saving the wagon train. Covering the rear of the army, they skirmished all the way to Ripley, going without food three days. Jackson complimented the conduct of Capt. Gadi Herron, Lieutenant Craven and Lieutenant Foote, particularly distinguished in checking the pursuit.

As General Grant advanced from Memphis in December to Oxford and Water Valley, his advance cavalry pushing ahead to Coffeeville, General Pemberton put VanDorn in command of the cavalry. The famous Mississippian had three brigades, Texans under Griffith, Tennesseans under Jackson and McCullough's Brigade, which included the First Mississippi and Second Missouri. From the Yalobusha River VanDorn set out December 17 with about 2,500 men, to strike a blow at Grant's line of supply along the railroad. Moving through Pontotoc and toward Ripley to create the impression that he was going into Tennessee, he advanced rapidly on Holly Springs by the Ripley road and attacked at dawn, December 20, 1862, the First Mississippi in the advance of McCullough's Brigade, Lieut. S. B. Day in command of the advance guard. They rode through an infantry camp on the gallop, rousing the troops and losing some men and horses under the fire that was opened, and pushed on toward the fair grounds in search of the enemy's cavalry.

The Second Illinois hastily mounted and charged them, and a fierce cavalry melee followed. Major Wheeler lost a thumb in a saber duel. Sergt. D. S. Purvine, of Company I, was badly wounded and saved by the ready pistol of Adjutant Beasley. Lawrence Yates, Assistant Adjutant, was seriously hurt but killed his antagonist with a bullet. "The First Mississippi met a foe worthy of their steel in the Second Illinois. Nerve was required to make and nerve required to receive that furious charge. Pistols in the hands of the Mississippians proved superior to sabers wielded by the hardy sons of Illinois, and the gallant Pinson, with his reckless Mississippians, finally vanquished and drove from the field the rough riders of Illinois." (Dr. J. G. Deupree, *Miss. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. iv.) The remainder of VanDorn's command was likewise successful, and they set about the work of destroying the immense stores of supplies for Grant's army and the cotton that had been collected there, which occupied them until four in the evening. "On leaving Holly Springs, our command was the best equipped body of cavalry in the Confederate States service." They pushed on and made demonstrations against the posts at Davis' Mill, Coldwater and Middleburg, but could not capture them without artillery. VanDorn and his troopers then returned by way of Ripley, New Albany and Pontotoc, skirmishing frequently with the cavalry commands pursuing him, and reaching Grenada safely after an absence of thirteen days. This brilliant performance, with Forrest's operations further north, persuaded Grant to abandon his attempt to advance into the interior of Mississippi in support of Sherman's direct attack on the Vicksburg forces.

In January, 1863, the regiment, with the Fourth and Twenty-eighth Cavalry and Balch's Battalion, constituted Cosby's Brigade of Martin's Division of VanDorn's cavalry, about 7,500 strong, the First Regiment being 275 effective. In parting with the regiment at Okolona, February 6, 1863, Gen. W. H. Jackson, in special orders, expressed his "heartfelt thanks to the officers and men for their cheerfulness and attention to every duty, the hearty co-operation at all times displayed by them, and his admiration of their cool, determined courage in every engagement while under his command, also his regrets at losing them from his division."

VanDorn's command moved into Tennessee in February and the regiment was frequently engaged in March and April, 1862. (See Twenty-eighth Regiment.) March 5, at Spring Hill or Thompson's Station, VanDorn engaged and captured, after a stubborn fight, the Federal cavalry brigade of Gen. John Coburn. General Martin, with Cosby's Brigade, reached the field in time to cut off the last avenue of retreat for Coburn. When the Federal brigade, assailed by Jackson, Armstrong and Whitfield, attempted to escape the rear attack by Forrest's Brigade, "Pinson's Regiment was moved in a direction to counteract this effort to escape. The enemy, upon this demonstration, returned to the crest of the hill," wrote General Martin, "when a courier informed me that the enemy had surrendered." In General Orders April 10, 1863, after the

attack on Franklin, that day, Gen. W. H. Jackson said, "High mention is due the officers and men of the First Regiment Mississippi Cavalry for the dashing manner in which they charged and drove the enemy into their fortifications."

Two companies, Lester's and Herron's, were not in the Tennessee campaign, being then on duty in Eastern Louisiana, under Lieut.-Col. H. H. Miller and Colonel Simonton, commanding at Ponchatoula. April 7, 1863, at Camp Ruggles, Capt. Gadi Herron, Company H, in command of squadron, detailed Corporal Davidson with eight men, who went to the mouth of the Amite River and attacked the Federal armored gunboat *Barataria*, of one gun, that had run aground on the east bank of the river. Captain Herron was directed to take his whole squadron and capture the boat, but on arrival they found the boat blown and burned. A few days later Captain Herron made an expedition with a schooner to secure guns from the wreck and captured a yacht load of Federal soldiers sent out to intercept him. Lieutenants Elliott and Allen, Company H, of the First, and a company of the Second Arkansas Cavalry were in this affair. Later in April Captain Herron, commanding a detachment of fifty men of the First Cavalry, participated in the operations against Grierson's raid in Southern Mississippi.

After General Grant had invested Vicksburg Gen. W. H. Jackson hastily returned from Tennessee with what was left of VanDorn's Cavalry Corps and took position along the Big Black River. They covered the retreat of Johnston to Jackson, skirmishing with the advance of Sherman. According to Federal information Cosby's Brigade in July, 1863, had this strength: First Mississippi, 400; Fourth Mississippi, 200; Starke's Regiment, 800; Wirt Adams, 1,000; volunteer regiment, 400; forming the main part of W. H. Jackson's command in the Jackson campaign.

General Cosby, July 22, reported the capture of thirty-five prisoners six miles from Jackson, on the lower Brandon road, by Captain Herren's squadron, composed of Herren's and Lester's companies. The Federal casualties were 4 killed, 6 wounded. Part of the regiment was in a skirmish at Ingraham's plantation, near Port Gibson, October 10, 1863. Captain Herren's squadron was with French's infantry command before the Meridian campaign, when it rejoined the regiment west of Jackson.

The regiment was brigaded with Starke's and Ballentine's Regiments, under the command of Colonel Starke, in Jackson's Division of Gen. S. D. Lee's Cavalry Corps, January, 1864. When Sherman's Corps crossed the Big Black on the expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian, February 3, 1864, Starke's Brigade resisted one column which marched on the Messinger's ferry road, and kept up the skirmishing as far as Jackson, when the cavalry fell back on the Canton road. The first attack was made by Colonel Pinson and his regiment with one piece of artillery, February 4, at Col. Joseph Davis' place, and a spirited fight resulted. General Jackson, with Starke's Brigade, hung upon the rear of the enemy as they advanced toward Meridian, the First Regiment being engaged in an attack near Meridian on the 14th, then moved toward Columbus

to reinforce Forrest, then back towards Sherman's army at Canton. February 27, at Sharon, Starke's Brigade "encountered the enemy and fought them in gallant style." Jackson mentioned Pinson's Regiment as very successful in picking up the Federal foraging parties, bringing off nine wagons and fifteen prisoners. They followed Sherman as far as the Big Black, and then fell back near Livingston.

General Sherman reported that in the whole expedition he lost no wagons but these nine.

The First, with the Second, Twenty-eighth and Ballen's Mississippi Regiment, formed the brigade of Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, with Jackson's cavalry in the Atlanta campaign. They were at Tuscaloosa, Ala., in April, 1864, arrived at Rome, Ga., May 14, and after that were constantly engaged until after the evacuation of Atlanta. (See Twenty-eighth Regiment for service of brigade.) Fighting as infantry, and ordered forward to feel the position of the enemy in their front, near Dallas, May 28, the First was distinguished in the daring charge against the Federal breastworks. They captured four pieces of artillery but were exposed to such a destructive fire that the whole brigade was compelled to make a hasty retreat. Captains Turner and Herren were killed, and the loss of the brigade was 171.

In October they took part in Hood's campaign toward Chattanooga. Captain Taylor, with twenty-five men, was detailed to take up rails near the Etowah bridge to delay reinforcements for Allatoona during French's attack, October 5, 1864.

Adjutant Beasley was mortally wounded in an engagement near Tusculum, Ala., October 29, 1864, and Capt. J. A. King and Lieut. G. N. Hendley were killed near Florence November 9.

Armstrong's Brigade continued with the same organization through the Nashville and Murfreesboro campaign under General Forrest. Armstrong's was the Mississippi Brigade with Forrest, who had also two Tennessee Brigades (Rucker's including the Fifth Mississippi), one Kentucky and one Texas Brigade. The casualties of the Mississippi Brigade were the largest—20 killed, 127 wounded. General Forrest reached Florence, Ala., with Chalmer's and Buford's Divisions and took command also of Armstrong's and Ross' Brigades, Jackson's Division, crossed the river November 16-17, and began the march northward on the 21st, the men elated with the hope of a campaign as far north as the Ohio River. Armstrong led the advance of Jackson's Division and was in action with Federal cavalry at Lawrenceburg and beyond, toward Pulaski. November 22, Armstrong and Ross, supported by Buford's Division, defeated Hatch's Division of cavalry at Campbellsville, after a severe engagement. They invested the works at Columbia until the arrival of the infantry and then, Columbia being evacuated, they moved toward Franklin, Armstrong first developing the Federal position and receiving orders not to attack too vigorously until supported by Chalmers. On the morning of the 29th Forrest brought up his whole command toward Spring Hill, where Armstrong's Mississippians were first put in

line of battle. They obeyed Forrest's order to charge, supported by a part of the Kentucky Brigade and a Tennessee Regiment, but the Federal position was found too strong to carry with cavalry, and Forrest dismounted his command and attacked as infantry, soon supported by Cleburne's Division. Meanwhile the Federal wagon trains were moving in sight up the Franklin pike. When the Federal line at this point gave way Armstrong and Ross galloped toward Thompson's Station and struck the front of the Federal column, four miles from Spring Hill, at 11 o'clock at night, producing much confusion. They fought there till near daylight, but receiving no support were compelled to retire after doing some damage to the wagon train. November 30, during the infantry battle of Franklin, Johnson's Division crossed the Harpeth River and attacked the enemy strongly posted on a hill. After this battle they moved to Brentwood and thence to positions investing the Federal army in Nashville. When relieved of this duty by the infantry Forrest attempted the siege of Murfreesboro. Jackson's Division received the surrender of the fort at Laverne, and the outposts were driven into the fortified line of Murfreesboro. December 7, when the garrison moved out on the Salem pike and drove Bates' Division, Forrest hurriedly sent Major Strange of his staff to Armstrong and Ross, "with orders to say to them that everything depended on their cavalry. They proved themselves equal to the emergency by charging on the enemy, thereby checking his further advance." (Forrest's report.) December 13 Jackson captured a train load of rations and 200 of an Illinois regiment south of Murfreesboro. Upon news of the disaster at Nashville, Forrest moved to the rear of Hood's army in retreat, Armstrong taking the Nashville and Columbia pike. The barefooted army moved slowly and Forrest's men were in constant danger. Supported by Walthall's with infantry, they contested the passage of Duck River at Columbia, then falling back toward Pulaski, fighting at Warfield's, December 23; Richland Creek, December 24, where Armstrong supported six pieces of Forrest's artillery, and crossing the creek to meet the Federal attack on the rear; at Pulaski and King's Hill, December 25, and at Sugar Creek, December 26, when the Federal pursuit was finally and decisively defeated. Forrest reported that his command, in which the Mississippi brigade was one of five, had captured and destroyed sixteen blockhouses and stockades, four locomotives, 100 cars and ten miles of railroad, and taken 1,600 prisoners and brought out three more cannon than they started with. The casualties of the First Mississippi were 4 killed, including Lieut. B. H. Benson, and 47 wounded.

Armstrong's Brigade held the line of works at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865, which was carried by Wilson's Cavalry expedition at a heavy cost in killed and wounded. The Colonel of the Seventh Indiana reported the capture of "about 300 prisoners, including most of the First Mississippi and a large part of the Tenth." General Forrest's Cavalry were surrounded and a large part of the Tenth. General Forrest's Cavalry were surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., May 22, 1865.

WIRT ADAMS' REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Originally called First Mississippi Cavalry. Wood's Regiment after the promotion of Adams.

Colonel—Wirt Adams, promoted Brigadier-General September 25, 1863; Robert C. Wood, Jr.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Robert C. Wood, Jr., Thomas Lewers, Stephen B. Cleaveland.

Majors—James Hagan, transferred to Alabama Artillery; Isaac F. Harrison, Thomas Lewers, Stephen B. Cleaveland, A. Muldrow.

Surgeon—J. H. Wilson.

Assistant Surgeon—Solomon C. Martin.

Adjutant—Allen T. Bowie, promoted Adjutant of Adams' Division.

Companies—Lewers, Muldrow, Barnes, Lachote, Yerger, Haynes, Mississippi; Harrison, Cage, Louisiana; Cleaveland, Bowie, Alabama.

Captain—Earl, 1862.

List of companies incomplete.

Company A, Tensas Cavalry, of Louisiana.

Captain—Isaac F. Harrison, promoted Major July, 1862; A. Bondurant.

First Lieutenants—A. Bondurant, George Montgomery.

Second Lieutenants—George Montgomery, E. McCall.

Third Lieutenants—E. McCall, Eugene F. Moor.

Harrison and his company were transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Company A, formed in May, 1864, from part of Barnett's Company K, of Yazoo County.

Captain—Abel B. Johnson.

First Lieutenant—C. F. Emery.

Second Lieutenant—D. C. Houck.

Third Lieutenant—Prentiss Swayze.

Roll, 84.

Company B, from De Soto (Tate) and Senatobia Counties.

Captain—Thomas B. Lewers.

Company C.

Company D, Madison and Leake Counties.

Captain—A. P. Hill.

A. P. Hill's Partisan Ranger Company, three officers and eighty-six men effective, attached to Gen. M. L. Smith's command at Vicksburg, had 1 wounded in Chickasaw Bayou campaign December 26-30, 1862. Captain Hill was mentioned in the final report of General Pemberton as one of the intrepid men who carried dispatches through the Federal lines to and from General Johnston during the siege.

Company D.

Captain—J. S. Smythe.

First Lieutenant—John C. Russell.

Second Lieutenant—John C. Brown.

Third Lieutenant—James W. Baughn.

Total roll, 162.

With Lee's Brigade at Vicksburg, report of January, 1863; Mississippi Partisan Rangers, Capt. J. S. Smythe, attached to Baldwin's Brigade, Smith's Division, during siege and at surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. In parole camp at Enterprise, January, 1864.

Company E.

Captain—A. Muldrow.

Company F, Warren and Claiborne Cavalry.

Captain—George Barnes.

First Lieutenant—George P. McLean.

Second Lieutenant—A. J. Carnahan.

Third Lieutenant—J. R. Haring.

Warren roll, 93.

Company G, from Louisiana.

Captain—Albert G. Cage.

Company G.

Captain—G. O. Haynes, died June 4, 1862.

Company H, Lowndes Rangers, of Lowndes County, Ala., mainly. Joined Adams Cavalry at Bowling Green about October 1, 1861.

Captain—M. J. Fagg, M. B. Bowie.

First Lieutenant—J. D. McDonald.

Second Lieutenants—M. C. Moorer, J. R. Moorer.

Third Lieutenant—G. W. L. Carr.

Company I, Clarke and Baldwin Counties, Ala.

Captains—S. B. Cleaveland, promoted Major 23 September, 1863; John Y. Kilpatrick.

Company K, Anding Hussars, of Yazoo County, enlisted at Yazoo City, September, 1861; joined Adams' command at Memphis in October, 1861.

Captains—James W. Barnett, promoted Post Surgeon; Wm. S. Yerger, 1862-5.

First Lieutenants—William S. Yerger, Robert Ewing, mortally wounded at Bear Creek.

Second Lieutenants—Jefferson W. Moore, Abel B. Johnson, Jefferson Moore, John T. J. Heth.

Third Lieutenants—Robert Ewing, John T. Heth, B. B. Paddock.

Original roll, 115; the numbers increased, and Company A was taken out. Roll, June, 1864, 102.

Alexander Bailey, an orphan boy of Yazoo City, went out with this company in 1862, at the age of thirteen years, and was furnished a little mule and a sword. He rendered valuable service as a scout, and was regularly enrolled at the age of fourteen. Edward A. Jackson, captured



in 1863, escaped from Johnson's Island to Canada, and was in the secret service with Jacob Thompson. Captain Yerger commanded the squadron composed of Companies K and M.

Company L.

Company M, McKie Cavalry, organized 3 May, 1862, at Canton; joined regiment at Saltillo, June 12.

Captain—William R. Luckett.

First Lieutenants—Addison Harvey, W. W. Moore.

Second Lieutenants—William W. Moore, John Calhoun.

Third Lieutenants—John D. Smith, Samuel Thomas.

Roll, 112.

This famous regiment was organized by William Wirt Adams, of Jackson. He had been Adjutant of Burleson's Regiment in Texas in 1839, commissioner to Louisiana in January, 1861, and had declined the Postmaster-Generalship in President Davis' cabinet. Colonel Adams was at New Orleans when he received a letter from VanDorn, April 18, 1861, announcing the capture of the "Star of the West," at Galveston. He was still there, planning for the defense of the city, when he wrote to the President June 6, proposing to raise an independent regiment of mounted riflemen. Mr. Davis replied that the proposition was in all respects acceptable, except that the command could not be independent. When Colonel Adams announced this permission to raise a "Regiment of Mounted Men for active operation and constant movement," to serve during the war, he was offered eight companies from Mississippi, five from Alabama and two from Louisiana. August 14, 1861, General Hardee wrote that he had learned that a regiment of horse from Mississippi, under Wirt Adams, was ordered to join him, September 18, he wrote Colonel Adams at Jackson to join him in Kentucky.

The regiment was ordered to Columbus, Ky., in September, and in October to the headquarters of Gen. A. S. Johnston at Bowling Green. They were on outpost duty during the winter. The Secretary of War ordered, December 24, 1861: "The designation of the First Regiment Mississippi Cavalry will hereafter be the Wirt Adams Regiment of Cavalry. Mississippi Cavalry will hereafter be the Wirt Adams Regiment of Cavalry." The regiment was reported 778 present and absent in December. Capt. Paul Ravesies, commanding scouts, reported a scout from Barren River to Green River, November 23. With 45 men Capt. I. F. Harrison scouted from Bowling Green to Russellville December 8. Captain Pope had engaged the enemy in that vicinity the day before. Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Wood was then in command of the regiment. Attached to Hardee's Division of the army in Kentucky, January, 1862. The four extra companies detached and the regiment included six Mississippi, two Alabama, and two Louisiana regiments.

The regiment was the rear guard of the retreat from Kentucky, and Adams, Forrest and Wharton were the cavalry commanders of Johnston's army at the reorganization after the fall of Fort Donelson.

At the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, Adams' Regiment was stationed upon the extreme right, near Greer's ford of the Tennessee River, whence they accompanied the infantry line into battle. After the battle they remained in observation of the Federal army, and were in action with a reconnaissance April 8. Captain Harrison made a brilliant charge and brought off sixty prisoners.

In April and May they participated in a raid upon the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, with other cavalry commands, and were overtaken at Lebanon by a body of Federal cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Wood, with sixty-five officers and men, fortified in the Odd Fellows' hall and made a spirited resistance until compelled to surrender by a threat to burn the building.

According to report of April 28, attached to cavalry brigade of Gen. W. N. R. Beall, with the regiments of Forrest and others, Adams' Regiment having twelve companies and twenty-four officers, aggregate present and absent, 1,047. Adams inspected the front for General Bragg May 2. During the siege of Corinth the Tensas company was distinguished by the capture of forty prisoners in a gallant fight. Captain Muldrow and Lieut. Yerger, with their companies, routed a large body of the Federal cavalry, Lieutenants Yerger and Ewing winning particular distinction.

Captain Yerger's company on duty near Smith's bridge June 1. Regiment on outpost duty on Booneville and Baldwyn road early in June, at Saltillo June 10, when Chalmers was given command of all cavalry. June, detachment of regiment with cavalry under Colonel Lay, ordered to pursue enemy from Booneville.

The companies of Captains Cage and Cochrane, of Slemmons' and Adams' commands, were in a skirmish near Baldwyn, June 14, 1862. July 3, 1862, Captain Roddey, with a company of the First Mississippi, and two of the Second Alabama, attacked two companies of the First Ohio Cavalry at near Russellville, Ala., some casualties on both sides. (Federal report.)

The regiment, under Colonel Adams, had a brilliant part in the defeat of Col. Phil. Sheridan's command near Booneville, July 1, 1864. Colonel Adams, in his report, particularly complimented Captains Harrison, Cage, Barnes and Luckett and their men. Captain Yerger's company was in Luckett's squadron. Casualties 4 wounded. The regiment was with Chalmers in an expedition into West Tennessee in July, 1862. August, 1862, assigned to Armstrong's Brigade at Guntown.

Colonel Adams, with two companies under Captain Barnett and Lieutenant Bookter, were driven from camp at Marietta, August 19, according to report of Col. A. L. Lee, commanding Kansas cavalry.

Colonel Adams' command was with General Armstrong in the raid between Bolivar and Jackson, Tenn., with engagements near Bolivar, August 30, and at Britton's lane, near Denmark, September 1, where the regiment charged and captured a battery.

This battery, posted on a hill at one end of a narrow lane, the only way of approach, had been unsuccessfully attacked by McCulloch, Jackson and Pinson, when Adams' Regiment was ordered to the task. A dashing charge won the guns, which were brought off, but a heavy fire from in-

fantry checked the advance and occasioned considerable loss in the regiment. Among the killed was Lieut. Montgomery of the Tensas cavalry.

In the operations preceding the battle of Iuka, two squadrons of Adams' Cavalry, with Rogers' sharpshooters drove in the Federal skirmish line. On September 17 Adams and Slemmons planned and executed a daring and successful ambuscade within one and one-half miles of Burnsville, occupied by a large Federal force, General Grant's headquarters, capturing and destroying a train of cars and inflicting losses upon the Federal cavalry. When General Price escaped from Iuka, the cavalry covered the rear. Adams' and Slemmons' Regiments were under Colonel Adams' command during the Corinth campaign of October, and rendered effective service. Their brilliant charge at the Hatchie bridge October 4, probably kept that avenue open for VanDorn's retreat next day. Very few of the two regiments were with Adams at the time. He regarded it as the most remarkable feat in the history of his regiment.

After the Corinth campaign Adams' Regiment was posted along the Mississippi River, in Washington County, guarding the plantations and advising the commander at Vicksburg through a line of couriers, of the Federal movements on the river. Haynes' company was attached to S. D. Lee's Brigade at Vicksburg and Chickasaw Bayou. February, 1863, Gen. Fred Steele's Division ordered to embark on steamboats for expedition to Greenville, advance to Green Creek and try to capture Wirt Adams and his regiment. "Greenville has been a favorite point from which to assail our passing boats," wrote General Sherman. A detachment under Capt. James Lewers served under Col. S. W. Ferguson against this expedition, February 19-23. The regiment was ordered to Vicksburg, and stationed in support of Bowen at Warrenton and Grand Gulf. Colonel Adams was near at hand at the time of the capture of the Federal ironclad Indianola by the Webb and Queen of the West, February 24, after a chase from Natchez to New Carthage. In the confusion of the captors they neglected to observe that the officers of the Indianola had opened the plug holes so that the vessel scuttled and lodged in front of the Joseph Davis plantation, a wreck, from which nothing was saved by the captors but the wine and liquor stores. Colonel Adams sent Lieut.-Col. Wood with one squadron across the Big Black to attempt the rescue of some guns, in which he would be aided by Maj. Isaac F. Harrison's command on the Louisiana side.

Major Isaac F. Harrison (and a portion of Bowen's Brigade, posted on the Louisiana side of the river) informed General Bowen as early as April 20 that Grant intended to pass below Vicksburg and make a lodgment near Grand Gulf. April 27, General Pemberton, at Jackson, ordered Bowen to collect Wirt Adams' Cavalry and send them out to meet Grierson's expedition, reported at Hazellhurst. Adams was ordered to take command of cavalry south of Jackson.

Colonel Grierson reported of the engagement at Union Church, April 28, that he was moving westward from Gallatin, and had halted to feed at 2 P. M., at the Snyder plantation, when "our pickets were driven in by a

considerable force. I immediately moved out upon them, skirmished with and drove them through the town, wounding and capturing a number. It proved to be a part of Wirt Adams' Cavalry. After driving them off, we held the town and bivouacked for the night." Grierson understood that Adams intended to attack with artillery about daylight, but the appearance in his rear of a detachment which had been sent to Bahala and returned at an early hour in the morning, caused Adams to move toward Port Gibson. That day (29th) Grierson made a feint toward Fayette, but moved to Brookhaven, and "hearing nothing more of our forces at Grand Gulf, I concluded to make for Baton Rouge. Grant did not land at Bruinsburg until the night of the 30th."

The skirmish at Union Church was fought by three companies of the regiment, about 100 strong, under command of Capt. S. B. Cleveland, who were marching from Natchez to meet Colonel Adams, while he was making a forced march of twenty miles from Port Hudson with two companies and two mountain pieces. He brought the five companies together, intending to attack, but at eight in the morning found Grierson had moved toward Brookhaven, whereupon he moved to Fayette, where he was joined by five companies, to intercept an advance on Natchez, and from there pursued Grierson to a point near Greensburg. He reported, May 5, from near Fayette, that though he marched over fifty miles a day, moving day and night, on account of the distance he had to move eastward and Grierson's use of the most skilful guides and all the horses he could find, "I found it impossible, to my great mortification and regret, to overhaul them." Adams added, "I shall move today against the enemy's line of communication from the Mississippi River to Port Gibson." He added that it was the statement of Lieut.-Col. Blackburn, of an Illinois Regiment, wounded at the Tickfaw and left with his Surgeon and Adjutant, that Grierson's object had been "to take Natchez and connect above with Grant's army, and that it had been defeated by the check they received at Union Church and the reports they received of my strength in their front." Adams returned to Bayou Pierre the same day that General Bowen determined to withdraw from the bridge and was ordered to follow the infantry to Edwards. Hearing that Federal cavalry were in pursuit of our wagon train Adams sent half his command, under Major W. A. Rorer, to protect it. Gregor's squadron captured the picket at Bruinsburg.

The first resistance which Sherman's Corps encountered in the march from Grand Gulf to Jackson was on the morning of May 12, at Fourteen Mile Creek. The Fourth Iowa Cavalry, in advance, was fired upon and one man killed and the horse of Major Winslow shot under him. Sherman said in his report: "Lieutenant-Colonel Swan dismounted the men, armed with carbines (about 100) and began to skirmish with the enemy, which afterward proved to be Wirt Adams' Cavalry, but the bushes were so dense that nothing could be seen but the puffs of smoke from their guns. The bridge was also burning. . . . This affair delayed us about three hours, when we crossed over just in time to see the enemy's cavalry disappear over the hill." Yerger's squadron, Companies K and

M, formed the advance guard of General Gregg, in the battle at Raymond, May 12. A detachment of Yerger's squadron went into Jackson May 16, just as the Federals were leaving. A Colonel and three privates were victims of their close pursuit and they captured over a hundred privates and non-commissioned officers.

Colonel Adams was in command of cavalry at the battle of Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863. Part of regiment was the advance guard in the march to the field and one company brought up the rear. According to Pemberton's report Adams kept him well informed of the Federal movements which brought on the battle. At the close of the battle he joined the forces under General Johnston. General Cockrell reported that the battle of Baker's Creek began about seven in the morning of May 16, with a brisk cannonade between Adams' Cavalry and the enemy, about one mile in front of his brigade, on the road toward Raymond. General Osterhaus, who advanced on the road branching off from the Raymond-Bolton road towards Edwards, reported that on the evening of the 15th he bivouacked on the same ground the Confederate cavalry had just left, and his vedettes reported the enemy near at hand, soon after which a large body of mounted infantry appeared and pressed into his line of infantry pickets—evidently a reconnaissance—which brought the Forty-second Ohio into line of battle before night.

When Pemberton retreated across the Big Black from the battle of Baker's Creek and abandoned his position on the Yazoo River he expected Colonel Adams to operate west of the Big Black and interfere with the line of supplies which Grant established to the Yazoo at Haynes' Bluff, but Adams' force was entirely inadequate for such operations, as Pemberton admitted in his final report. Johnston's army did not seriously attempt it. Instead Grant's expeditions overran the Yazoo Valley, but at Bear Creek and Mechanicsburg Adams' men severely punished the raiding parties.

June 2, Adams' was the only Confederate force west of Big Black. Regiment with John Adams' command in Yazoo Valley.

June 8, Johnston orders Adams to direct Wirt Adams to join Jackson's Cavalry Division for duty along the Big Black. June 9, assigned to Crosby's Brigade.

June 22, 1863, Lieut.-Col. R. C. Wood, with Adams' Regiment, under Capt. S. B. Cleveland, and Starke's Regiment, under Major McBee, attacked at Jones' plantation a detachment of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, with one howitzer, under Major Parkell, which had been sent to blockade the road west from Birdsong's ferry on the Big Black. The howitzer was planted at the head of a narrow lane, which was strongly fenced on each side, and the Confederate troopers charged for it while a portion of the command, dismounted, engaged the dismounted Federals in line. "The charge," said Wood, "was gallantly led by Captain Cleveland, commanding Adams' Cavalry, and Captain M. B. Bowie, of the same regiment, whose squadron was in advance. Not being able to develop any front, and the fire being very severe, it required the greatest efforts on the part of these officers to gain ground. Officers and men repeatedly charged up to within

easy pistol range of the gun, but were forced back by canister-shot and small arms; not, however, once leaving the lane." Finally, taking advantage of an attempt to move the gun, a charge was made which was successful, and Parkell abandoned his gun in the hasty retreat. The casualties in the two regiments were 5 killed, 16 wounded, 1 missing, and forty horses killed. Among the seriously wounded was Capt. W. S. Yerger, who fell while gallantly leading his company. Captain Cleveland was commended for gallantry by Colonel Wood. Parkell's losses in this engagement were 8 killed, 16 wounded and 33 missing.

June 25, under Lieut.-Col. Wood, on the extreme left of Jackson's line, to guard the country between Baldwin's Ferry and Grand Gulf. July 5, Gen. D. W. Adams, commanding a brigade of Breckenridge's Division, near Edwards, reported: "I find my brother's (Wirt Adams') regiment on my front about one mile distant." The regiment, with Jackson's Division, was rear guard in the retreat to Jackson, and was in constant service during the siege.

In general orders, General Jackson mentioned that "Sergeant Barlow and seventeen privates of Company M, Col. Wirt Adams' Regiment of cavalry, on July 11 attacked and destroyed, near Clinton, Miss., a Federal train of thirteen wagons, capturing and bringing off forty-one prisoners, including two commissioned officers, forty-one mules, and mortally wounding a Quartermaster."

After the evacuation of Jackson, General Jackson reported from Brandon, July 18: "Enemy sent division of infantry to Canton yesterday to intercept my command. Skirmished with them for four hours near Canton." The prisoner's captured, 100 in number, Jackson paroled and sent to Jackson as there were no rations. The horses had not been fed for two days and not a particle of forage could be found within eight miles. Wagons with cooking utensils and three days' rations sent back on Brandon road for Adams and Starke, and the Texas Brigade.

August 6 General Sherman wrote: "Some of Wirt Adams' Cavalry are about Jackson, and the rascals ate some of our bread" (the bread distributed to the public). During Sherman's retreat to Vicksburg Adams' men picked up nearly forty prisoners.

Colonel Adams was promoted as Brigadier-General September 25, 1863. Part of his regiment and part of Starke's, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, were engaged in a skirmish at Ingraham's plantation, near Port Gibson, October 10, 1863, with the cavalry expedition that was sent out before McPherson's movement on Canton. Near Brownsville later in the month, the regiment took part in the brilliant operations that compelled McPherson to abandon his expedition. In November the cavalry under Colonel Logan was assigned to Adams' Brigade. Wood was promoted to Colonel and the regiment was afterward entitled Wood's Regiment. They joined Logan's late command, under General Adams, at Union Church, December 2, 1863, and marched to Ellis Cliffs, which they occupied on the 6th, then moving to the river north of Natchez, evading the troops under Gen. W. Q. Gresham.

When Gen. Richard Taylor contemplated an attack on New Orleans General Adams and his brigade was sent to demonstrate against Port Hudson and obtain information concerning the garrison. He occupied Bayou Sara and skirmished before Port Hudson January 8, 1864, and near Baton Rouge captured Lieutenant Earl, a notorious scout, with fifteen of his men. In January, 1864, Brig.-Gen. Wirt Adams was in command of a brigade, including his regiment under Col. R. C. Wood, Jr., Gordon's Regiment under Maj. J. L. Harris, the Fourth Battalion under Major Stockdale, Dumonteil's Fourteenth Confederate, Griffith's Eleventh Arkansas, Scott's Louisiana Battalion, Akin's Tennessee Battalion and Roberts' battery. Adams and his brigade had just returned from an expedition in Louisiana, threatening Baton Rouge, and by two days' forced march reached Raymond January 28, when they received orders to watch the crossings of the Big Black River. As soon as McPherson's column of Sherman's army crossed at the railroad bridge, Adams moved with 800 men and a section of King's battery, to meet them, and took position beyond Bolton. There followed the battle of February 4-5. "Near Champion's hill Colonel Wood encountered a dismounted cavalry force, which after a brief skirmish was charged by Captain Muldrow's squadron (Eleventh Regiment), killing and wounding a number and capturing eight prisoners." Later, when the main body of the Federal column advanced, they were held in check for several hours near Bolton, by Wood's Regiment and Stockdale's Battalion, dismounted. "Nothing could surpass the unflinching courage and steadiness of these commands, eliciting at the time the commendation of the Major-General commanding." Being outflanked by an infantry brigade, Adams, under the orders of General Lee, fell back across Baker's Creek bridge, sending Muldrow's squadron and Major H. W. Bridges with Lee's and Jackson's escort companies to hold the flank movement in check, an action in which fell Major Bridges, Lieutenant Wilson and eight men. On the morning of the 5th Adams stubbornly contested the passage of Baker's Creek bridge by McPherson, and then fell back through Clinton, and took position, from which he was outflanked with some skirmishing. General Lee wrote from the field February 4: "Adams' Brigade has done the fighting and acted gallantly." At the same time Ross' Brigade was fighting at Yazoo City and Stark's Brigade was meeting Hurlbut's column of Sherman's army. On the 6th General Lee wrote that he had lost about 130 killed and wounded and one piece of artillery. On the 10th: "There is little opportunity to do much with the enemy on the march. He moves in perfect order, with every precaution." The casualties of Adams' Brigade, out of 800 men, were 11 killed, 66 wounded, 148 missing (unofficial).

On the march from Jackson to Meridian, when Adams' Brigade was accompanied by Gen. S. D. Lee, there was but one opportunity to strike effectively, which was at Decatur. Colonel Wood with two squadrons made a dash at the wagon train halted in the suburbs, doing some damage, but being unable to bring off any wagons. General Adams reported his brigade casualties from Champion's Hill to Decatur as 129 killed, wounded

and missing, and 143 horses. The brigade marched to Starkville and thence to Canton, where Sherman's army was then, and attacked the left flank on its march to Vicksburg, February 29 and March 1-2, capturing 33 horses, 2 wagons and teams and about 60 men. "In these affairs," said Adams, "Major Stockdale, Captain Muldrow and Captain Yerger were the most conspicuous and gallant participants." He gave honorable mention to his staff: Capts. F. W. Keyes and A. T. Bowie, and Lieuts George Scott and George Yerger.

Gen. S. D. Lee, in command of all the Confederate cavalry, reported the losses of this campaign at 231 killed and wounded and 48 missing. The casualties of the Union troops were 113 killed, 385 wounded, 414 missing. General Lee gave honorable mention to members of his staff: Adjutant-General William Booth, Lieuts. J. B. McFarland, S. M. Underhill and W. S. Farish, Aides; Maj. G. B. Dyer, Commissary; A. G. Quaitie, Quartermaster, and Surgeon D. W. Booth.

March 28, 1864, Brig.-Gen. Wirt Adams transferred from his present command to the command of the Mississippi Brigade (Starke's) of Jackson's Division, by order of Gen. S. D. Lee. April 4 this order was revoked and General Adams designated as in command of the department in the absence of General Lee. To which change General Adams submitted on condition that his regiment remain with him. General Armstrong commanded the brigade in Georgia.

A squadron of the regiment was with Colonel Griffith, under Adams' command, in the capture of the gunboat Petrel in the vicinity of Yazoo City, April 22, 1864, by which eight Dahlgren guns were obtained for the navy. The guns were sent to Mobile. Early in May there were two Federal raids, from Vicksburg and Memphis. General Adams skirmished with McArthur's expedition from Vicksburg, for several days, in the vicinity of Benton. On the 14th Captain Yerger, with 150 men, successfully defended the Central Railroad bridge over the Big Black. As the enemy withdrew from Deasonville Colonel Wood was sent in pursuit as far as Benton.

Return of June 1, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Lewers commanding, in Mabry's Brigade, Adams' Cavalry. June 30, formed, with Moorman's Battalion, Wood's Brigade of Adams' Cavalry. Inspection report of August, of Gen. Wirt Adams' command: "The officers are disposed to favor partisan service, and, with the exception of Colonel Wood's Regiment, I saw very little discipline in other commands." Wood's Brigade had 727 present, 1,172 enrolled.

Early in July, 1864, Bowie's squadron and Yerger's, Luckett's and Carnaker's companies, with three companies of Moorman's Battalion, attacked at Coleman's cross roads, near Clifton, Jefferson County, an expedition from Natchez and Rodney, accompanied by General Ellet of the Marine cavalry. The enemy was routed with heavy loss, a nephew of General Ellet being among the killed. Wood was in command of the brigade.

About the same time General Slocum's expedition from Vicksburg crossed the Big Black and moved upon Jackson, the fourth visit to that

fated capital. General Adams was in command, but was unable to collect his troops in time to seriously oppose the raid before Jackson was occupied, July 5.

During the period of the Federal expedition which brought on the battle of Harrisburg in Northeast Mississippi, another expedition under Ellet and Karge, brought down by river from Memphis, invaded General Adams' territory from Vicksburg and there were skirmishes at or near Utica July 13, and Port Gibson 14th, and a considerable fight at Grand Gulf 16th. Karge reported that Major Shorey was driven back to camp near Utica, and near Port Gibson twenty-six men were captured from a foraging party of the First New Jersey.

July 25, 1864, Wood's Brigade of Adams' Cavalry included Wood's Regiment, aggregate 551; Moorman's Battalion, aggregate 180; Stubbs' Battalion, aggregate 112; Peyton's Battalion, aggregate 79; section of Ratliff's Battery, 36; total aggregate present 966; effective, total 661.

In September a raiding party out from Natchez reported part of Wood's Regiment on the Homochitto. Later in the month Osband from Vicksburg raided from Haynes' Bluff to Deer Creek, and about October 1 from Bruinsburg to Port Gibson, gathering cattle and destroying property. At Woodville, October 6, a considerable engagement was fought.

Another expedition under Colonel Osband crossed the Big Black from Vicksburg, and moved toward Yazoo City November 25, 1864, after a reconnaissance had been made toward Jackson. Osband proceeded to Canton and returned to Vicksburg early in December, reporting the destruction of the bridge near Canton and other railroad property and military stores and cotton. At Yazoo City, December 1, finding that Confederate cavalry had taken position on his road to Vicksburg, Osband attacked a battalion of the Second Wisconsin, which had 5 killed, 9 wounded, 25 missing. Osband then crossed the Yazoo and returned to Vicksburg by boat. Colonel Griffith, commanding Adams' Brigade, reported that he followed Osband on the opposite side of the Big Black, and sent two companies, under Capt. William S. Yerger, a company of Wood's Regiment, and an Arkansas company, to prevent the destruction of the railroad bridge, "which the enemy had reached before them, and although set on fire by the enemy, was stoutly defended by some dozen citizens assembled for the occasion, without knowledge of the approach of Confederate forces. The timely arrival of Captain Yerger effected the retreat of the enemy and the easy extinguishment of the flames without material damage to the work. It is worthy of especial mention that a few men living in the vicinity of this bridge rallied for its protection, and fought with skill and courage against the greatest odds and were holding their ground nobly when our troops arrived." The case was the same with the long bridge on the highway to Goodman. Osband reported that Major Cook, Third United States colored cavalry, charged across the railroad bridge and carried the stockade that defended the bridge, and under fire burned a portion of the bridge, while a battalion of the Fifth

Illinois burned the other bridge and destroyed property at Goodman. Griffith was delayed a day in repairing the bridges and Osband hastily retreated to Yazoo City. Following, Griffith went into line of battle at Concord Church, December 1, and attacked the enemy with Wood's Regiment and the Arkansas Regiment, of which the casualties were 1 killed, 5 wounded. Colonel Griffith gave honorable mention to Colonel Wood, Surgeon S. R. Chambers, and William Laughlin of Wood's Regiment, his acting Adjutant.

During Grierson's raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in December, Gen. Wirt Adams attacked Osband's Brigade, about 1,500 strong, accompanying Grierson, near Franklin, January 2, 1865. Osband reported that the main struggle was for the possession of a bridge over a small stream. "The desperate nature of the fighting, the superiority of numbers displayed by General Adams, and a summons from the General commanding to immediately join the column, now fifteen miles to our front and right, induced me to attempt to withdraw my men. Fortunately General Adams concluded to withdraw his men and we mutually separated without further fighting," said Osband. "It was the hardest fought cavalry fight in which the brigade was ever engaged." Osband's loss was 4 killed, 8 wounded, 2 missing. General Adams reported that his fight compelled Osband to abandon a second attempt to destroy the railroad bridge near Canton. Colonel Wood began the fight with a squadron of his regiment, going in at a gallop, soon supported by the remainder of the regiment and Griffith's Brigade and Gober's Battalion. "On coming up I found that Colonel Wood had been driven back a short distance by overwhelming numbers. When his regiment came up repeated charges and counter charges were made, his men contesting the ground with great gallantry and resolution." Adams' loss was 7 killed, 15 wounded.

In the latter part of March, 1865, General Adams marched his brigade, including Wood's Regiment, from Jackson to Macon and West Point, to join General Forrest, and was ordered to meet Croxton's Brigade of the Federal expedition under General Wilson. Adams marched with his command from Columbus to Pickensville, April 5, and on the 6th attacked the rear of Croxton's column, causing it to turn from the Eutaw road toward Tuscaloosa. Adams pursued through the day but could not force Croxton to turn and give battle until about dark, when the Federal cavalry halted in a very favorable position. They were soon driven by a gallant charge of Wood's Regiment, in which Captain Luckett fell, leading his squadron. Thence Croxton retreated on the gallop toward Tuscaloosa. The roads were almost impassable. Adams lost 9 killed and 25 wounded. The Federal loss he estimated at 75 killed and captured, and he took all the ambulances and personal baggage of General Croxton.

Colonel Moorman wrote from Canton May 4: "Should the war cease now you would have the honor of having won the last victory on Confederate soil and in the Confederate cause."

This was the last battle of regular troops, at least. The fights at West Point, Ala., April 16, and near Talladega, April 23, were by the reserves.

In camp near Gainesville, Ala., May 6, the regiment adopted resolutions of compliment to General Adams. Lieut.-Col. S. B. Cleaveland was chairman, Lieut. John E. Sugg, Company E; Sergt.-Maj. William Laughlin and John E. Barlow, color bearer, were secretaries. The committee on resolutions was Lieut. C. F. Enzury, A; Lieut. A. Puryear, B; Lieut. Private John Creight, D; Sergt. Robert W. Caruthers, E; Sergt. O. S. Smith, F; Lieut. J. M. Love, G; Capt. M. B. Bowie, H; Corpl. J. Creighton, I; Sergt. J. O. Mobley, K; Sergt. William Gibson, L; Sergt. William Evans, M; Sergt. J. M. Allen and Capt. John Y. Kilpatrick, I. Major Muldrow, Dr. J. M. Allen and Captain Smith of Company D were other officers present.

The regiment was "surrendered near Ramsey Station, Sumter County, Ala., May 4, 1865," according to one account. General Adams' parole is dated Gainesville, Ala., May 12, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT—PARTISANS.

Colonels—William C. Falkner, Samuel M. Hyams, Jr., temporary.

Lieutenant-Colonels—L. B. Hovis, James M. Park.

Majors—W. L. Davis, James M. Park, Willis N. Stansell.

Company E, organized at Ripley, August 1, 1862, from Tippah, Pontotoc and Lafayette Counties.

Captains—Willis N. Stansell, John D. Rogers.

First Lieutenants—J. S. Laird, John K. Guyton.

Second Lieutenants—J. C. Downin, John Gholstin.

Third Lieutenants—C. J. Lee, Nathan W. Thomas.

This company was consolidated with Company G, 30 March 1863, when the officers second above named were assigned, or elected. The company was engaged in the actions of Rienzi, Peyton's Mills, Corinth, Hernando, Coldwater, Salem, Collierville, Wyatt, Moscow, Collierville, Greenwood, Tippah Creek, Harrisburg, Town Creek, Oxford, Abbeville and various skirmishes. At the time of this roll, sixty-seven were enrolled, one had been killed and seventy-five dropped.

Company K.

Captain—W. C. Gambill.

First Lieutenant—H. F. Lambert.

Second Lieutenant—L. C. Meeks.

Third Lieutenant—A. M. Dickson.

Enrolled, 50.

Battles—Peyton's Mills, Corinth, Hernando, Coldwater, Salem, first and second Collierville, Wyatt, Moscow, Harrisburg.

This department has no roster or list of companies.

The First Mississippi Partisan Rangers was organized under authority granted by General Price, in the summer of 1862, and was at first a large command. In July, 35 officers and 817 men were reported present for duty. This was about the time that President Davis forbade the organization of partisan commands, ordering that all men not over thirty-five years of age in such troops, enrolled after July 31, should be taken as conscripts for the regular regiments. The conscript officers would not recognize General Price's authority, though no action was immediately taken. Colonel Falkner had served with distinction at Manassas, Va., as Colonel of the Second Infantry, and was a veteran of the Mexican War.

Colonel Falkner left Ripley with his command, August 24, 1862, passed north of Corinth, capturing some stragglers from the Federal troops, and on the 26th engaged Sheridan's command near Rienzi. Sheridan reported that Colonel Falkner made a narrow escape, and that eleven prisoners were taken, 200 shotguns, twenty horses, and a large number of pistols. Hatch's Second Iowa Cavalry, which was in this fight, again engaged Falkner September 20, near Peyton's Mill. Falkner lost 5 killed, including a Lieutenant, 10 wounded, 6 captured, and some of his tents and stores. Falkner's reports not available.

October 2, part of the regiment raided the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, near Ramer's crossing, attempting to tear up the track, but was repulsed by the guard, Company A, Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry.

November 20, Col. A. L. Lee, commanding the Western cavalry at Holly Springs, taking a thousand men, surprised the town of Ripley before daylight and captured Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis of Falkner's Regiment, Major Rogers of the Second Infantry, and several private soldiers. Thence Lee proceeded to Falkner's rendezvous south of Ripley, but Falkner escaped. Seven officers and forty-six men were captured. Lee considered that Falkner's Regiment was "now broken beyond any hope of reorganization, and a great source of petty annoyance to our forces entirely removed." The regiment had been disbanded before this.

The conscript officers had attempted to conscript the men, and, according to General Chalmers, "the regiment was disbanded and the men fled in every direction." (November 15). Colonel Falkner made application to the War Department and was authorized to reassemble his regiment, both conscripts and non-conscripts, except such as had been regularly enrolled in other commands, and under this authority he reassembled his regiment at Pontotoc, February 1, 1863, but the number reassembled never constituted a full regiment.

Falkner seems to have had some force in the field in January, 1863, when he was ordered to remain with the infantry in the vicinity of Grenada when VanDorn started on his Tennessee campaign.

March 30, 1863, Federal scouts reported Barteau's Brigade of Cavalry between Baldwyn and Corinth and west of Barteau the commands of Ham and Falkner, along line of Tallahatchie. April 8, enemy crossing Coldwater, opposed by Falkner and Blythe. On the Federal retreat Falkner followed, skirmishing, to Nonconnah. May 16, Capt. R. R.

White's company ordered to scout toward LaGrange from Cockrum's cross roads. May 30, when Chalmers organized his brigades, attached to Col. Robert McCulloch's Brigade, with Second Missouri and Waul's legion cavalry.

Colonel Bryant, commanding Federal Brigade, in expedition to Hernando from Memphis, April 18, reported breaking up the camp of Colonel Falkner north of Hernando, and a fight at that place with Falkner's command, which attacked and was repulsed with the loss of about 40 killed (Chalmers' report) and 72 captured (Bryant's report), including seven officers. On the 19th Bryant was met at the Coldwater by General Chalmers, and a severe engagement followed, which resulted in his abandoning the attempt to cross that day. Major Hayes, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, was badly wounded. June 3, Falkner ordered by Chalmers to collect all his men, not busy in saving wheat crop, and defend crossings near Rocky Ford, Tallahatchie River, against expected expedition from LaGrange.

July, Major Coon, Second Iowa Cavalry, reported that Capt. R. R. White's company burned the Big Hatchie bridge as he advanced toward Jackson, Tenn., and he caught up with them at Clover Creek, when they "skedaddled." Mentioned by Ruggles, in his report of operations against the Phillips raid toward Okolona in June, 1863. Falkner, of Chalmers' command, joined him at New Albany with 200 men, and joined in chasing Phillips as far as Ripley.

The regiment, about 240 men, was in the field during the Federal raid to Grenada, August, 1863, under the command of General Chalmers, but was unable to reach Grenada until after the raiders evacuated. This regiment and Major Chalmers' Battalion were then the only troops in the Confederate States service under the command of General Chalmers, who changed his headquarters to Abbeville September 12. October 18 they were assigned to McCulloch's Brigade, with Chalmers' Battalion, Twelfth Regiment, and McCulloch's Missouri Regiment.

The regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Col. Hovis, was on outpost duty early in October, 1863, when General Chalmers was preparing for a raid upon the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in obedience to orders from Gen. S. D. Lee. Chalmers sent out reports that he intended to attack Corinth, causing considerable activity among the Federal cavalry, which had headquarters at LaGrange, Tenn. Hatch, their General, sent expeditions of some strength to Holly Springs, Lockhart's Mill and Salem. Hovis joined Chalmers on his march to Salem, and was left there October 8 to watch the Federal force on the Ripley road while Chalmers set out for Collierville, Tenn., where he hoped to capture the garrison, destroy the military stores and break the railroad. Hovis picketed the various roads and placed Companies I and H, dismounted, on top of the hill at John H. Meacham's house. He had hardly done this when the Union cavalry, under McCrillis, advanced on the upper Ripley road driving in the picket commanded by Captain Stansell. Hovis was then attacked in his position, which he had held for over an

hour, notifying Chalmers of his danger. Being outflanked he fell back to Terry's field and from there to the hill at Mrs. Youngs. McCrillis reported that he had encountered the enemy in force and attacked with a battalion of the Sixth Tennessee, the Ninth Illinois with a howitzer battery, and then with the Tennessee Regiment dismounted supported by the Third Illinois Cavalry mounted. He took a strong position where Chalmers attacked him. After three hours of hard fighting, lasting until dark, in which Hovis joined on the right flank, "bravely and successfully," Chalmers said, the enemy retreated towards LaGrange.

In the attack on Collierville, Tenn., October 11, the duty assigned this regiment, about 150 strong, brigaded with McGuirk's under the command of the latter officer, was to gain possession of the town and attack the fort from the rear. They attacked the camp northwest of the town and drove out the cavalry and infantry there. Captain H. L. Duncan, with Company F, the advance guard, charged the Federal outpost or town guard and pursued them near the stockade, capturing fifteen prisoners. Colonel Hovis reported that when he was within seventy-five yards of the camp the enemy opened a scattering fire, and "my men stopped to fire and ruined everything. I immediately ordered the regiment to dismount and charge on foot, which was done, I am proud to say, in gallant style. The enemy made a short resistance and fled, closely pursued by the men of both regiments, capturing a good many prisoners. I was ordered by the Colonel commanding to burn the camp and property that could not be got away (a large amount), which was executed." The fort was held by a battalion of the Sixty-sixth Indiana, reinforced and encouraged by the accidental presence of General Sherman and his escort, a battalion of regulars. General Chalmers, after this repulse, went to his home, leaving Colonel Richardson to conduct the retreat. There was severe fighting on the retreat, near Byhalia on the 12th and at the river near Wyatt on the 13th. Here Hovis and his regiment, with McGuirk's, recrossed the river and relieved the rear guard under Colonel Inge, which was closely pressed, and the regiment behaved gallantly, though half the guns were useless on account of the rain. Colonel McGuirk reported that the regiment behaved nobly and sustained a heavy loss.

November 1 General Chalmers crossed the Coldwater on a second expedition against Collierville, during the transfer of Sherman's troops to Chattanooga. Near Quinn's mill the regiment aided in the capture of the outpost of a Lieutenant and twenty-six men. Pushing on to Collierville, November 3, 1863, McCulloch's Brigade, with the First Partisans, under Hovis, in the center of the line, attacked from the south and east of the town. But Hatch, the Federal cavalry commander, had arrived with reinforcements, and after an hour's fighting the Confederates were repulsed with considerable loss. Hovis formed a line of battle and held the enemy in check while the rest of the brigade moved off, and he was left alone for some time. Having retreated three miles he was attacked by the pursuers, whom Major Park, with three companies,

held in check. When in sight of the crossing of the Coldwater the regiment went into line of battle again, while the remainder of the troops crossed. In the crossing of the regiment Major Park was again distinguished for bravery. Dismounting, the regiment held the ford against the enemy until after dark. In this expedition the Partisan had 13 wounded.

December 1, crossing the Coldwater at very high water, the regiment moved for Tennessee again, Chalmers leading an expedition in support of the movements of S. D. Lee and Forrest. December 4, at the State line crossing of Wolf River, McCulloch attacked Hatch's Cavalry with the First Partisans, Chalmers' escort, and two other companies. A brisk battle resulted, in which Hatch was severely wounded.

General Chalmers reported, January 8, 1864, that Colonel Falkner had resigned and Colonel Stith had been sent up to take command but had been advised by the officers not to do so. Chalmers thereupon consolidated the first and fourth companies of the Eighteenth Battalion with the regiment, under the following officers: L. B. Hovis, of the regiment, Colonel; A. H. Chalmers, of the battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. M. Park, of the regiment, Major. This was not permanent.

The regiment was listed, Lieut.-Col. L. B. Hovis commanding, in McCulloch's Brigade, with McCulloch's Missouri Regiment, Chalmers' and Duff's Battalions and McLendon's Battery, in the organization of cavalry under Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee, January, 1864.

When the cavalry expedition of Gen. Sooy Smith passed Holly Springs February 12, General Chalmers, with McCulloch's Brigade and Hoole's Battery, moved from Oxford toward West Point to join General Forrest's command. McCulloch took part in the battle at Sakatonchee Creek, February 21, and the fighting at and near Okolona as Smith retreated from the creek.

When Chalmers and Forrest made their famous raid through Tennessee, in April following, the First Partisans, under Major Park, and McGuirk's Regiment, made a demonstration toward Memphis, reporting that General Lee was advancing that way, thus securing more freedom of movement for the capture of Fort Pillow.

Forrest sent the regiment up to Corinth in March, 1864, "to breast the country" to Holly Springs and Oxford, to collect absentees and conscripts. In April they were ordered to co-operate with McGuirk's Regiment in a similar expedition toward Memphis. May, 1864, Maj. James M. Park commanding, in McCulloch's Brigade. May 19, Lieut.-Col. S. M. Hyams, Second Missouri, assigned to temporary command until War Department could act on recommendations. July 19, 1864, order of War Department changing the name from First Mississippi Partisan Rangers to Seventh Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.

In July the regiment took part in the fighting between Pontotoc and Tupelo, including the battle of Harrisburg, and had 8 killed, 24 wounded, among the latter Lieut. D. M. Patton, Company A; Lieutenant Hadden, Company F; Lieut. W. A. A. Crook, Company G. With the brigade

under Col. W. B. Wade, the Seventh skirmished with Hatch's raid to Oxford, when the town was burned August, 1864; 1 man killed in the engagement at Abbeville, August 23.

They were sent to Mobile under Colonel Hyams, arriving September 4. Return of district of gulf, November 10, includes the Seventh Regiment, 244 present, effective 65. December 1, detachment of Capt. Thomas Ford in Mobile district. February, 1865, Seventh Regiment, Col. T. W. White commanding, assigned to Armstrong's Brigade and Ballentine's Regiment consolidated with it. March 11, Captain Ford ordered to report with his command at Columbus. Armstrong's Brigade made a gallant defense of the works at Selma, April 2, 1865, under General Forrest.

FIRST BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Majors—John H. Miller, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; D. C. Herndon.
(See First Regiment Cavalry.)

FIRST BATTALION CHOCTAW INDIANS.

Major—J. W. Pearce.

On duty in Gen. John Adams' district, headquarters Jackson, February, 1863, and April, Maj. J. W. Pearce commanding.

About 200 Choctaw braves enlisted in the Confederate service early in 1863, under the command of Major Pearce, and soon afterward were in an engagement with Union soldiers at Tangipahoe, La., with disastrous results. Many of the Indians and several of the white officers were captured and some of the Indians were taken North and put on exhibition. This put an end to the battalion as an organization, which was formally disbanded May 9, 1863, but a transfer was made to Spann's Battalion of independent scouts, as dismounted scouts.

Company A.

Captain—Ben Duckworth.

First Lieutenant—C. H. Doolittle.

Second Lieutenant—R. H. Walsh.

Third Lieutenant—J. T. Cunningham.

Company B.

Captain—J. W. Moore.

First Lieutenant—Thomas H. Grisham.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas Walsh.

Third Lieutenant—R. G. Thompson.

SECOND REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Forty-seventh in the consecutive list, called Forty-second in early rolls and Fourth in official reports.

Colonels—A. P. Mason, not confirmed; J. L. McCarty, James Gordon, Edward Dillon, assigned July 21, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel—James Gordon.

Majors—J. L. Harris, John J. Perry.

Adjutant—John A. Wiley, 1864-65.

Assistant Surgeons—Thomas Gaddis, 1862-65; J. M. Calhoun, 1864-65.

Quartermaster—J. D. Wade, 1861-65.

Non-commissioned staff in December, 1864—T. H. Selby, Sergeant-Major; W. H. Brown, Quartermaster-Sergeant; A. McAlpine, Commissary Sergeant; J. G. Avery, Orderly; W. B. Anderson, Color Sergeant; B. J. Matheny, Bugler.

Company A, Choctaw Rangers, of Choctaw County, enlisted March 12, 1862, at Blackwell.

Captains—Robert C. Love, John A. R. Shannon, wounded near Murfreesboro.

First Lieutenants—John A. R. Shannon, James Weir.

Second Lieutenants—Charles E. Boggan, J. Coleman.

Third Lieutenant—James Weaver.

Company B, Newton Rangers, of Newton County, enlisted at Decatur 8 March, 1862.

Captains—J. J. Perry, M. E. Blalack.

First Lieutenants—M. E. Blalack, H. W. Todd.

Second Lieutenants—D. W. Johnston, W. D. Mills.

Third Lieutenants—Harvey W. Todd, R. P. Cross.

Company C, Lauderdale Cavalry, of Lauderdale County, enlisted 8 March, 1862, at Lauderdale.

Captains—W. V. Raney, William A. Rogers.

First Lieutenants—William A. Rogers, N. R. Carter.

Second Lieutenants—J. M. D. McElroy, J. P. Walker.

Third Lieutenant—S. J. Willis.

Company D, Senatobia Opposers, enlisted at Senatobia April, 1862.

Captain—James Ruffin.

First Lieutenant—H. L. P. McGee.

Second Lieutenant—A. J. Howard.

Third Lieutenants—T. Y. Grauer, J. W. Hall.

Company E, Mooresville Blues, enlisted at Mooresville 1 April, 1862.

Captains—J. L. McCarty, J. B. Vance.

First Lieutenants—J. B. Vance, Samuel M. Robertson, wounded at Jonesboro.

Second Lieutenants—Samuel M. Robertson, William C. Ward, D. G. Anthony.

Third Lieutenants—William C. Ward, D. G. Anthony.

Company F, East Mississippi Guards, Clarke County, enlisted at Enterprise 17 April, 1862.

Captain—James W. Hogan.

First Lieutenant—Stephen W. Lee.

Second Lieutenant—Samuel Whitman.

Third Lieutenant—D. Richard Pool.

Company G, Pontotoc Rangers, of Pontotoc County, enlisted at Cherry Creek 30 April, 1862.

Captains—Joshua T. Pitts, R. B. Pitts.

First Lieutenant—J. Y. Smith.

Second Lieutenants—W. C. Gambrell, Daniel A. Campbell, A. F. Golding.

Third Lieutenant—George W. Stephens.

Company H, Kemper Dragoons, of Kemper County, enlisted at Wahalak 19 March, 1862.

Captains—W. G. Beck, J. B. Hall.

First Lieutenants—J. B. Hall, H. B. Grissom.

Second Lieutenants—R. A. Finn, E. A. Ward.

Third Lieutenants—D. B. Dew, R. A. Finn, David Johnson, wounded at Jonesboro.

Roll of December 31, 1864, total, 50.

Company I, Lula White Rebels, of Monroe County, enlisted 7 May, 1862.

Captains—James F. White, S. F. Kendrick.

First Lieutenant—Silas F. Kendrick.

Second Lieutenant—Newsom Harris.

Third Lieutenant—A. J. Hamilton.

Total, 81.

[Early roll says Company G, Colonel Gordon, three years, enlisted in Monroe County. White Rebels also listed in Thirty-eighth Infantry.

Company K, Mississippi Body Guards, of Scott County, enlisted March 25, 1862, at Morton.

Captains—James L. Harris, John Gaddis, Thomas J. Burks, wounded October 24, 1864.

First Lieutenants—John Gaddis, John P. Harris.

Second Lieutenants—T. J. Burks, James A. Tabb.

Third Lieutenants—John P. Harris, N. A. Welsh.

This regiment was formed upon the nucleus of Gordon's Battalion, which James Gordon organized and was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and J. L. Harris Major, May 12, 1862. An undated memorandum of the companies of Captain Gordon's Battalion "rendezvousing at Columbus" shows that the companies of Captains Raney, Love, Perry, McCarty, Harris, Hogan were the first to arrive, followed by W. G. Beck, Ruffin, Pitts and White.

Gordon had been Captain of the Chickasaw Rangers, with which he served in Virginia in the Second Battalion, Maj. W. T. Martin, which was merged in the Jeff Davis legion. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon drilled his regiment in camp of instruction at Columbus, Miss., summer of 1862.

In July, 1862, when the main Confederate army was moving to Chattanooga, the Union troops occupying Corinth and neighboring posts, with frequent raids through Northern Mississippi, Col. Frank C. Armstrong was assigned to command of all the cavalry attached to the army of Gen. Sterling Price, headquarters at Priceville, Miss. Armstrong organized a brigade at Guntown in August and reported on the 10th: "The Fourth Mississippi Cavalry reported five companies present last evening, but not more than three of them armed. Their horses are in good condition but their officers have seen no service."

Armstrong and W. H. Jackson raided into Tennessee in August and were in battle at Bolivar August 30, and at Britton's lane near Denmark, September 1. Gordon's Regiment accompanied the brigade to Iuka in advance of Price, drove in the Federal pickets September 13, informed Price of the approach of Rosecrans, and covered the retreat after the battle, closely pressed by the Federal cavalry until Gordon prepared an ambushade which proved successful. After returning to Baldwyn the brigade again advanced, and drove back the Federal cavalry at Chewalla preparatory to the attack on Corinth by the infantry of Price and VanDorn, October 3-4, 1862. In the battle Gordon dismounted his men and charged to the assistance of King's Battery, in danger of capture. On the second day Gordon's Cavalry covered the retreat of Lovell's Division, and on the 5th they skirmished on Hatchie Creek and until Ripley was passed. The next campaign was during Grant's advance on the Central Railroad in November and December, during which the regiment skirmished at Oxford and Water Valley, and was in the battle of Coffeeville.

SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The regiment, about 400 strong, was part of General Armstrong's Brigade of Jackson's Division of VanDorn's Cavalry Corps in the Tennessee campaign of 1863, and was particularly distinguished in the battle of Thompson's Station March 5th. The Federal force engaged was Gen. John Coburn's Infantry Brigade and battery and 600 cavalry, in all 2,837 officers and men (Coburn). The cavalry escaped and the infantry surrendered after losing 293 killed and wounded. Coburn first attacked, but was repulsed, after which Forrest advanced in the rear and Armstrong on the left flank, and the Federal cavalry and artillery escaped with the baggage train, leaving the infantry alone, but in a good position on a hill. A charge was made up this hill by Forrest's, Armstrong's and Whitfield's Brigades, dismounted, and after a fierce struggle they were driven back, the Federal countercharge being repelled by King's Battery. Then Forrest attacked in the rear and Martin's Brigade

came up, and Coburn surrendered, he said, about 1,050 men, having 60 killed and 233 wounded. VanDorn's loss was 349 killed, wounded and missing, and he reported the capture of about 1,300. The casualties of the Second Regiment (called Fourth in the reports) was 9 killed, 37 wounded. Among the wounded were Capt. John Gaddis and Lieut. A. J. Hamilton. In the second charge "the Rev. B. T. Crouch, of Mississippi, my acting Aide-de-camp," said General Jackson, "was killed. He fell while bravely riding along the line, giving an order for Whitfield's Brigade to charge."

Col. Wm. L. Utley, Twenty-second Wisconsin, reported: "The prisoners were placed under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon of Mississippi. It gives me pleasure to say of Colonel Gordon that he treated the officers with extreme kindness and did everything possible for the men. I believe he did everything in his power to furnish the men with suitable rations. They were not to be had and he could not help it. . . . But when we reached Tullahoma the scene changed. . . . Here, to the regret of us all, we had to part with Colonel Gordon and his escort."

March 9, in line near Thompson's Station, the regiment was attacked by Minty's Cavalry and forced to retreat, with some slight loss. Gen. N. B. Forrest, with his brigade and Jackson's, on March 25, attacked the garrison at Brentwood, commanded by Col. Edward Bloodgood, including his Wisconsin Regiment and Col. William R. Shafter's Michigan Regiment, part of which latter had been captured March 5. The Fourth was not in action there, but immediately afterward Forrest took Companies D, G, H and K, under the command of Colonel Gordon, and the Tenth Tennessee and a battery and captured the stockade fort on Harpeth River, garrisoned by 275 men. All these movements were made in great haste. Before Gordon had proceeded a mile he was attacked by Green Clay Smith's Cavalry. Company D, under Lieut. H. P. L. McGee, checked the pursuit by a volley until Gordon could form on the next hill and the companies of Capt. John Gaddis and Capt. J. T. Pitts (under Lieut. J. Y. Smith) could deliver another volley. McGee's company dismounted and fired from a stone fence. "The enemy here charged me while my guns were empty," said Gordon, "and I was forced to make a precipitate retreat." The killed, wounded and captured were 20. The rest of the command stampeded, and the Mississippians were left alone before they gave way. The regiment was engaged in the unsuccessful attack on Franklin April 10, and had 1 wounded.

Part of the regiment was not in the Tennessee campaign. Capt. R. C. Love's squadron participated creditably in the operations in Southern Mississippi against Grierson's raid, April-May, 1863.

From Tennessee the cavalry made a rapid march to the Big Black River. In the absence of VanDorn Grierson had raided through the State and Grant had landed at Bruinsburg, marched to Jackson and surrounded Vicksburg. VanDorn had been killed in Tennessee and Gen. W. H. Jackson was in command of cavalry. The regiment was listed Fourth Mississippi, Col. James Gordon, in Cosby's Brigade with Pinson,

Starke and Ballentine Regiments, Jackson's Division, June, 1863. Companies A and E (Love's squadron) with John Adams' command near Yazoo City, June, 1863. July 30 Maj. J. L. Harris commanding regiment, Company D, Capt. James Ruffin, Provost Guard for General Jackson. The regiment was reported 200 strong in July. Jackson's Cavalry covered the retreat of Johnston's army from the Big Black to Jackson after the surrender of Vicksburg, with frequent skirmishing. After Sherman's return to Vicksburg the cavalry occupied the region between the Pearl and Big Black Rivers. September 16, the regiment was reported on detached duty, Maj. J. L. Harris commanding. Colonel Starke was in command of the brigade in December, 1863; Major Harris commanding the regiment. Company M, Second Mississippi Cavalry, is reported in parole camp at Enterprise December, 1863. The brigade was in battle with McPherson's expedition to Clinton in October, 1863, skirmished with the advance of Sherman's expedition to Meridian in February, following Sherman from Jackson to Meridian and moving thence to Starkeville to assist Forrest; who had defeated Sooy Smith, and from there moving to the vicinity of Canton, whither Sherman had marched, skirmishing near Sharon and following Sherman's column to the Big Black. The regiment is not mentioned in the reports. It was relieved from conscript duty and ordered to report to General Jackson February 15.

Gen. Frank C. Armstrong took command of the Mississippi Cavalry Brigade in Jackson's Division April 4, 1864, including the First, Second, Twenty-eighth and Ballentine's Regiments. The Second Cavalry was transferred from Mabry's Brigade. They moved from Grenada to Northern Alabama. Maj. J. J. Perry was detailed with a portion of the First and Second Cavalry in Fayette County, Ala., to collect deserters, April, 1864.

The brigade reached Rome, Ga., May 14, and thereafter was constantly engaged until after the evacuation of Atlanta, September 1 (see Twenty-eighth Regiment). May 28, near Dallas, they fought as infantry, making a reconnaissance against the Federal lines, driving in the skirmishers, but encountering a terrific fire of musketry and artillery that caused heavy loss to the brigade. Major Harris, commanding the regiment, was mortally wounded. He was succeeded in command by Major John J. Perry. July 21, 1864, Col. Edward Dillon was assigned to command of the regiment by the War Department.

In the same period, June 1, 1864, the returns show: Second Mississippi, Capt. William A. Rogers, in Mabry's Brigade, Wirt Adams' Cavalry.

The regiment, in Armstrong's Brigade, crossed the Tennessee River at Florence November 5, and soon after began the march into Tennessee under command of Gen. N. B. Forrest. The regiment was in battle on Shoal Creek, at Lawrenceburg, November 21; at Campbellsville, November 22; at Columbia, Hurt's cross roads; at Spring Hill, November 29; at Franklin, November 30; arrived before Nashville December 4, moved to Murfreesboro, in battle at Murfreesboro, December 7; as rear guard

of the army on the retreat from Nashville, fought at Columbia, Warfield's, Richland Creek, Pulaski, King's Hill and Sugar Creek December 22 to 26. The casualties of the regiment were 2 killed, 16 wounded. The Second Regiment was in all the fights, skirmishes and marches incident to the service of the brigade in Tennessee (see First Cavalry).

The rolls of December 31, 1864, show the companies at Tuscumbia, Carthage, Fulton and Cotton Gin greatly reduced in numbers. Company E had 19 present for duty, 5 detached, 6 absent without leaye, 9 sick and 12 prisoners. Total enrolled, 51. Company I reported four present. Capt. J. F. White, at Cotton Gin, was ordered to bring his command to Columbus February 15.

Armstrong's Brigade held the line of works at Selma, which was carried by Long's Union Division April 12, 1865, after a loss of 300 killed and wounded.

The troops of the department were surrendered by Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor at Citronelle May 4, 1865.

FOURTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—C. C. Wilbourn.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Cornelius McLaurin, Thomas R. Stockdale.

Majors—Thomas R. Stockdale, James M. Norman.

Adjutant—B. H. Moorehead.

Quartermaster—Maj. W. W. Vaught.

Company A, organized 19 January, 1862, at Pass Christian; recruited from Crystal Springs and other places.

Captain—D. McCollum.

First Lieutenant—S. R. Allen.

Second Lieutenant—R. A. Allen.

Third Lieutenant—

First Sergeant—B. Catchings.

Total roll, 59.

Company B, Copiah Horse Guards, mustered in at Hazelhurst 1 March, 1861.

Captains—T. A. Graves, James M. Norman.

First Lieutenant—James M. Norman.

Second Lieutenant—William H. Catchings.

Third Lieutenants—Aaron P. Cunningham, John B. Middleton, Elbert N. Guynes.

Original roll, 54.

Norman's Company Partisan Rangers, on duty on the coast in February, 1862; reported as seventy-five present and absent, in the first district July, 1862; twenty-five strong at Covington, La., October, 1862; attached to command of Colonel Gant on outpost duty near Clinton, La., January, 1863.

Company C, Magruder Partisans, enlisted at Port Gibson, 14 June, 1862.

Captains—J. M. Magruder, died March 18, 1864; William M. Martin, killed at Harrisburg.

First Lieutenant—C. E. Buck.

Second Lieutenant—D. B. Humphrey.

Third Lieutenant—James P. Parker.

Sergeant-Major—D. G. Humphrey.

Ordinance Sergeant—William Hughes.

Orderly—D. S. Farrar.

Total roll, 113; died of disease, 6; killed, 5; discharged, 4; transferred, 3; deserted, 22. Magruder, Martin and Buck served in the Twelfth Infantry in Virginia twelve months, and then returned to Mississippi; Magruder with authority to raise a cavalry company. He commanded the company in several fights until mortally wounded near Canton. Lieutenants Humphrey and Parker served previously in Abbay's Artillery. First Sergeant T. G. Spindle was promoted Surgeon Forty-first Tennessee, 1863.

Company D.

Captain—George P. McLean.

First Lieutenant—

Second Lieutenant—

Third Lieutenant—J. R. Harring.

Company E.

Captain—S. D. Ramsey.

First Lieutenant—

Second Lieutenant—

Third Lieutenant—

Company F.

Captain—

First Lieutenant—S. B. McCown.

Second Lieutenant—

Third Lieutenant—Thomas Robinson.

Company G.

Captain—A. C. McKissack.

First Lieutenant—

Second Lieutenant—

Third Lieutenant—

Company H, of Jefferson County.

Captain—J. J. Whitney.

First Lieutenant—W. S. Crawford.

Second Lieutenant—H. C. Snodgrass.

Third Lieutenant—W. M. Lewis.

First Sergeant—T. L. Darden.

Total roll, 117.

Company I, Stockdale Rangers, of Wilkinson, Amite, Pike and Franklin Counties, organized at Liberty fall of 1862.

Captains—Thomas R. Stockdale, promoted; C. Hoover.

First Lieutenants—C. Hoover, Daniel Williams.

Second Lieutenants—Daniel Williams, W. W. Vaught, promoted; Douglas N. Walker.

Third Lieutenants—Douglas N. Walker, B. C. Quin, Smith, Burrell.

Company K.

Captain—J. B. McEwen, killed at Harrisburg.

First Lieutenant—

Second Lieutenant—

Third Lieutenant—

Mississippi Scouts, of Rankin County, organized 1 December, 1861.

Captain—Cornelius McLaurin.

First Lieutenant—Robert S. Morris.

Second Lieutenant—A. Bolivar Alexander.

Third Lieutenant—James M. Smith.

Terrall's Dragoons.

Captain—Vernon L. Terrell.

First Lieutenant—John Pope.

Terrell's Company is mentioned in the reports June 29, 1862, in camp on Amite River, in Louisiana, attacked by Captain Magee's Federal company, and some prisoners taken. Listed as Terrell's Dragoons, seventy-six present, in Gen. VanDorn's department, July, 1862. Captain Terrell, Lieut. John Pope and Privates F. M. Rogers, W. Waddell, J. T. Bland, and Volunteers L. Roorthe and F. R. Vorheis, boarded and captured the steamer Lone Star, below Plaquemine, November 27, 1862, and burned the boat. Terrell's company mounted rangers, forty-eight men, at Covington, October, 1862, attached to Colonel Gantt's Cavalry command on outpost duty about Port Hudson January, 1863; with Wilbourn's Battalion in operations against Grierson's raiders in April, 1863. A few of the men were part of the improvised force of thirty-five men and boys under the leadership of Lieut. W. M. Wilson, Forty-third Tennessee, which defeated a body of Federal raiders at Rocky Creek, near Ellisville, June 25, 1863, capturing thirty-seven soldiers of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry.

STOCKDALE'S BATTALION.

October, 1862, Stockdale's company partisan rangers, 38 men, at Ponchatoula, La. In January, 1863, attached to Colonel Gantt's command, on outpost duty from Baton Rouge toward Clinton. With Wilbourn's Battalion in operations against Grierson's raiders, April, 1863. During siege of Port Hudson Stockdale's Battalion, including Stockdale's Terrell's, and Norman's companies, was with the command of Col. John L. Logan, headquarters Clinton, La., operating in the Federal rear. They participated in the battle of Plain's store.

HUGHES' BATTALION.

Colonel Henry Hughes, formerly of the Twelfth Infantry, organized a partisan corps in the spring and summer of 1862, including infantry and cavalry. That part which continued permanently in service was known as Hughes' Battalion of Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. C. C. Wilbourn commanding. The official reports note the presence of the battalion at Port Hudson, October 22, 1862; January, 1863, with Gantt's command on outpost duty toward Clinton, La., in April sent out against Grierson's raid. Wilbourn reached Osyka when Grierson was at Hazelhurst, and he was instructed to cut off the approach to Grand Gulf, co-operating with Wirt Adams. On account of these combinations Grierson could not join Grant and was compelled to make a forced ride to Baton Rouge. Grierson crossed Williams' bridge over the Amite, near Port Hudson, at midnight between April 30 and May 1, and moved upon and surprised the camp of Hughes' Battalion at Sandy Creek, capturing a number of prisoners and destroying the camp, according to Grierson's report. During siege of Port Hudson, Hughes' Battalion was with the command of Col. John L. Logan, headquarters Clinton, La., operating in the Federal rear.

MCLAURIN'S BATTALION.

Capt. C. McLaurin's company partisan rangers, is mentioned at Port Hudson, August, 1862, 67 strong. Mentioned with Col. J. M. Simonton at Ponchatoula, La., April 30, 1863.

The Hughes and Stockdale Battalions under Col. John L. Logan, defeated, August 3, 1863, near Jackson, La., a detachment, mainly of the "Corps d'Afrique," under Lieut. Hanham, who were out collecting negro recruits. General Andrews, commanding at Port Hudson, reported a loss of 78 officers and men and the battery of two Parrot guns, with horses and caissons. Logan lost 12 killed and wounded. He asked General Hardee, then commanding in Mississippi: "What disposition shall I make of negroes captured in arms?" Gen. S. D. Lee was subsequently instructed to investigate the rumor that Hanham and 22 negroes were killed. The headquarters of Logan's command was changed to Crystal Springs.

During the reconnaissance of McPherson's Federal command from Vicksburg to Canton in October, 1863, Stockdale's Battalion, with the cavalry brigade under Colonel Logan, skirmished on Bogue Chitto, near Brownsville, October 16, Stockdale in front on the skirmish line. They held the Federal cavalry in check and retired only when outflanked by infantry, according to McPherson's report. Near Livingston, on the 17th, the battalion was again in the front of a considerable engagement.

These troops were under the command of Gen. Wirt Adams when he occupied Ellis Cliffs, December 6, 1863, and Stockdale's Battalion joined in the pursuit of the enemy to Natchez after the skirmish that followed.

November, 1863, Wilbourn's Cavalry, Capt. James M. Norman commanding, in Wirt Adams' Brigade; Wilbourn's Regiment, Col. C. C.

Wilbourn commanding; December, 1863, Fourth Mississippi Cavalry Maj. T. R. Stockdale commanding.

January 19, 1864, Lieut.-Gen. Polk, at Meridian, ordered Wilbourn's Regiment to report to Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee at Jackson, in preparation to meet the Sooy Smith raid from LaGrange, Tenn. January 20, Fourth Battalion, Maj. Thomas R. Stockdale, in Wirt Adams' Brigade. February 7, Wilbourn's Regiment not yet reported at Brandon. The officers and men were scattered on conscript duty.

The Fourth Cavalry, Maj. Thomas R. Stockdale commanding, regiment was listed in Wirt Adams' Brigade, W. H. Jackson's Division, organization of January 20, 1864, under Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee. General Lee wrote, February 6, that "Wilbourn's Regiment is at Brandon."

Stockdale's Battalion was with the brigade in the gallant stand made against McPherson's column of Sherman's army near Champion's hill, February 4, 1864, Sherman being on the march to Meridian. When Adams was compelled to fall back toward Baker's Creek, Stockdale made a brilliant charge upon the Federal flanking column that compelled this movement. Of Wood's Regiment and Stockdale's Battalion, in this action, Adams wrote that "nothing could surpass the unflinching steadiness and courage of these commands," which elicited the commendation of Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee, who was with the brigade. The stubborn fight on the morning of February 5, at Baker's Creek bridge, was made by Griffith's Arkansas Regiment and Stockdale's Battalion and King's Battery, who engaged the whole Federal line, "offering the most determined resistance and maintaining their position until the last moment, Colonel Griffith and Major Stockdale, as usual, distinguishing themselves by their gallant and fearless bearing." (Adams). At the next position, beyond Clinton, when Adams was outflanked, "the enemy poured a severe volley into Major Stockdale's Battalion, acting as rear guard." Thence the brigade moved toward Canton, being outflanked from Jackson, and from Canton they moved, General Lee with them, toward Meridian, but without opportunity for action, thence to Starkville, and thence to the vicinity of Sherman's army, at Canton. February 29 to March 2, they did what damage they could along the flank of Sherman's army and returning to the Big Black. "In these affairs," Adams wrote, "Major Stockdale, Captain Muldrow and Captain Yerger were the most conspicuous and gallant participants. I have to lament the loss of Captain Magruder, of the Fourth Mississippi, who fell seriously, if not mortally, wounded, while leading a charge near Canton."

In May, 1864, the regiment, brigaded under Colonel Mabry, was engaged in the campaign with McArthur's expedition from Vicksburg, which moved in two columns toward Mechanicsburg. May 5, Mabry's advance, the Arkansas Regiments, met them at that place, with a sharp skirmish lasting until night. Next morning (6th) the enemy advanced on three roads and a detachment of Ellet's marine brigade landed at Liverpool. Mabry fell back to Benton and gave battle two miles beyond there on the 7th, repulsing several cavalry charges, until the whole Federal force came up and he was compelled to retreat, the Fourth Cavalry cover-

ing the right flank. All progress of the enemy's cavalry was blocked next day. On the 9th Wirt Adams arrived with Wood's Regiment. They continued to hold the enemy together near Benton, through the following days, with continual skirmishing on the various roads. An attempt to destroy the railroad bridge over Big Black was defeated on the 14th by two companies of Mabry's Brigade, and two of Wood's Regiment. The enemy began retreat on the 15th and the Fourth Cavalry was sent to strike their flank, but did not arrive in time. On the 18th there was a severe skirmish at Mechanicsburg. The depredations on private property, General Mabry reported, were intensely wanton, but he had been able to prevent widespread destruction.

Mabry's Brigade, Sixth, Thirty-eighth and Fourth Mississippi, and Fourteenth Confederate, 1,000 strong, was temporarily attached to Buford's Division in the Tupelo campaign, 1864. The brigade moved to Saltillo and thence joined Buford, who had Lyon's Kentucky Brigade with him, at Ellistown. July 13, General Forrest, with Mabry's Brigade, followed closely the Federal column as it moved from Pontotoc toward Tupelo. When the Federal forces took position at Harrisburg, Mabry's Brigade was formed on the left of the road. In the assault, July 14, "Mabry's and Bell's Brigades advanced to within close musket range and engaged the enemy. Approaching gradually they poured a very destructive fire upon his line. Arriving at the open space and having to cross a cornfield, they slowly advanced, but so deadly was the concentrated fire that, after penetrating some fifty steps, they retired to the cover of the timber, where they kept up a heavy and continual fire upon the enemy for three hours." (Buford). Lieut.-Col. Stockdale, commanding the regiment, was wounded. He was among those commended for gallantry. Capts. William M. Martin and John B. McEwen were killed. The total casualties of the regiment were 13 killed, 39 wounded. One of the brigade wrote: "About daylight we were dismounted and formed the front line of battle about one mile from the enemy. About one hour by sun we were ordered to advance, which was done in gallant style, driving in a heavy line of skirmishers under a galling fire of artillery and musketry. Furiously we dashed on to the slaughter. Owing to the extreme heat and our rapid movement many men and officers fell exhausted. Our line looked like a line of skirmishers, but on it went. When in about sixty yards of the enemy's line of fortifications we were ordered to halt, when we lay down and loaded and fired for more than an hour in an open field and remained there until the second line was brought up within 100 yards of us and had fallen back. We were then ordered back and moved off in good order." The brigade went into the fight with about 600 men and had 273 killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. S. D. Lee, writing of the conflicting orders that delayed Chalmers, says: "Mabry and Bell were still holding their positions and fighting desperately." Chalmers arrived "too late to do much good, as the ammunition of Mabry and Bell was about exhausted and they had met with severe losses. If any troops could have carried the lines in front of them, these brave men would have done it."

The brigade, under command of Colonel Griffith, of the Arkansas Regiment, was in the field during Colonel Osband's raid from Vicksburg to destroy the railroad bridge near Canton, and participated in the fight at Concord Church, near Yazoo City, December 1, 1864. A detachment of the Fourth, under Colonel Wilbourn, was held in reserve to pursue the enemy.

General Gardner reported Wilbourn and a detachment of his regiment in the department of the Gulf during Grierson's raid from Memphis to Egypt and across to Vicksburg, December 19 to January 5, 1865.

Forrest's headquarters were at West Point, February, 1865. February 18, regiment was assigned to Starke's Brigade in the organization by General Chalmers. The regiment was then with Gen. Wirt Adams, headquarters Jackson. By order of General Forrest, March 3, Mabry's Brigade was broken up and the Fourth was assigned to Gen. Starke's Brigade. This brigade reached Selma, Ala., during the battle April 2, 1865, but was unable to take part, and retreated to Livingston, Ala. The cavalry, under General Forrest, was surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., May, 1865.

FOURTH BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Also called Second Battalion and Pope Walker Battalion.

Major—Charles Baskerville.

No rolls in this department, except following:

Captain Abert's Company, of Lowndes County.

Captain—George Abert.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas C. White.

December 17, 1861, order of War Department:

Major Charles Baskerville's Battalion, Mississippi Cavalry, now at Columbus, Miss., report to Gen. A. S. Johnston at Bowling Green, Ky. At Paris, Tenn., January, 1862.

After the fall of Fort Donelson, Baskerville, with two companies of Mississippi Cavalry, was ordered by General Ruggles, at Corinth, to Purdy's, on the Tennessee River. Col. D. W. Adams, with 350 Louisiana Infantry, and Baskerville, with his battalion, 130, and a section of a battery, were on the river when Sherman's troops began landing. Attached to Chalmers' Brigade, in organization of "First Division Confederate States Troops, Second Grand Division of the Army of the Mississippi Valley," March 9, 1862.

The battalion was merged with Brewer's Battalion as the Alabama and Mississippi Battalion, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Brewer, Major Baskerville, and before the battle of Shiloh this battalion and Lindsay's improvised regiment of cavalry were attached to Cheatham's Division. Preston Smith, commanding at Purdy, March 31, sent Brewer with a detachment on reconnaissance to Adamsville; skirmished with Federal outposts.

Brewer and Miller covered the front while the army advanced from Corinth to Shiloh field. One company was taken as escort by General

Polk, Corps Commander, two were sent to watch the advance of Wallace, and Brewer, with the three other companies, fought on the skirmish line Sunday morning, April 6, and in the afternoon, in attempting to gain the rear of the Federal army, engaged a detached regiment, with losses on both sides. As the army retreated they remained three days collecting arms and helping remove artillery. Major Baskerville was honorably mentioned in Brewer's report. Casualties, 5 killed, 12 wounded, 2 missing.

After the retreat they were on outpost duty for Johnson's Brigade, (later Maxey's), stationed at Bethel, with an outpost at Purdy. They were at work destroying bridges April 20, when Halleck was advancing. Their orders were to protect the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as long as practicable and retire on Bolivar to protect the Mississippi Central. The report of April 28 showed seven companies, sixteen officers and about 500 men on duty. Included with commands of Wirt Adams, Forrest, Wharton and others in cavalry brigade of Gen. W. N. R. Beall.

P. D. Roddey, Captain Tishomingo Rangers, was active in the operations along the river as the Federal army was appearing and during the advance on Corinth. "Roddey is invaluable," said Bragg, May 4.

Captain Jeff. Falkner's company burned Cypress Creek bridge, May 30, and was in action between Iuka and Jacinto, June 3.

The battalions of Baskerville, Brewer and Bell, six Alabama and four Mississippi companies, were merged as the Eighth Confederate Cavalry, William B. Wade Colonel, Jefferson Falkner Lieutenant-Colonel, John T. Wright Major, succeeded by John S. Prather. Part of Chalmers' Cavalry force which attacked Sheridan's Cavalry at Booneville, July 1, 1862, and won a victory with considerable loss. Captain B. B. McCaa was complimented in general orders of General Beauregard for defeating a force of the enemy, June 14, 1862. Private John Graham especially distinguished.

The regiment was ordered to Chattanooga August 5. August 21, 1862, General Bragg, at Chattanooga, wrote: "A portion of our cavalry, consisting of the companies of Captains Earle, Lewis, and Roddey, led by Captain Roddey, has made another brilliant dash upon a superior force of the enemy, resulting in the capture of 123 prisoners." Captains Hill's, Sanders', Roddey's and Newsom's companies were with General Armstrong in the attack upon two companies of Col. John M. Harlan's Kentucky Regiment, at Courtland, Ala., July 25, 1862, and capture of the same.

The Eighth Confederate was with Wheeler in the Kentucky campaign, and the cavalry fighting attending the Murfreesboro campaign, and in 1863 was a part of the division of Wheeler's Cavalry Corps, commanded by Gen. Will T. Martin. A portion of the regiment was captured at Shelbyville, many were lost at Chickamauga. The regiment took part in the capture of Stoneman, and fought as infantry in the Atlanta campaign. It was with Wheeler in his last raid into Tennessee, after which part of the regiment was attached to General Chalmers' command and assigned by General Chalmers, February 18, 1865, to Brig.-Gen. P. B. Starke's Brigade. By order of General Forrest, March 3, Colonel Wade was put in command

of the Eighth and such parts of the Ninth and Tenth Mississippi as were in the State. Colonel Cooper, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, of Wilson's raid, reported a heavy skirmish with the Eighth Confederate near Montgomery, Ala., April 13, 1865.

March 11—Capt. Thomas W. Golding, Company E, ordered to report.

FIFTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—James Z. George.

Lieutenant-Colonels—James A. Barksdale, killed at Okolona; Wiley M. Reed, Nathaniel Wickliffe, P. H. Echols.

Majors—W. G. Henderson, William B. Peery.

Surgeon—George W. Henderson, promoted as Chief Surgeon, Chalmers' Division, November 9, 1864.

Company H.

Captain—R. Hill.

First Lieutenant—J. C. Conner.

Second Lieutenant—J. R. Hoke.

Third Lieutenant—M. Parke.

These were the officers when the company was made Company K of A. H. Chalmers' Regiment, March, 1865.

Mississippi Rangers.

Captain—W. B. Peery.

Reported by the Adjutant-General 1 November, 1863, as an unattached company State troops.

In his report of operations preceding the raid on Collierville, October, 1863, General Chalmers wrote that when he moved from Oxford to Salem on the 5th he left "the new regiment, commanded by Colonel George, which was not fully organized, to picket the river." The regiment did not take part in the raid into Tennessee, but Colonel George with sixty men met the forces on their retreat and participated in the fight at Wyatt, October 13, first along the main street of the town and next at a ford of the river above the main crossing, where he drove away a Federal picket. After the Confederate forces began retreat George and a few of his men returned and were on guard in the breastworks near Wyatt until four in the morning, when it was discovered that the Federals also were falling back. October 22 Chalmers reported the regiment 350 strong. "Colonel George's Regiment of cavalry" was assigned to Slemmon's Brigade of Chalmers' command, October 18, when Chalmers made his headquarters at Abbeville, after the Collierville raid.

November 3, 1863, Chalmers made a second attempt at Collierville, his command then consisting of McCulloch's Brigade—Hovis' Partisans, McCulloch's Missourians and Chalmers' Battalion, and Slemmons' Brigade—George's and Barksdale's Regiments and Second Arkansas. The plan of Chalmers was to make a demonstration upon Collierville, to hold the

Union cavalry while Ferguson and Gholson broke the railroad west of Corinth, over which troops were being carried toward Chattanooga. Chalmers reported that his scouts informed him that Collierville was held by a single regiment of cavalry, "and feeling able to encounter, even behind entrenchments, the two regiments of cavalry, I changed my plan and determined to attack Collierville." There arriving, he ordered an assault, "but we discovered at the first fire that the enemy were in position with infantry, artillery and cavalry, and I determined at once to draw off as soon as we could do so successfully." The town was held by eight companies of the Seventh Illinois with two howitzers, but Hatch was at Germantown with the Sixth Illinois and Second Iowa, and with this force on the gallop, he arrived at Collierville in time to meet the assault. The Iowa Regiment dismounted, took position at the railroad, with their howitzers, and received the attack of Slemmons' Brigade, Colonel George's Regiment on the right, at the Mount Pleasant road, Barksdale on the left, with the Arkansans, dismounted, as flankers. "Mounted and dismounted men came forward in fine style," Hatch reported, "the howitzers of the Second Iowa firing rapidly. The regiment, lying on the ground, waited till the enemy's cavalry were within fifty yards, sprang to their feet and poured in a severe fire from revolving rifles. A few men reached the guns; among them General George and two officers." Slemmons reported that this fatal fire was from "rifle pits of the existence of which he was totally ignorant." The attack by McCulloch on the other side served to screen his withdrawal, and the whole command fell back to the Coldwater, where there was a brisk fight until after dark, for the possession of the bridge. Hatch reported that he was not able to force a crossing until the next morning, when he pursued as far as Chulahoma. Chalmers reported his loss as 6 killed, 63 wounded, 26 prisoners. "Among the last Col. J. Z. George and my Chief Surgeon, Dr. William H. Beaty. Colonel George led the charge made by Slemmons' Brigade and rode into the town, followed by Captain Scales and Lieutenant Lamkin of his regiment and a few of his men." The other casualties of the regiment were 4 killed, 14 wounded. Hatch reported a loss of 60 and the taking of 57 prisoners.

Early in December the regiment participated in another raid against the railroad, Chalmers' command co-operating with the movements of S. D. Lee and Forrest. One company of the Fifth was in the gallant fight made at the Wolf River bridge, December 4, by Colonel McCulloch, against Hatch's Cavalry, in which Hatch was severely wounded.

Fifth Regiment, Col. James Z. George, part of Slemmons' Brigade of Chalmers' Division, in organization of cavalry under Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee, January, 1864. General Forrest brigaded the regiment under Col. Jeff E. Forrest. The regiment was with General Forrest in the Okolona campaign of February, 1864, which resulted in the defeat of Gen. Sooy Smith's expedition from Memphis, at the time General Sherman advanced from Vicksburg to Meridian. In the desperate fight about five miles from Okolona, February 22, where Colonel Forrest was killed, Lieutenant-

Colonel James A. Barksdale, commanding the regiment, fell mortally wounded. The casualties of the regiment were 3 killed, 3 wounded, 3 missing. The regiment was with Chalmers and Forrest in the famous Tennessee raid of March and April, 1864. In the assault upon Fort Pillow, April 12, Lieut.-Col. Wiley M. Reed, temporarily commanding George's Regiment, was "shot in three places," General Forrest reported, "and it is feared that his wounds may prove mortal. The country can ill afford to lose the services of so good and brave an officer at this time."

In the engagements between Pontotoc and Tupelo, July 10-15, 1864, including the battle of Harrisburg, the regiment had 5 killed, 7 wounded.

The regiment was with Wade's Brigade in August, 1864, contesting the advance of Hatch's Federal Division to Oxford, the main part of which town was burned August 22. They skirmished with the raiders in front of Oxford, and on the 23d attacked the retreating column at Abbeville, where the Fifth fought dismounted, and lost 4 killed, 10 wounded, 12 missing.

Return of May 10, 1864, Fifth Mississippi, Capt. William B. Peery, in McCulloch's Brigade, Forrest's Cavalry. General Chalmers' assigned Lieut.-Col. N. Wickliffe to command, May 12. He was relieved at his own request, August 15. Maj. W. G. Henderson commanding, in Forrest's organization of August 30. Maj. William B. Peery commanding, August 31 return.

General Chalmers advanced within five miles of Memphis, October 8, but finding no opportunity for surprise, moved into West Tennessee with his escort and the Fifth Regiment.

When General Forrest took command at Florence, Ala., of Jackson's Division (with Hood's army) and his own, for the campaign in Tennessee, General Chalmers joined him with Rucker's Brigade, which included the Fifth Mississippi, with Alabama and Tennessee commands. They crossed the Tennessee River at Florence November 17, 1864, and remained several days on Shoal Creek, during which time they had several skirmishes, part of their wagon train being taken and retaken. They began the march north November 21, and on the 23d fought Capron's Brigade at Henryville, capturing 65 prisoners. General Forrest aided them by a charge with his escort. Next day they pursued the Federal cavalry into Columbia, taking 30 prisoners, but losing Colonel Dawson, of the Tennessee Regiment, killed. They skirmished about Columbia until the evacuation November 28, when they moved toward Franklin and struck the head of the Federal column toward Spring Hill, and, supported by Jackson and Buford, holding it in check several hours. In the night they were sent to intercept a Federal column, supposed to be on another road, but found nothing, the Federals moving on in the night, past the Confederate infantry, on the road upon which Rucker and Chalmers had met them. November 30, in the assault upon the intrenched lines at Franklin, Rucker's Brigade formed on the extreme left of the line. After driving in the outposts, Chalmers reported: "My line was pressed forward until the skirmishers were within sixty yards

of the fortifications, but my force was too small to justify an attempt to storm them, and I could only hold my position, which we did during the night and an early hour in the morning, when the skirmish line was pushed forward and was the first to enter the town, capturing some 20 prisoners. Our loss up to this time 116 killed and wounded." The casualties of the Fifth, included in this total, were 2 killed, 8 wounded. December 3 Rucker's Brigade took position on the Hillsboro pike near Nashville, where the Federal troops were concentrated, and on the 6th, being relieved by infantry, moved, with two additional pieces of artillery, to the Charlotte pike, to blockade the Cumberland River. A monitor defeated and driven back on the 7th and other gunboats on other occasions. December 14, Chalmers and Rucker, with Ector's Brigade, held a line of about four miles with 900 men. The Federal attack of the 15th opened up the Harding pike and Chalmers' ordnance train was taken, the Federals advancing in his rear. Rucker had been fighting a gunboat on the river and cavalry on the Charlotte pike, but his men made good their retreat and were cut off from the army until the 16th, when they received orders, and moving promptly to Brentwood, rendered valuable services in protecting the wagon trains. In the evening of that day, under orders to hold the Granny White pike at all hazards, Rucker's Brigade fought desperately until after dark, when they were driven toward the Franklin pike, Rucker being wounded and captured in the hand-to-hand struggle. The loss of these two days was heavy. The remnant of the brigade was with Forrest and the rear guard on the retreat to the Tennessee River.

Companies A, B, F, G, I, of Fifth Cavalry, assigned to Armstrong's Brigade, Chalmers' Cavalry, February, 1865. Companies C, D, E, H, K, Fifth Mississippi Cavalry, with Lieut.-Col. A. H. Chalmers, assigned to Starke's Brigade, February, 1865.

March 1, the regiment having been consolidated, Capt. W. B. Peery, Company A, being over military age, was relieved from duty, at his own request.

In an order, March 16, General Chalmers said: "There being no field officers of the Fifth Mississippi Cavalry present and able for duty and only two companies of that regiment having 32 men present, the companies composing that regiment and not included in this order (consolidating E, H and K with Chalmers' Battalion), have been consolidated with other companies and regiments from the same State."

May 7, Gen. J. H. Wilson ordered an officer sent to Forsyth, Ga., to receive the surrender of the Fifth Mississippi Cavalry.

SIXTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—Isham Harrison, killed at Harrisburg.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Thomas M. Nelson, killed at Harrisburg.
Thomas C. Lipscomb.

Majors—Thomas C. Lipscomb, promoted; R. G. Brown.

Three companies of this regiment were supplied by Davenport's Battalion, which see.

Company F.

Captain—W. S. Harrington.

First Lieutenant—B. G. Underwood.

Second Lieutenant—James Kennedy.

Third Lieutenant—Joseph H. Byars.

First Sergeant—W. S. Quin.

Total roll, 115.

Company K.

Captain—F. G. Fields.

Company H, of Lowndes County.

Captain—John H. Richards.

Company I, of Lowndes County.

Captain—C. A. Johnston.

Company K, of Lowndes County.

Captain—Thomas H. Lipscomb.

In October, 1863, Colonel Harrison was forming his regiment at Columbus, according to report of Col. Richardson, commanding district. Harrison was ordered to report to General Ruggles at Columbus, February 11, 1864, his regiment to be armed there. February 23, Colonel Harrison, commanding cavalry brigade in the Columbus district, was directed to send his regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes' detachment, Colonel Morton's Battalion and Haller's section of Rice's Artillery to Cotton Gin port for defense of the Tombigbee. February 24, General Lee asked that the regiment be sent to Artesia to await his orders.

The regiment was assigned to Mabry's Brigade, with the Fourth Cavalry, Fourteenth Confederate, and Thirty-eighth Mounted Infantry, about 1,000 in all, which, upon the approach of the third Federal expedition in Forrest's country, moved from Saltillo to Ellistown, July 9, 1864, and reported to General Buford, of Forrest's Cavalry. Colonel Harrison was sent with the Sixth to Plentytude, to operate on the flank of Gen. A. J. Smith's Union troops, moving to Pontotoc, and they skirmished on the 11th. On the 13th, Mabry's Brigade, accompanied by Generals Lee and Forrest, followed the enemy toward Tupelo, skirmishing sharply. Smith went into line of battle at Harrisburg, and Lee and Forrest attacked July 14. Mabry's Brigade advanced under a furious fire of artillery. He reported: "My line advanced steadily, driving a heavy line of skirmishers back to the fortifications. A most terrific fire of small arms was opened on me when we were within about 300 yards of the works. I immediately ordered a charge, but the heat was so intense and the distance so great that some officers and men fell exhausted and fainting along my line, while the fire from the enemy's line of works by both artillery and smallarms was so heavy and well directed that

many were killed and wounded. These two causes of depletion left my line almost like a line of skirmishers. At about sixty yards from the enemy's works, seeing that my line was too much weakened to drive the enemy, I halted and directed the men to protect themselves by lying down in a hollow and behind a low fence. I held this position until our second line came up to within about 100 yards of my rear and was repulsed, when I gave the order to fall back. My loss in the hollow and in falling back was severe." Among the killed were Col. Isham Harrison, Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Nelson, Capt. T. G. Fields, and Lieuts. W. D. Carrington, Company H; and A. D. Clifton, Company C. Among the wounded, Lieut. J. F. Clifton, Company B; Sergt. W. J. Sweeney, D; Lieut. J. Turner, E; Capt. A. C. Johnson, Lieut. William Bell, I; Lieut. T. W. Cobb, A.

Colonel Heath, Thirty-third Missouri (Union), reported that after the repulse of the last assault, Captain McKee's company, deployed to fill a gap in the line, "came upon a party of the enemy's sharpshooters, whom he charged and drove from cover," capturing a flag "supposed to belong to the Sixth Mississippi," which the party was "endeavoring to recover from the hands of their dead color bearer."

The total casualties of the Sixth were 13 killed, 46 wounded, 14 missing. The brigade of which it was a part was about 1,000 strong before the battle. Total Confederate casualties, killed and wounded, 1,262; Federal, killed and wounded, 636.

"The battle of Harrisburg will furnish the historian a bloody record, but it will also stamp with immortality the gallant dead and the living heroes it has made. Prominent among the dead the names of Col. Isham Harrison and Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Nelson, of the Sixth Mississippi; Lieut.-Col. John B. Cage, commanding Fourteenth Confederate, Lieut.-Col. Sherrill, of the Seventh Kentucky, and Major Robert C. McCay, of the Thirty-eighth Mississippi, will shine in fadeless splendor. They were lion-hearted officers and courteous men. It was a sad blow that struck down these gallant spirits. In unselfish devotion to the cause and high courage they leave no superiors behind among men. Their noble natures and ardent patriotism, it is hoped, will find in the soldier's grave that peace for which their country has thus far struggled in vain, and for the achievement of which they have sacrificed their lives. Future generations will never weary in hanging garlands upon their graves." (Report of General Forrest.)

August 1 the brigade was reported 400 present for duty. Captain Lipscomb was promoted as Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the regiment, which was returned to Gen. Wirt Adams' district.

Colonel Lipscomb was at Macon with about 250 of Mabry's Brigade when Grierson's raiders, from Memphis, struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in December, 1864. Grierson eluded most of the Confederate commands, and Lipscomb, in his pursuit, did not come with him.

In February, 1865, with Mabry's Brigade, Wirt Adams' Cavalry, between Vicksburg and Jackson. March 3, General Forrest ordered

Mabry's Brigade broken up and assigned the Sixth to Brig.-Gen. Starke's Brigade. This brigade arrived at Selma, Ala., during the battle of April 2, but was unable to render assistance. Thence they fell back to Livingston, Ala., their post, April 30. The dates of capitulation were: By General Taylor, commanding department, May 4; by General Forrest, at Gainesville, Ala., May 22, 1865. In 1865 the Sixth was consolidated with the Eighth, Colonel Duff, but the Sixth Regiment, Col. R. G. Brown, retained its identity to the last.

SEVENTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

This was the First Partisan Regiment, name changed in 1864. See same.

EIGHTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—William L. Duff.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Thomas A. Mitchell, William L. Walker.

Major—William L. Walker.

See Nineteenth Battalion.

EIGHTH CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

See Fourth Battalion Cavalry.

NINTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—Horace H. Miller.

Lieutenant-Colonel—E. J. Sanders.

Major—Abner C. Steede.

No rolls.

In the Atlanta campaign the companies were commanded as follows:

Captain Miller.

Captain Stevens.

Captain Brown.

Captain Mayer.

Captain Brock.

Captain Mayer.

Captain Thomas C. Flourney; Second Lieutenant George W. Davis.

Captain C. A. Jennings and First Lieutenant Allen, Company G, were wounded near Kenesaw Mountain.

This regiment was formed by the consolidation of Steede's Battalion and Sander's Tennessee Battalion, under the command of Col. Horace H. Miller, formerly of the Twentieth Infantry, which was mounted during the Vicksburg campaign. The Ninth Regiment was in camp at Madison

Station, February, 1864, and a portion was sent by Gen. S. W. Ferguson on a reconnaissance toward Jackson, where Sherman's army was passing through to Meridian, "which duty was promptly and efficiently accomplished," said Ferguson. "This command did not rejoin me until February 14." The regiment is not enumerated in the organization of Gen. S. D. Lee's Cavalry Corps, February 20. It is listed Ninth Mississippi, Col. Horace H. Miller, in Ferguson's Brigade, Jackson's Cavalry, Army of Mississippi, in Atlanta campaign. The scout company of the brigade was Capt. Thomas C. Flournoy's company of this regiment. The regiment is mentioned as on the picket line near Kenesaw Mountain, June 26, 1864. Casualties, June 9, 3 killed, 4 wounded. Casualties, June 9-24, 2 killed, 14 wounded. In September it is listed in Ferguson's Brigade with Eleventh and Twelfth Mississippi, and Second and Fifty-sixth Alabama. Ferguson's Brigade, in the fall of 1864, was transferred to Gen. Joseph Wheeler's Cavalry and was in Wheeler's battles during Sherman's march to Savannah and siege of that city. (See Twelfth Battalion.) January 31, 1865, Capt. Benjamin Stevens commanding, in Ferguson's Brigade, Iverson's Division, Wheeler's Cavalry.

A portion of the regiment was in the Mississippi district in March, 1865, and was assigned to the command of Col. W. B. Wade, in Forrest's Cavalry. March 15, all officers and men of Ferguson's Brigade, including Col. H. H. Miller's Regiment, now rendezvousing at Shubuta, ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. W. T. Martin at Carthage, Ala. "Colonel White, of the Ninth," and a number of officers and men were reported among the captures of Wilson's troops at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865. Ferguson's Brigade was part of the escort of President Davis in Georgia, April, 1865.

April 9, 1865, Colonel Miller, commanding Ninth, at Coffeeville, Ala., ordered to report at Demopolis. His command was used as scouts at the front toward Mobile, until the capitulation, May 4.

TENTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—William M. Inge.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William M. Pound.

See Twelfth Battalion.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—Robert O. Perrin.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Henry L. Muldrow.

Major—Abner C. Reid.

Company G, enlisted in Noxubee County for six months in July, 1863.

Captain—Charles M. Thomas.

First Lieutenant—Thomas S. Boggess.

Second Lieutenant—J. R. Evans.

Third Lieutenant—S. D. Chamberlain.

Enrolled, 45.

Perrin's Company, enlisted at Scooba for three months 26 April, 1863; on duty at Jackson, July, 1863.

Captain—Robert O. Perrin.

First Lieutenant—T. W. Perrin.

Second Lieutenant—James W. Hardin.

Third Lieutenant—Benjamin A. Calhoun.

Total roll, 45.

Captain Perrin went out in 1861 as Captain of the Southern Guards.

Metts' Company enlisted 28 May, 1863, in Winston County.

Captain—Michael A. Metts.

First Lieutenants—John Kennedy, John Quarles.

Second Lieutenants—John Quarles, Thomas Stevens.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas Stevens, Thomas P. Metts.

Total enrollment, 117; original roll, 42.

Tallahatchie Guards, Independent Cavalry, organized 10 February, 1863.

Captain—William A. Davison.

First Lieutenant—James H. Rayburn.

Second Lieutenant—James A. Julian.

Third Lieutenant—James A. Crofford.

Company H, Lowndes County,

Captain—Battle Fort. (Fort Captain in 1864).

Enrolled, 93.

Company H, Chickasaw Rangers, organized 4 July, 1863.

Captain—W. L. Walker.

First Lieutenant—J. M. Brownlee.

Second Lieutenant—G. W. Tittle.

Third Lieutenant—J. M. Woodall.

Captain Martin's company.

Captain Steele's company.

Captain J. L. Hargrove's company.

Barksdale Avengers, organized 18 July, 1863.

Captain—Thomas B. Foard.

First Lieutenant—William N. Pitman.

Second Lieutenant—J. B. Boles.

Third Lieutenant—G. W. Gunter.

Choctaw Rangers, organized July, 1863.

Captain—J. R. Allen.

There is no list of the companies in this department. See Perrin's Battalion Minute Men.

The regiment is first mentioned in the despatches of Gen. S. D. Lee, from Jackson, Miss., February 1, 1864, that he had taken 500 rifles intended for the unarmed men of Jackson and Ferguson and given them to

Colonel Perrin, whose regiment had come in finely. He asked for 300 more to complete the arming of Perrin's men. February 13 the regiment was reported at the Big Mountain, with Ferguson's Brigade, in front of Loring's Infantry, confronting Sherman's Meridian expedition.

When General Lee moved from the vicinity of Meridian, February 18, with four brigades toward Starkville, to support General Forrest, Colonel Perrin's Regiment was left to cover Demopolis and observe Sherman's movements. Perrin, at Lauderdale, reported the departure of Sherman from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, February 22.

Captain Henry L. Muldrow commanded a battalion with Gen. Wirt Adams' Brigade, through the Meridian campaign, and was particularly distinguished in the battle of Champion's hill, February 4-5, and in the attacks on Sherman's line of march from Canton to the Big Black, at the close of the month. But he appears then to have been in command of a squadron of the Adams Regiment.

April 2, 1864, Ferguson's Brigade was ordered by General Lee to Macon, Miss. Throughout the Atlanta campaign the regiment, under the command of Colonel Perrin, was a part of Ferguson's Brigade, of Jackson's Cavalry, the brigade also including the Ninth and Twelfth Mississippi. The casualties of the regiment up to June 9 were: Killed, 1; wounded, 9, including Capt. J. L. Hargroves severely; missing, 4. June 9 to June 24: killed, 1; wounded, 8; missing, 3. The regiment is mentioned as on the picket line near Kenesaw Mountain, June 20. In November and December the regiment fought with Gen. Joseph Wheeler during Sherman's march to Savannah and siege of that city. (See Twelfth Battalion.)

January 31, 1865, Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Muldrow commanding, in Ferguson's Brigade, Iverson's Division, Wheeler's Cavalry.

Order of War Department, March 25, 1865: "The organization heretofore known as Perrin's Regiment will be designated as the Eleventh Regiment, Mississippi Cavalry."

Ferguson's Cavalry was part of the cavalry escort of President Davis in Georgia, April, 1865.

Some dismounted men of the brigade were sent to Mobile with Steede's Battalion.

Federal report, flag captured at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865, said by bearer to be flag of Eleventh Mississippi.

TWELFTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Name changed to Sixteenth Confederate Cavalry.

Colonel—Charles G. Armistead.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Philip B. Spence.

Major—William Yerger, Jr.

Company E, enlisted for the war September 20, 1863, and later, at Durant and Lexington, Miss.

Captain—Samuel W. Red.

First Lieutenant—Samuel A. Pickens.

Second Lieutenant—Joseph A. Kimbro.

Third Lieutenant—W. A. Pope.

Enrolled 67, in December, 1864.

This company, as an independent company of State troops, was with Gen. John Adams' command, headquarters Yazoo City, in June, 1863; participated in the battles of Sakatouchee Creek and Okolona, February 20-22, 1864, under General Forrest, and had 1 wounded. There was originally an independent company of Holmes County, of which R. L. Adams was Captain, S. W. Red, J. M. Wilson and K. Harrington, Lieutenants, which included J. M. Weatherford, H. Hardin, W. Murff, James Wallis, Samuel Moore, and others as privates. No data appears on the roll.

Company F, enlisted for the war September 1, 1863, in Lowndes, Marshall, Itawamba, Monroe, Chickasaw, Pontotoc.

Captain—Alexander Moore.

First Lieutenant—C. C. Carroll.

Second Lieutenant—C. W. Fulton.

Third Lieutenant—W. B. Fulton.

Enrolled 60, February, 1865, at Greenwood, Ala.

Company G, enlisted for the war at Aberdeen, Cotton Gin, and other places in Mississippi.

Captain—F. M. Nabors.

First Lieutenant—A. D. Thomas.

Second Lieutenant—A. S. Crump.

Third Lieutenant—W. J. Crump.

Enrolled 65, February, 1865, at Blakeley, Ala.

Company H, enlisted for the war, fall of 1863, at Paulding, Miss., and Gainesville, Ala.

Captain—James B. Isbell.

First Lieutenant—D. O. Anderson.

Second Lieutenant—W. H. Albritton.

Third Lieutenant—A. D. Hutton.

Enrolled 66, in February, 1865, Greenwood, Ala.

Company K, enlisted for the war, April, 1864, at Macon, Miss., and Gainesville, Ala.

Captain—S. M. Lowry.

First Lieutenant—T. J. Winston.

Second Lieutenant—J. W. Bradshaw.

Third Lieutenant—J. L. Griggs.

Enrolled December, 1864, 42, 12 dropped.

Above are all the rolls in this department. They were presented by Major Yerger, of Greenville.

This regiment was organized of Alabama and Mississippi unassigned companies after Sherman's raid to Meridian, February, 1864.



An accurate Map

Or Delineation of the State of

MISSISSIPPI

LOUISIANA & ALABAMA

showing the communication by land and water

between Cities of New Orleans & Mobile,

from the original surveys of the United States.

1839

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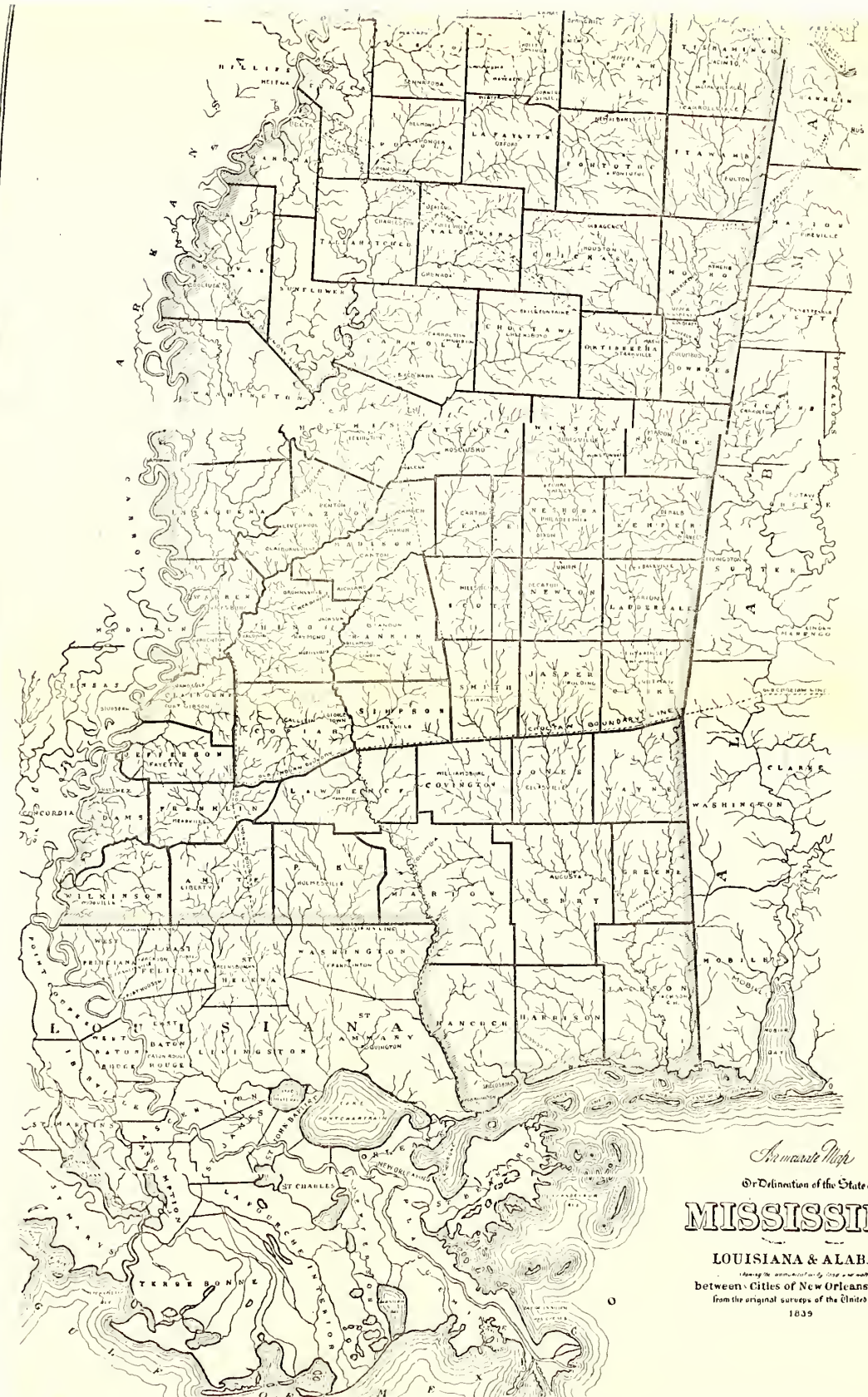
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An accurate Map

Or Delineation of the State of

MISSISSIPPI

LOUISIANA & ALABAMA

showing the boundaries as by 1850, and as now
between Cities of New Orleans & Mobile,
from the original surveys of the United States

1839

In March, 1864, in preparing a brigade of cavalry for the defense of Richmond, Va., it was suggested in the War Department that Colonel Armistead "bring seven companies out of the ten recently assigned to him and Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton," and with the three companies in the Jeff Davis Legion, form a Mississippi Regiment for Gary's Brigade. But the brigade was otherwise formed.

May 1, Gen. S. D. Lee, at Demopolis, Ala., was notified that Gen. Gideon J. Pillow would report to him, with orders to complete a brigade, including Armistead's Regiment. Lee ordered the regiment to report to Pillow at Selma to be armed. Lee at this time moved Jackson's Division to the prairies around Columbus.

Pillow wrote from Oxford, Ala., June 10, "I have only the three small regiments, Armistead's, Ball's and Thomas'." The Twelfth Mississippi Cavalry, Colonel Armistead, was part of the command of General Pillow in his raid upon Sherman's communications June, 1864, Armistead commanding one of the cavalry brigades, including his regiment. Armistead drove in the Federal pickets at Lafayette, Ga., June 24, and took possession of the town, except that the courthouse, jail and hotel, which were held by the Federal troops, who resisted several attacks, in which the Twelfth Regiment lost 12 killed and 13 wounded, Colonel Armistead being dangerously wounded, and Major Redwood killed. During the struggle to capture the garrison a body of Federal cavalry sent out from Chattanooga arrived and made a sudden charge that stampeded the horses and compelled a hasty retreat. General Pillow returned with his command to Blue Mountain, Ala.

August 21, 1864, Armistead's Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Philip B. Spence commanding; Sept. 1, return of Armistead's Cavalry, Col. Charles P. Ball commanding, headquarters Talladega, Ala. Armistead's Regiment, present for duty 32 officers, 302 men; aggregate present and absent 750.

Listed November 20, 1864, Sixteenth Confederate, Col. Charles G. Armistead, in Armistead's Brigade (otherwise Alabamian), in district of Central Alabama, Gen. Dan W. Adams.

In December, on receiving news of a Federal expedition from Pensacola to Pollard, Ala., Colonel Armistead moved his brigade to Bluff Springs, a march of 150 miles in fifty-four hours, and pursued the expedition on its return, December 16-17, General McKean, commanding at Pensacola, reported that "considerable severe fighting took place at all the streams from the Little Escambia to Pine Barren Creek." Colonel Robinson, commanding the expedition, was severely wounded, and in his troops 17 killed and 64 wounded. General Beauregard reported that our forces "acted with spirit and gallantry."

February 18, a detachment of the regiment was assigned to Armstrong's Brigade, in Mississippi, at the reorganization under General Chalmers. March 18, portion of Twelfth Regiment, reporting to Colonel Wade, transferred to Dillon's Second Regiment. Forrest's headquarters. Pickensville, Ala.

March 10, 1865, Sixteenth Confederate, Lieut.-Col. Spence, in Armistead's Brigade, near Mobile. Armistead took command of cavalry at Pollard during Federal advance from Pensacola, March 12.

Order of War Department, March 24, 1865, the ten companies of Mississippi Cavalry under the command of Col. C. G. Armistead will constitute the Twelfth Regiment, Mississippi Cavalry. The regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Spence, participated in the defense of Spanish Fort, east of Mobile Bay, in March, 1865, and served as rear guard during the evacuation of Mobile and retreat to Demopolis. Major Cox, commanding officer of the regiment and the battle-flag, were captured April 15, about six miles from Tuskegee, Ala., by Private Shoef, Third Ohio Cavalry. April 28, Union officer reported that Colonel Spence's Cavalry was at the State line with pickets out to Citronelle.

Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor capitulated at Citronelle, May 4, 1865.

TWELFTH BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Also called Twelfth Battalion, Partisan Rangers. Merged in Tenth Regiment Cavalry.

Major—William M. Inge.

Tenning's Rangers, mustered into State service at Corinth 20 February, 1862.

Captain—William M. Inge.

First Lieutenant—John N. Duncan.

Second Lieutenant—James F. Madden.

Third Lieutenant—D. W. R. Corley.

Officers and men, 51.

This company was known as independent cavalry.

Mann's Company.

Captains—Paralus A. Mann, James Brock.

First Lieutenant—George Washington.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas Manning.

Third Lieutenant—Henry Carlisle.

Orderly Sergeant—W. Kendall.

Sergeant J. W. Howard was promoted to Lieutenant for gallantry April 15, 1865, in North Carolina. This company was Company C, of Saunders' Battalion of Scouts. Among the privates, Thomas Crump and Harrison Mose were promoted to Assistant Surgeon. James G. Paine to Captain of Staff, B. C. Sims to Sergeant-Major, Ninth Cavalry; A. D. Cox to Sergeant-Major, Twelfth Cavalry.

Inge's Battalion is mentioned in the official reports as operating in Northeast Mississippi in March, 1863. April 10, ordered to report to General Chalmers, but afterward allowed to remain in Ruggles' district, the northeast. April 22, Inge's Battalion was part of the force under Colonel Barteau, who attacked at Palo Alto, the Federal column which

diverged from the main body of Grierson's command, south of Houston, for a raid to Macon, and compelled it to retreat rapidly to Lagrange, by way of Okolona. Barteau followed and fought another engagement at Camp Creek, near Birmingham, in which Inge's Battalion behaved with particular gallantry.

May 5, the battalion, under Capt. P. A. Mann, with Barteau's command, fought Cornyn's expedition, Cornyn sustaining a small loss in killed and captured. Mann was the first to meet the enemy, at Reece's bridge. This raid by Cornyn's Brigade of Dodge's Cavalry Division, was to cover the famous raid by Colonel Streight against the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, Streight starting out from Tusculum April 26. Gholson and Ruggles were not able to make effective resistance to Cornyn's four regiments, and Cornyn reported the taking of 81 prisoners and the destruction of "immense quantities of arms, coats and blankets." May 24, Ruggles reported the battalion in vicinity of Okolona.

August 27, 1863, listed as Twelfth Regiment in brigade of Gen. S. W. Ferguson, headquarters Okolona, with Second Alabama and Second Tennessee. Gen. S. D. Lee in his report of inspection, September 1, called it the Twelfth Mississippi Partisan Rangers. It was then "mostly without accoutrements."

September 7, 1863, Colonel Inge's command moved from Fulton against a Federal raid from Jacinto. October 4, they, with Richardson's command, were engaged in battle with the Third Michigan Cavalry. Colonel Richardson reported that "Colonel Inge with his regiment, the Twelfth Mississippi, engaged the enemy in the suburbs of New Albany, but retired to a wooded creek bottom, where he held his position gallantly, though shelled by the Federal artillery until 4 o'clock, when the Reneau battery silenced the enemy's guns." Then Inge and Green advanced and regained possession of the town, and their commands, on foot, pursued the retreating column for some distance. On the 8th they joined General Chalmers in the raid to Colliersville, Tenn., participating in the attack upon the fort there, October 11th, held by a portion of an Indiana Regiment and General Sherman with a battalion of regulars. After five hours' fighting Chalmers fell back to Byhalia, where Colonel Richardson, left in command by General Chalmers, for some hours held his ground, October 12, against Hatch's cavalry division. Inge's Regiment participated in this fight and the one later in the day near Wyatt, Inge and the Reneau Battery acting as rear guard while the Confederate cavalry crossed the Tallahatchie. The casualties of the regiment were 18 wounded in this expedition.

In the regimental organization the field officers were Colonel William M. Inge, Lieutenant-Colonel William M. Pound.

Twelfth Mississippi Battalion, Col. W. M. Inge, in Ferguson's Brigade, Jackson's Division, in organization of cavalry under Gen. S. D. Lee, January, 1864. January 26, the Twelfth Battalion, then on a scout to the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was recalled by Ferguson, who moved to Jackson, and out to Clinton to meet Sherman's advance

toward Meridian, thence fell back to cover the roads to Canton and Madison Station, and on the 8th marched to Morton, but too late to get between Sherman and the rear of General Polk's command. After some exhaustive movements to cover Polk's and Loring's commands, he made a forced march to Starkville with his brigade and Wirt Adams', and thence back to Sherman's column, driving in foraging parties near LaFlore's Ferry. Thence he skirmished with Sherman's rear guard up to Livingston.

In the spring of 1864 Jackson's Cavalry Division, including Ferguson's Brigade, which was made up of the Inge's, Ferrin's, and Miller's Cavalry, and the Second and Fifty-sixth Alabama, was moved to Northern Alabama. They moved from Columbus to Tuscaloosa early in May, and Ferguson was ordered to cover General Polk's army at Blue Mountain in the direction of Gadsden, when the army moved from Demopolis to Blue Mountain, May 6. May 8, ordered to Kingston. May 10, about 2,000 effective. First of cavalry brigades to reach Georgia; arrived at Rome May 13; ordered to Calhoun May 14; guarding bridge on Etowah May 22; turned over to Army of Tennessee May 22; in operations about Dallas; on the skirmish line, in June, before Marietta, dismounted; June 26, with Jackson's Division in rear of Sherman; burned bridge over Noyes' Creek, near Powder Springs.

August 12, General Sears mentions fifty men of Pound's dismounted regiment on his picket line. September return, Twelfth Mississippi Battalion, Capt. George F. Peek, in Ferguson's Brigade. The brigade was attached to the cavalry command of Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

With General Wheeler's Cavalry, Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's Regiments were engaged in the following engagements in Georgia during Sherman's march to Savannah:

Jonesboro, November 15; Lovejoy Station and Bear Creek, 16th; Towaligo, 17th; Run's Creek, 18th; Ulcofaw, 19th; near Macon, 20th; Walnut Creek, 20th; Griswoldville, 21st; Myrack's Mill, 22d; Ball's Ferry, 24th; Oconee, 25th; Sandersville, 25th; Ogechee, 26th; Sylvan Grove, Swampy Creek, River Creek, Hill, Whitehead and Waynesboro 27th; near Waynesboro, at Carter's, Buckhead Church, Reynold's Farm, 28th; near Louisville, 29th and 30th; Shady Grove, December 1; Rock Creek Church, 2d; Thomas Station, 3d; Waynesboro, 4th; Stateboro, 5th; near Jacksboro, 6th; Black Creek, 7th; Savannah River, 7th; Ebenezer Church, 8th; engagement of rear guard, 9th and 10th; siege of Savannah, where Wheeler had 128 killed and wounded.

By order of the War Department, January 17, 1865, the nine companies of Inge's Twelfth Mississippi Battalion Cavalry, with Company C, of the Fifty-sixth Alabama Regiment, a Mississippi company, which is hereby transferred, will constitute the Tenth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.

Tenth Regiment, Colonel Inge commanding, listed in Ferguson's Brigade, Iverson's Division, Wheeler's Cavalry, January 31, 1865. Served in the Carolina campaign. A portion of the regiment was in the Mississippi District, assigned to the command of Col. W. B. Wade,

March 3. Col. Frank White, Seventeenth Indiana, reported the capture of a large portion of the Tenth Mississippi at Selma, April 2, 1865.

FOURTEENTH CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

Mississippi and Louisiana companies.

Colonel—F. Dumonteil.

Lieutenant-Colonels—William H. Garland, John B. Cage.

Majors—John B. Cage, Pinckney C. Harrington.

Company A.

Captain—Josephus R. Quin, killed at Harrisburg.

Company B.

Captain—

First Lieutenant—G. P. Harrison, wounded at Harrisburg.

Second Lieutenant—J. H. Loftin, killed at Harrisburg.

Third Lieutenant—John M. Cloy, wounded at Harrisburg.

Company C.

Captain—

First Lieutenant—L. E. P. Williams, wounded at Harrisburg.

Second Lieutenant—C. A. Gatlin, killed at Harrisburg.

Company D.

Captain—Joseph Gonzales.

First Lieutenant—R. D. Fridge.

Second Lieutenant—

Third Lieutenant—

Company F, Fourteenth Confederate Cavalry, enlisted at Osyka, 18 July, 1862.

Captain—N. G. Rhodes.

First Lieutenant—W. T. Wren.

Second Lieutenant—R. B. Easley.

Third Lieutenant—W. B. Lenoir.

Total roll, fall of 1863, 64.

"T. C. Rhodes' Cavalry Company" was reported on duty in Louisiana during Baton Rouge campaign, attached to Garland's Battalion; detached before April 7, 1863. Capt. T. C. Rhodes, with about thirty men, was commandant of post at Osyka, time of Grierson's raid, April-May, 1863.

Company E, raised in Wayne County, Miss., and Choctaw County, Ala.

Captain—James White, of Alabama.

First Sergeant—A. D. Smith, of Shubuta.

The company included eleven Mississippians. Engagements, East Pascagoula, Miss., and Fort Claiborne, Ala.

Company G.

Captain—



Company H.

Captain—L. S. Greenlee.

First Lieutenant—P. Bozack, wounded at Harrisburg.

Company I.

Captain—

First Lieutenant—

Second Lieutenant—

Third Lieutenant—B. F. Temple, wounded at Harrisburg.

Company K.

Captain—

First Lieutenant—E. Applewhite, wounded at Harrisburg.

Major W. H. Garland's Battalion of Cavalry is mentioned in the official reports as on duty at Ponchatoula, La., October, 1862. January, 1863, General Gardner assigned Major Garland, with his battalion and Rhodes' company, to guard the approaches from Baton Rouge. They were stationed in front of Tangipahoa. They were sent to the assistance of Colonel H. H. Miller at Ponchatoula, in March, 1863, and had skirmish with enemy at Servich's Ferry, Amite River, which was creditable and successful. The battalion had three companies (Rhodes detached).

General Grierson, in reporting his raid through Mississippi, 1863, said that he encountered Garland's Cavalry at Edward's bridge over the Tickfaw, April 30. Garland reported, May 1, that he had lost about 70 men and his horses were all broken down.

During the siege of Port Hudson Garland's Battalion was with the command of Col. John L. Logan, headquarters Clinton, La., operating in the Federal rear. August 3, near Jackson, La., Logan defeated a detachment from Port Hudson, mainly "Corps d'Afrique," capturing nearly a hundred prisoners and a battery of two Parrot guns.

In August, 1863, Col. John L. Logan, headquarters at Georgetown, Miss., covering Port Hudson and Natchez, had under his command the Mississippi Battalions of Cage, Garland, Hughes and Stockdale and Rhodes' Company, with Roberts' Battery and an Arkansas Regiment and Tennessee Battalion. Gen. S. D. Lee was instructed to transfer the command to another point, and investigate "the report that after the recent action near Jackson, La., 23 prisoners (1 white officer and 22 colored and negro privates) were put to death in cold blood and without form of law," also to organize Colonel Dumonteil's Regiment if convenient. In September the command, with organizations the same, had headquarters at Crystal Springs.

Cage's Cavalry Company was on duty about Port Hudson in spring of 1863; May 6, ordered to proceed to Clinton, La., on the move to Jackson, Miss., and report to Gen. Frank Gardner.

Colonel Dumonteil and "his command" were in the field with the brigade under Col. John L. Logan, with the cavalry under Gen. W. H. Jackson, during the advance of General McPherson from Vicksburg to Canton, in October, 1863, and are mentioned in the report of the skir-

mishing near Bolton, October 18. Gen. Wirt Adams was in command of Logan's troops in December. The Fourteenth Confederate Regiment was with Adams at Ellis Cliffs, December 6, 1863, and after the skirmish with the Federal command from Natchez that followed, the Fourteenth and Stockdale's Battalion made the pursuit for several miles.

The regiment was listed under Capt. Josephus R. Quin, in Adams' Brigade of W. H. Jackson's Division, in the organization under Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee, January, 1864; was with Adams' Brigade and Gen. S. D. Lee in the battle near Champion's hill, February 4-5, 1864, against McPherson's column of Sherman's army, marching to Meridian. Colonel Dumonteil and his regiment skirmished for several hours with Winslow's Cavalry on the 4th, on the Raymond road. They were held in reserve and took turn in covering the retreat at Baker's Creek, next day. After this they were in constant service during the campaign, moving to Meridian, Starkville, Canton and back to the Big Black. At Decatur, on the march to Meridian, "Wood's and Dumonteil's Regiments made a dash at a wagon train and succeeding in killing a number of men and mules, but were compelled to abandon the wagons captured, as enemy had force of infantry in front and rear of train." (W. H. Jackson).

The regiment was employed in April, 1864, in the campaign against deserters and insurgents on Honey Island and beyond Monticello. Companies of Gonzales and Mills detached with Colonel Scott in same operations. June, 1864, Company D, Capt. Joseph Gonzales, and Company H, Capt. L. S. Greelee, with Scott's Brigade. June 10, Fourteenth Confederate Regiment, Col. F. Dumonteil, Mabry's Brigade, Adams' Cavalry.

Col. Hinchie P. Mabry's Brigade, Fourth, Sixth and Thirty-eighth Mississippi, and Fourteenth Confederate (in all about 1,000) moved from Saltillo to join Buford's Division, Forrest's Cavalry. September 9, moved in advance of the approaching Federal command, under Gen. A. J. Smith, and on the 12th the Fourteenth, Lieut.-Col. Cage commanding, skirmished with the enemy's advance, near Pontotoc. The brigade skirmished through the next day with the rear guard of Smith's column, moving toward Tupelo. At Harrisburg Smith faced about across the road in a strong position and Generals S. D. Lee and Forrest attacked. Mabry's Brigade was distinguished in the assault, on the left flank, through the corn field, closely approaching the Federal line on the ridge, but with the rest of the force was repulsed with heavy loss. Among the killed were Lieut.-Col. John G. Cage (mortally wounded), Capt. J. R. Quin and Lieut. C. A. Gatlin. The total casualties of the regiment were 10 killed, 61 wounded, 1 missing. "On the morning of the 15th," Colonel Mabry reported, "the Fourteenth Confederate Cavalry occupied the front, skirmishing with the enemy." General Lee wrote of the battle that "he was on many battlefields during the four years, but he never saw greater gallantry or tenacity of purpose shown than was shown by the troops of the brigades of Rucker, Mabry, Bell and Crossland, and the batteries of Rice, Morton and Thrall. He will always esteem it an honor to have personally commanded such heroes."

Mabry's Brigade was in the field again during Grierson's raid across the State in December, 1864. March 3, 1865, Mabry's Brigade was broken up and the Fourteenth assigned to Gen. Wirt Adams' Brigade. The last service was in Alabama during Wilson's raid. Selma was carried by assault April 2, the department was surrendered by General Taylor May 4, and General Forrest surrendered his cavalry May 22.

SEVENTEENTH BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Major—Abner C. Steede.

No rolls. The battalion is mentioned in the official records of date February, 1863, when Capt. William Wren was ordered to dismount Maj. Steede's Battalion and organize, if possible, two full and efficient companies, February, 1863. April, 1863, 171 present, 474 absent, attached to Gen. John Adams' command, Jackson. Fourteenth Infantry and Steede's Battalion only troops left at Jackson, May 3, 1863. United with Richardson's Cavalry at Brookhaven and ordered to operate against Grant's supply trains, May 5. In June, with Gen. John Adams' command at Yazoo City. July 30, with Cosby's Brigade, Jackson's Division Cavalry. November, 1863, 260 present.

The battalion was a part of the Ninth Regiment, with Ferguson's Brigade, in the Atlanta campaign, 1864.

The dismounted men of Ferguson's Brigade were sent for temporary service to Mobile under Major Steede, Seventeenth Mississippi Battalion, from camp at Carthage about 5th or 10th of December, 1864. Reported March 10, 1865, Steede's Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, Maj. Abner C. Steede, attached to McCown's Missouri Brigade, French's Division, in or about Mobile.

Also see Ninth Regiment Cavalry.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—Alexander H. Chalmers.

Lieutenant-Colonel—J. Waverly Smith.

Major—W. J. Floyd.

This regiment was formed March 16, 1865, by the consolidation of the Eighteenth Battalion, Fifth Regiment and Saunders' scouts. See Eighteenth Battalion.

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Alexander H. Chalmers.

Majors—A. H. Chalmers, William R. Mitchell.

Adjutant—S. F. Green.

First Lieutenants—Mills E. Britlenam, Hugh A. Reynolds.

Second Lieutenants—H. A. Reynolds, Fred Chick.

Third Lieutenant—George Powell.

Total roll, 122.

This company is mentioned in the reports of Federal officers as an independent partisan command in vicinity of Davis' Mill, December, 1862, and on various other dates. They were in a skirmish on the Coldwater near Holly Springs, March 18, 1863; a few of the men were captured near Early Grove, April 6; in skirmish at Salem, Tenn., May 20. In May General Chalmers assigned them to Colonel Slemmons' command, and in June ordered Col. H. C. Young, near Byhalia, to require their presence.

Company B, Porter's Partisans.

Captain— — Porter.

First Lieutenant—J. P. Morton.

Second Lieutenant—H. H. Hopson.

Lieut. Wm. Johnson wounded at Harrisburg.

Capt. B. F. Saunders' independent company of scouts was consolidated with Company B, March, 1865, Captain Saunders in command.

Company C, enlisted at Holly Springs, Hernando, Panola, Water Valley, etc., organized 1 April, 1863. Chalmers' escort.

Captains— — Carroll, resigned; C. T. Smith.

First Lieutenants—C. T. Smith, C. R. Jones, Joseph Lawshee, James Dinkins.

Second Lieutenants—James Dinkins, W. J. Hughes, T. M. Jones.

Third Lieutenant—T. M. Jones.

First Sergeants—J. H. Lawshee, promoted; James Butts, killed at Mapleville, Ala., 1865; N. B. Munn.

Sergeant John G. Burton, promoted Second Lieutenant March, 1865, for gallantry.

Private A. G. Mills, promoted Captain Co. D, March, 1865, for gallantry.

Total enrolled, 120.

Company D, The Smith Rangers, organized 15 April, 1863.

Captains—R. W. Smith, J. Waverly Smith.

First Lieutenants—J. W. Smith, R. E. Smith.

Second Lieutenants—R. C. Bryan, J. Z. King.

Third Lieutenant—J. R. Montgomery.

Company E.

Captain—W. G. Middleton, killed at Harrisburg.

First Lieutenant—J. L. Knox, promoted Captain March, 1865.

Second Lieutenant—J. Wright.

Company F, Pettus Rangers, of De Soto County, organized as independent cavalry 22 August, 1862.

Captain—M. H. Renfroe.

First Lieutenant—James H. McCain.

Second Lieutenant—D. M. Slocum.

Third Lieutenant—J. W. Briggs.

Company G.

Captain— ———

First Lieutenants—J. M. Love, O. F. West, promoted Captain March, 1865.

Second Lieutenant—R. T. Bowen.

Company H, Peach Creek Rangers, of Sentaobia County, enlisted in State service at Peach Creek 1 August, 1862.

Captains—W. C. Maxwell, W. J. Floyd, promoted Major, 1865.

First Lieutenants—W. J. Floyd, David Wright.

Second Lieutenants—J. B. Johnson, Robert Brown.

Third Lieutenants—T. N. Floyd, S. H. Hyatt.

Lieut. Wallace, wounded at Harrisburg.

Original roll, 72.

Lieut. W. J. Floyd, with forty-seven men, March 15, 1863, attacked Lafayette Depot, and skirmished with the Seventh Kansas on the retreat, losing six men captured, J. H. Jones, J. N. McLeod, Adolphus Motley, Samuel Johnson, J. W. Ward and P. B. Waldrup.

Company I, assigned to battalion May 7, 1864.

Captain—A. T. Wimberley.

Second Lieutenant—George E. Harris.

Consolidated with Company A, March, 1865.

Company I.

Captain—R. L. Watson.

This company was in the consolidated regiment, March, 1865, from Fifth Cavalry.

Company K, of Hernando, De Soto County, organized December 18, 1862.

Captain—W. A. Raines.

First Lieutenant—G. McGowan.

Second Lieutenant—M. A. McNeeley.

Consolidated with F, Captain Raines commanding, March, 1865.

Private R. M. Banks, promoted Second Lieutenant for gallantry.

Captain Hill's company of Fifth Regiment was made Company K, of consolidated regiment, March, 1865.

Yazoo County Company.

Captains—S. M. Phillips, Thomas W. Richards.

This battalion was organized mainly from independent companies of partisan rangers which had been formed for the protection of the northern part of the State after the evacuation of Corinth.

Gen. James R. Chalmers was assigned to command on the northern frontier, with the duty of organizing these commands, after the Kentucky campaign of October, 1862.

A battalion was organized under the command of Major Alexander H. Chalmers, which is mentioned in the official reports, April, 1863, as with General Chalmers' command, headquarters Panola.

After Grierson's raiders crossed the Tallahatchie, April 18, 1863, he sent a detachment toward King's bridge, against Chalmers' command. May 11, Colonel Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, set out from LaGrange to attack Major Chalmers at Panola, and encountered some portion of it at the crossing of Coldwater, taking three prisoners. General Chalmers followed Hatch and attacked at 2 o'clock, morning of the 14th, at Temperance Hall, again at Walnut Hill and again at the crossing of the Hecula, according to Hatch's report. Chalmers reported the capture of twelve.

With General Chalmers (at Grenada), in July, stationed at Wyatt; Webb, Middleton and J. W. Smith commanding companies; Lieut. James H. McCain, enlisting a company at Panola. Battalion actively engaged in meeting expeditions from Memphis and LeGrange.

Five companies were posted at Holly Springs, Coldwater and Wyatt, at the time of the Federal raid from the Big Black River and LaGrange, Tenn., to Grenada, August, 1863. Major Chalmers, with two companies, 94 men, guarding the river at Wyatt, fell back before one column of the enemy to find Grenada occupied by the other. The other companies did not return, but in September remnants of two companies were reported near the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

September 10, 1863, the command received the name of the Eighteenth Battalion, Mississippi Partisan Rangers. About this time Major Chalmers was authorized to increase his command to a regiment by enlistment of men not subject to conscription. The companies of Captains Middleton and McCain were then in the battalion. The companies of Mitchell and Smith were ordered to report on pain of treatment as deserters. Through these vigorous measures by S. D. Lee the battalion was enlarged. General Chalmers announced, October 7, that the battalion having been increased to six companies, Major Chalmers was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. R. Mitchell, Company A, to Major. The battalion was assigned to McCulloch's Brigade of Chalmers' Cavalry, in October, 1863, the effective strength being 225.

At the Coldwater Ford, near Holly Springs, October 5, 1863, Chalmers' Battalion was distinguished in the fight with McCrillis' Brigade of Hatch's Federal Cavalry, on a raid from LaGrange, Tenn. Both Federal and Confederate commanders agree that the battalion made a gallant charge, though they differ as to results. McCrillis retreated to LaGrange, and on the 8th made another incursion to Salem, where he took position on a ridge east of the town, and sustained an attack for several hours by General Chalmers' command. McCrillis reported that his artillery fired upward of 300 rounds. After three hours' hard fighting they were driven from the position, Chalmers reported. Chalmers reported his strength at 1,200, with one piece of artillery; McCrillis his at 1,250, with sections of two batteries. The brunt of the conflict, said General Chalmers, was borne by McCulloch's Missouri Regiment, McGuirk's Regiment and Chalmers' Battalion, "and although the last two were composed almost entirely of untried men, they behaved with a gallantry equal to that which has ever distinguished the veterans of the Second Missouri Cavalry."

The total Confederate loss was 1 killed, 27 wounded. Chalmers, reinforced by Richardson's command, remained in line of battle next day at Harmar's near Salem, while considerable forces of Federal cavalry moved against him, but without serious attack. He then moved to Holly Springs, and Major Mitchell, with 100 men, was sent out at night to tear up the track of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, over which General Sherman was about to move troops to the support of Rosecrans at Chattanooga. On the 11th Chalmers and Richardson attacked the fort at Collierville, Tenn. garrisoned by six companies of the Sixty-sixth Indiana, unexpectedly reinforced by General Sherman, escorted by a battalion of regulars. The fort was strong and gallantly defended, and though McGuirk captured 135 prisoners and thirteen wagons and teams, Chalmers was compelled to retire with a loss of 3 killed and 48 wounded. On the retreat Chalmers' command was engaged in battle near Byhalia and Wyatt, on the 12th. The battalion had 18 wounded in this campaign.

Later in October, being notified that Sherman was moving his troops east, Chalmers made another attempt, his plan being to demonstrate against Collierville, with the commands of Slemons and McCulloch, while Ferguson and Gholson tore up the railroad somewhere between LaGrange and Corinth. November 1 Major Mitchell, with two companies of the Eighteenth Battalion, drove in the Union pickets at Quinn's Mill, hoping he could draw the Federals into a position favorable for attack, but they did not cross the Coldwater. November 3, 1863, Chalmers attacked Collierville, the Eighteenth Battalion forming the left wing of McCulloch's command, which included also McCulloch's and Hevis' Regiments. After a sharp engagement of over an hour, the attack failed, and Chalmers retreated across the Coldwater, skirmishing with his pursuers at the crossing. The battalion casualties were 1 killed, 5 wounded. Though not mentioned, the battalion doubtless participated in Chalmers' raid of December, 1863, against the railroad, with fighting near Moscow, December 4.

Listed as Eighteenth Battalion, Lieut.-Col. A. H. Chalmers commanding, in organization of S. D. Lee's Cavalry Corps, January, 1864. With First Partisan Regiment, Duff's Nineteenth Battalion and Second Missouri, in McCulloch's Brigade, Chalmers' Division, Forrest's Cavalry, March 9, ordered forward to Panola to lay pontoon bridge for intended raid in Tennessee.

The battalion, with Chalmers' Division, took part in the capture of Fort Pillow, April 12, 1864, and was the first command to enter the fort, over which the battalion flag was quickly flying. There were 14 killed and 86 wounded in Chalmers' Division. Among the mortally wounded was Lieutenant Hubbard, of the battalion, a young and promising officer. General Chalmers mentioned the gallantry of Capt. C. T. Smith, commanding his escort company, who led the charge from the first to the second fort, and Private Samuel Allen of the escort, who was killed in the charge.

May 10, the battalion was attached to Duckworth's Brigade; May 21, moved to Oxford, account of Federal raid.

General Forrest, May 24, brigaded the battalion with Duff's Mississippi and Duckworth's Tennessee Regiment, under Col. E. W. Rucker. Capt. B. F. Saunders' scouts were ordered to report to Rucker, who was instructed to gather up detached bodies of men and form them into companies to raise the battalion to a regiment. This became known as the Sixth Brigade of Forrest's Cavalry. It was a part of the brigade Forrest originally organized under Colonel Neely, the other regiments being under Neely in Alabama.

General Lee sent the brigade to Booneville, June 8, to assist General Forrest against the approaching expedition under General Sturgis, then at Rienzi, and they went into line of battle at Brice's cross roads, near Tishomingo Creek, June 10, on the left of Forrest's line. Rucker's attack, Forrest reported, was "made with vigor, rapidity and precision." "His brigade displayed conspicuous steadiness during the fight." The victory achieved was famous. Over 1,600 prisoners were taken and practically all the artillery and wagon train. Duff's Regiment and Chalmers' Battalion were the only Mississippi commands engaged. Chalmers had 7 killed, including Lieut. W. W. Govan, and 41 wounded.

When Gen. A. J. Smith advanced from LaGrange, Tenn., in July, 1864, Rucker's Brigade was in action near Pontotoc, skirmishing on the 12th, and on the 13th they attacked the guard of the Federal wagon train, moving from Pontotoc to Tupelo, at Bartram's shop. Smith turned at Harrisburg to face his pursuers, and took a strong position on a ridge across the road, where the Confederate troops, under Generals S. D. Lee, Forrest and Chalmers, attacked on the 14th. After the battle was begun, Rucker's Brigade advanced on the right, General Chalmers accompanying them. They moved for a long distance under fire of artillery and musketry, over plowed ground and through a cornfield, many of the men fainting in the excessive heat. "Colonel Rucker, with his little brigade, behaved with as much gallantry as men could under similar circumstances," said Chalmers, "as the heavy list of killed and wounded will prove, yet they were unable to accomplish anything." After dark, when the town was burning, General Forrest, with Rucker's Brigade, mounted, moved on the enemy's left and approached very near to his camp, eliciting the heaviest fire of small arms in the whole battle. When Smith retreated Chalmers pursued with skirmishing for two days, but was repulsed with heavy loss at each attack. The loss of Chalmers' Division was 57 killed, 255 wounded. Among the killed was Captain Middleton of the Eighteenth. Casualties of battalion, 11 killed, 62 wounded.

General Chalmers commended the rare coolness, activity and daring of his Adjutant-General, Capt. W. A. Goodman, and gave honorable mention to others of his staff—Majors B. S. Crump and A. G. Mills, Captains L. T. Lindsey and Ed Daly, Lieutenants G. T. Banks and H. Ginder of the engineer corps.

Rucker's Brigade was dissolved July 18, and Chalmers' and Duff's Battalions returned to McCulloch's Brigade, Chalmers' Division. A

new brigade of Tennessee cavalry was formed under Rucker, and August 30, General Forrest assigned General Chalmers to command of a division, including Rucker's and McCulloch's Brigades. McCulloch's Brigade then included the Fifth and Eighth Mississippi, First Partisans and Chalmers' Battalion, with McCulloch's Regiment.

In August Gen. A. J. Smith raided to Oxford and burned the town and Forrest, unable to give battle, raided into the city of Memphis. With Forrest in this renowned performance were the Mississippians of the Eighteenth, who lost one killed and one wounded. Entering the city, Forrest's men sought to capture Generals Washburn, Hurlbut and Buckland, all of whom, however, escaped them. The Federal casualties were 80 killed and wounded, 116 missing. Forrest's total casualties, 9 killed, 26 wounded.

In September, McCulloch's Brigade was sent to Mobile. The Eighth and Eighteenth Mississippi, operating in West Florida in October, 1864, encountered a Federal expedition to Milton.

Company C, at least (the escort company), was with General Chalmers in the campaign under General Forrest, with Hood's army, in Tennessee, November and December, 1864. When General Schofield was retreating in the presence of the Confederate army from Columbia to Franklin, Forrest, after driving Hatch's Cavalry back toward Nashville, attacked the infantry column at Spring Hill to hold it in check until the Confederate infantry could come up. In the evening Forrest asked Chalmers to charge, and gave him Wilson's Regiment to support his escort company, which made the charge, but found, as Chalmers had urged, that the infantry were present in force, in the woods. General Chalmers wrote in a personal letter, describing the incident as one of the most memorable feats of the war: "Lieut. Elbert Oliver, of my escort company, was shot in the foot at one side of me, and Carson, my bugler, was severely wounded on the other side of me. You (Frank Norfleet) and I together, making a circuit so as to get out of the line of fire, galloped back to General Forrest, who said to me, 'they were there sure enough.'"

Listed November and December, 1864, as Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers commanding, in district of the Gulf. One company, 66 men, moving from Enterprise to Mobile, December 7, halted at Shubuta on account of a Federal raid. February, 1865, assigned to Stark's Brigade. March 16, 1865, at Columbus, Miss., General Chalmers ordered the battalion reorganized with part of the Fifth Regiment and Saunders' company, to form a consolidated regiment, with the following officers:

Colonel—Alexander H. Chalmers.

Lieutenant-Colonel—J. Waverly Smith.

Major—W. J. Floyd.

The regiment was in the field during Wilson's raid through Alabama and Georgia in April and May, 1865, and at Maplesville, Ala., Capt. C. T. Smith's company and Forrest's escort company, General Forrest also being present, had a hand-to-hand fight with the Seventeenth Indiana Cavalry, of Wilder's Brigade.

The regiment was paroled at Gainesville, Ala., in May, 1865.

NINETEENTH BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—James Z. George.

See Fifth Regiment Cavalry.

NINETEENTH BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William L. Duff.

Major—William L. Walker.

Company A, Williams' Company, organized at Sarepta 7 August, 1863.
Captains—William M. Seamon, died; Thomas J. Kennedy.

First Lieutenants—Absalom Swain, killed February 22, 1864; Thomas J. Kennedy, Harlston D. Lewis.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas J. Kennedy, promoted; Noah Rayburn, killed February 21, 1864; William N. Cox, killed at Harrisburg; Isaac F. Price.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas J. Kennedy, promoted; John T. Clayton, mortally wounded at Harrisburg; Philip P. Watts.

Total enrollment, 125. Captain Kennedy was a Lieutenant of Company F, Forty-first Regiment, wounded at Perryville. This company went into camp of instruction at Pettusville, about September 10, where it was joined by four other companies, forming the Nineteenth Battalion originally.

Company B, of Calhoun County, organized as minute men 14 June 1862.

Captains—Thomas A. Mitchell, elected Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth Regiment; T. T. Enochs, W. T. Therrell.

Lieutenants—E. J. Harden, J. H. Thedford, P. P. Williamson.

"First and last there were 180 men and boys in this company. There were three Captains and the company was once divided. Capt. Bill Therrell was Captain at the surrender."—W. A. Alexander.

T. T. Enochs, Captain; E. W. Jennings, First Lieutenant; Terrell Young, Second Lieutenant; Thomas Dowdy, Third Lieutenant; G. W. Campbell, First Sergeant; and roll of 111.—History of Calhoun County.

Company C, Duff Guards, enlisted August, 1863, at Water Valley, Concord, Coffeeville, etc.

Captain—Charles W. Johnston.

First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Bell.

Second Lieutenant—Wiley D. Thornton.

Third Lieutenant—Thompson B. Turner.

The Captain and First and Second Lieutenants were veterans of the Fifteenth Infantry, discharged for disability or wounds. Captain Johnston had been Assistant Surgeon of the Fifteenth.

First Sergeant George W. Bardwell and some others were captured at Moscow, December 4, 1863. Private James S. Locke promoted Lieutenant. Sergt. E. Bardwell promoted Lieutenant, Company I. Total enrollment, 119.

Company E, of Lowndes County.

Captain—George Abert.

Company F, of Lowndes County.

Captain—J. H. Field.

Company G, of Lowndes County.

Captain—Beverly Matthews.

Company H, enlisted at Conio 14 November, 1863.

Captain—Thomas L. Morris.

First Lieutenant—E. B. Kilpatrick.

Second Lieutenant—G. C. Garrett.

Third Lieutenant—E. P. Kilpatrick.

Enrolled April 30, 1865, 32; including 5 captured near Mobile and Milton, October and December, 1864. Roll of May, 1865, at Gainesville, Ala., Company L, Twenty-eighth Regiment.

Major William L. Duff, formerly of the Seventeenth Infantry, Army of Northern Virginia, returned to Mississippi and received authority from the Secretary of War to raise a battalion for the defense of Northern Mississippi. Col. R. V. Richardson, commanding in Northeast Mississippi, October 28, 1863, reported: "There are now several new battalions and regiments forming in my district. Lieutenant-Colonel Duff has a battalion nearly ready for the field. They need about 500 guns, and saddles, accoutrements and equipments."

General Chalmers secured their transfer to his command, and assigned the battalion to McCulloch's Brigade, with Chalmers' Battalion and the First Partisans. Their first active service was in the raid on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in December, 1863, and several were killed and wounded in the fight at Moscow, December 4.

Being transferred in January, 1864, to Col. Jeff Forrest's Brigade, they were with Jeff Forrest in his repulse of Gen. Sooy Smith at Sakatonchee Creek, February 21, 1864, and aided in driving Smith's command through Okolona, and took part in the severe fighting five miles beyond (February 22), when Col. Jeff Forrest was killed. Duff's Battalion had 8 killed, including Lieuts. J. T. Morris, N. Rayburn and A. Swain, and 9 wounded. A newspaper report gave it 11 killed, 67 wounded.

In his report of the capture of Fort Pillow, General Chalmers especially commended "the lion-hearted McCulloch, with his fighting brigade of Missourians, Texans and Mississippians."

In May, 1864, the battalion was filled to form the Eighth Regiment, and attached to Rucker's Brigade, Forrest's Cavalry.

At the battle of Brice's cross roads, or Tishomingo Creek, June 10, General Forrest reported that in forming his line of battle he held Rucker's Third Regiment, under Colonel Duff, mounted, as a reserve. As the attack was ordered, he placed Duff's Regiment and his escort at the extreme left of the line, beyond the Guntown and Ripley road. "Colonel Duff and my escort, dismounted, were ordered to charge the enemy's

position in front of Newsom's Regiment (after it was repulsed), and succeeded in driving the enemy to his second line." After two hours' hard fighting along the whole line, the Federal troops, under Sturgis, gave way and were pursued to Salem during the following day. In this famous victory the Eighth had 9 killed, including Lieut. W. R. Welch and Ensign W. R. Hogg, and 47 wounded. Forrest's loss, out of 3,500 engaged, was 96 killed, 396 wounded; Sturgis' loss, out of 8,000 in the expedition, was 223 killed, 394 wounded, 1,623 captured. One of Sturgis' brigades was negroes. Of the white troops engaged, the losses on both sides in killed were practically equal.

The regiment was also engaged with A. J. Smith's expedition to Tupelo in July. Col. Lyman M. Ward, commanding a Federal brigade of cavalry, reported that the Fourteenth Wisconsin, guarding the wagon train, was furiously attacked July 13 by a brigade of cavalry commanded by Colonel Duff, of the Nineteenth Mississippi. Another Wisconsin regiment was sent into the fight, on the flank, and Duff retreated before a charge, "leaving his dead on the field and the battle-flag of the Nineteenth Mississippi, which was captured and brought off by Capt. C. G. M. Mansfield, Fourteenth Wisconsin."

General Chalmers reported that in this affair, at Bartram's shop, he attacked with Rucker's Brigade, got possession of the train and killed all the mules, so that the enemy was compelled to burn several wagons, but "his infantry rallied, and by superior numbers forced us to retire." General Forrest, who was in the rear with two brigades, came up, and they moved toward Tupelo. In the battle of Harrisburg, July 14, when Gen. S. D. Lee attacked with the commands of Chalmers and Forrest, the Federal command being strongly posted, Rucker's Brigade made a gallant charge in which many fell from heat and exhaustion, and many were killed and wounded. Colonel Rucker and Colonel Duff were both severely wounded.

The following statement of casualties, July 13-15, 1864, is condensed from a newspaper report at the time:

Field and staff—Colonel Duff, severely wounded; Capt. C. W. Johnston, slightly; Sergt.-Maj. A. A. Gillespie, slightly; Color Bearer W. H. Bart, killed,

Company A, Lieut. T. J. Kennedy commanding—Killed, Lieut. W. N. Cox and Private Wiley Morgan; wounded, Lieut. J. T. Clayton and 6 others.

Company B, Capt. W. T. Therrell commanding—Killed, Lieut. E. W. Jennings and Private C. Harden; wounded, 6.

Company C, Lieut. Thomas J. Bell commanding—Killed, Private A. McKinney; wounded, Lieut. W. D. Thornton and 15 others.

Company D, Capt. E. B. Cochrane—Killed, Private J. T. Stone; wounded, Captain Cochrane and 5 others.

Company E, Lieut. T. W. Atkins commanding—8 wounded.

Company F, Lieut. R. L. Bean commanding—Killed, J. B. Pearson; wounded, 8.

Company G, Lieut. W. W. Stone commanding—Killed, Sergt. E. G. Suggs; wounded, Lieut. L. G. Knowles and 7 others.

Company H, Lieut. E. B. Kilpatrick commanding—3 wounded.

Company I, Capt. W. W. Robinson commanding—Wounded, Captain Robinson, Lieut. E. R. Yerger and 5 others; missing, Sergt. Ira P. Beasley.

Company K, Lieut. B. B. Duke commanding—Killed, privates D. H. H. Berry, and D. W. Quinn; wounded, 7.

Order of the Secretary of War, July 19, 1864: "The Nineteenth Mississippi Battalion, Lieut.-Col. W. L. Duff, having been increased to ten companies by the addition of four companies raised within the enemy's lines, will constitute the Eighth Regiment, Mississippi Cavalry." Lieut.-Col. William L. Walker commanding in August.

In September McCulloch's Brigade was sent to Mobile. The Union commander at Pensacola reported October 25, 1864, that McCulloch's Brigade was stationed at Pollard, Ala., and companies of the Eighth Mississippi at Milton, Fla., and Pine Barren bridge.

A newspaper scrap undated records an accident in the Eighth camp of the Eighth Mississippi, McCulloch's Brigade, Forrest's Cavalry. Companies H and D were occupying an old building for shelter from severe cold weather, when it was blown down by the storm about 1 o'clock at night, killing 3 and wounding 15.

Federal expedition to Milton, Fla., reported skirmish with 70 or 80 of the Eighth Mississippi Cavalry, October, 1864. Mobile papers reported that about 50 of the regiment were captured.

General Davidson, U. S. Army, led an expedition from Baton Rouge against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in the latter part of November, and after pontooning the Amite, Pearl and Black Rivers and Red Creek, sent the Second New York Cavalry across the Leaf and Chickasawhay. The regiment was met by McCulloch's Brigade, including the Eighth Cavalry, and driven back. Davidson finding the river impassable December 9, moved his command to Pascagoula.

In the spring of 1865, the Sixth Cavalry was consolidated with the Eighth, Colonel Duff commanding.

TWENTY-THIRD BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Major—Joseph S. Terry.

Order of War Department, November 21, 1864: "The three companies now serving in the organization known as Powers' Regiment of Cavalry are hereby organized into a battalion, to be known as the Twenty-third Mississippi Battalion."

See Powers' Regiment. The battalion was assigned to Wirt Adams Brigade in February, 1865. See Wirt Adams' Regiment.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonels—Peter B. Starke, Joshua T. McBee, commissioned April 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Samuel W. Ferguson, promoted Brigadier-General; Edward P. Jones, commissioned May 10, 1863; S. S. Champion, commissioned April 1, 1865.

Majors—Edward P. Jones, captured at Franklin, Tenn., April 10, 1863; Joshua T. McBee, commissioned May 10, 1863; C. L. Johnson, commissioned April 1, 1865.

Adjutant—S. H. Starke.

Quartermaster—R. H. Smith.

Commissary—James Hazlett.

Surgeons—R. B. Maury, C. R. Mayson, commissioned February 6, 1863.

Assistant Surgeons—W. S. Ward, W. T. Ward, commissioned May 6, 1862; L. M. Mays, commissioned November 16, 1864.

Original officers commissioned 24 February, 1852.

Starke was commanding brigade after 25 December, 1863—roll of February, 1864.

Company A, enlisted at Grenada 4 January, 1862.

Captains—J. T. McBee, W. H. Ray, C. L. Johnson, J. G. Montgomery.

First Lieutenants—W. H. Ray, A. W. McDonald, W. W. Wyatt, killed at Pulaski; A. West.

Second Lieutenants—J. A. Kimbro, A. W. McDonald, C. L. Johnson, J. G. Montgomery, wounded near Pulaski, 25 December, 1864.

Third Lieutenants—A. W. McDonald, W. H. Hinston, W. W. Wyatt, A. West.

Original roll, 96.

Company B, Dixie Rangers, of Carroll County, enlisted at Carrollton 1 March, 1862.

Captains—J. P. Scales, resigned May, 1863; G. C. Woods.

First Lieutenants—G. C. Woods, F. P. Campbell, resigned; H. D. Money, resigned 15 November, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—F. P. Campbell, wounded at Franklin, 1863; H. D. Money, D. B. Smith.

Third Lieutenants—Samuel J. Lesley, mortally wounded at Franklin, 1863; William Rose.

First Sergeant—H. D. Money, J. H. McLemore.

Original roll, 110.

Company C, Buckner's Light Horse, of Warren County, enlisted at Vicksburg 25 February, 1862.

Captain—C. B. Buckner.

First Lieutenant—W. S. Bailey, wounded near Spring Hill November 30, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—T. S. Arrison.

Third Lieutenants—F. M. Goodwin, died, 1864; E. J. McGaw.

First Sergeant—R. F. Bay.

Original roll, 87. See Company I, consolidated.

Company D, enlisted at Greenville 9 March, 1862.

Captain—George T. Blackburn, captured, 1863; W. E. Hunt (1865).

First Lieutenants—Ben Johnson, Harry Yerger (1865).

Second Lieutenants—William L. Nugent, T. N. Fowler, W. G. Yerger (1865).

Third Lieutenants—T. N. Fowler, William E. Hunt.

First Sergeants—J. J. Haile, Charles W. Wolfe.

Original roll, 162.

Company E, enlisted at Prentiss 10 March, 1862.

Captains—C. R. Mayson, promoted Surgeon; Croom Bellamy, killed at Franklin April 10, 1863; E. J. Shelby, T. T. Enochs.

First Lieutenants—Croom Bellemey, E. J. Shelby, R. A. Brown, P. W. Campbell.

Second Lieutenants—E. J. Shelby, R. A. Brown, Isaac Shelby, W. T. Young.

Third Lieutenants—R. A. Brown, Isaac Shelby, S. G. Cook.

First Sergeant—J. R. Ramey, D. Alexander.

Original roll, 96.

Company F, enlisted 20 March, 1862, at Grenada.

Captains—J. W. Clanton, killed at Dallas; W. W. Keith, wounded July 28, 1864.

First Lieutenants—M. D. Keith, N. R. Sledge, captured December, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—R. T. Hibbler, W. W. Keith.

Third Lieutenants—W. W. Keith, N. R. Sledge.

First Sergeants—B. Bobo, T. D. Randolph.

Roll, June, 1862, 80.

Company F, reorganized 1865.

Captain—W. B. Smith.

First Lieutenant—B. H. Mitchell.

Second Lieutenant—W. E. Futrell.

First Sergeant—B. G. Lindsey.

Roll, 149.

Company G.

Captains—James M. Smith, William Ratliff, 1863.

First Lieutenants—William Ratliff, Duncan McLaurin.

Second Lieutenants—Duncan McLaurin, S. F. Billingsley, killed at Franklin, 1863; S. B. Wilson, H. D. Gaston, B. T. Ledbetter.

Third Lieutenants—Samuel F. Billingsley, S. B. Wilson, Hugh D. Gaston, B. T. Ledbetter, J. A. Taylor.

First Sergeants—A. H. Bowmar, B. T. Ledbetter, J. A. Taylor, F. C. McNeilly.

Roll, June, 1862, 128.

Company H, of Monroe County, organized at Aberdeen February; enlisted 4 March, 1862, at Grenada.

Captain—John B. Tucker.

First Lieutenant—John R. Sanders.

Second Lieutenants—Jack Benson, T. C. Cain.

Third Lieutenants—John Manning, B. J. Lott, of Carroll.

First Sergeants—T. C. Cain, D. R. Bryan.

Original roll, 117; July, 1863, 76, of which 5 were prisoners and 15 absent. See Company I, consolidated.

Company I, Johnson Rebels, of Warren County, enlisted at Vicksburg 13 March, 1862.

Captains—William H. Johnson, S. S. Champion, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel 1 April, 1865.

First Lieutenants—George Wyman, P. W. Holly, W. W. Montgomery.

Second Lieutenants—Charles Paine, S. S. Champion, N. M. Champion.

Third Lieutenants—P. W. Holly, W. W. Montgomery.

First Sergeants—S. S. Champion (of Hinds), H. C. Black, N. W. Champion.

Enrolled, 70, of Warren County.

Company I, consolidated, 1865, from companies C, H and I.

Captain—W. S. Bailey.

First Lieutenant—B. S. Ricks.

Second Lieutenant—B. J. Lott.

Roll, 143.

Company K, Bingaman Rangers, of Adams County, organized 25 February, 1862.

Captain—Samuel L. Winston.

First Lieutenant—W. J. Hodge.

Second Lieutenant—C. F. Thomas.

Third Lieutenant—J. J. Middleton.

First Sergeant—William E. Brewer, killed.

No rolls.

Company L.

Captain—Thomas J. Morris. See Eighth Regiment.

This regiment was organized early in 1862, for three years or the war, extra to the requisitions upon the State for infantry. It is numbered consecutively with the infantry regiments. The original officers—Starke, Ferguson and Jones—were commissioned February 24, 1862; the regiment was reported May 14 in camp at Jackson, where it was organized. Colonel Starke was a man of prominence, who had been the Whig candidate for Congress in 1846, to succeed Col. Jefferson Davis. He had organized a cavalry company in his home county, Bolivar, early in 1861. Samuel Wragg Ferguson, Lieutenant-Colonel, was a native of South Carolina, graduate of West Point, who resigned a Second Lieutenantcy in the First Dragoons, United States Army, to enter the Confederate service.

As a Brigadier-General he was associated with Mississippi troops throughout the war. The first active service of the regiment was occasioned by the naval attack on Vicksburg, beginning in May, 1862. Five companies of Starke's Cavalry reinforced Gen. M. L. Smith, at Vicksburg, and were posted to watch the flanks along the Yazoo and below Warrenton on the Mississippi. In June the Secretary of War countermanded order that Capt. W. H. Johnson, stationed on the Big Black River, should burn all cotton in reach, whether liable to fall into enemy's hands or not. Regiment reported 462 present, troops of Gen. M. L. Smith, August 27, 1862.

Later the regiment was at Camp Burrus, in Bolivar County. They operated along the river and in the swampy country, where many contracted fever. September, 436 present; 865 present and absent.

There is a Federal report of an expedition from the Missouri shore to Bolivar County and a skirmish with four companies of Bolivar County troops, near Totten's plantation, Coahoma County, August 2, 1862. September 14, part, at least, of the regiment was in a skirmish near Prentiss, Bolivar County; September 19 they attacked some transports at Niblett's landing on the Mississippi, opposite Island No. 10. Thence they returned to Camp Burrus and from there moved to Panola. In October Colonel Starke was ordered, with his own and Major Blythe's command, to attack a Federal force opposite Helena, but no action appears to have resulted.

Company I, Captain Johnson, was at Vicksburg in December, 1862, and took part in the Chickasaw Bayou campaign, while the remainder of the regiment, according to Federal reports, was engaged with Steele's expedition from Helena, in the vicinity of Panola, in the same month. In January, 1863, the regiment was assigned with Pinson's and Ballentine's Regiments, to the First (Cosby's) Brigade of Gen. W. T. Martin's Division of the cavalry army under General VanDorn, about 7,500 strong, which made the campaign in Middle Tennessee early in 1863, supporting General Bragg's army, then on the Shelbyville line. Starke's Regiment moved from Okolona to Columbia, Tenn., in February, about 625 strong. They were present at the battle of Thompson's Station, March 5, but held in reserve; were in the skirmish with Minty's Cavalry at Thompson's Station, March 9, and actively engaged in the attack on Franklin, April 10. Gen. Granger reported that the Fortieth Ohio Infantry, after a stubborn fight, "was finally forced to fall back through the town to the river, and it was followed by a part of the Twenty-eighth Mississippi Cavalry, under command of Major Edward P. Jones. But few of this regiment who came into town returned." The regiment suffered a heavy loss in killed, wounded and captured. In General Orders, April 10, 1863, Gen. W. H. Jackson mentioned "the gallant and meritorious conduct of officers and men of the Twenty-eighth Mississippi Cavalry, in the charge upon Franklin today. When ordered to charge into the town, they did so promptly at their swiftest speed, and although in the face of the enemy's batteries and houses lined with sharpshooters, they drove everything resistlessly before them and pushed their victorious columns to the bank

of the Harpeth River, killing and wounding a considerable number of the enemy, and upon returning formed in good order in an open field in easy range and under the well-directed fire of the enemy's heavy guns. To show the danger to which they were exposed, attention is directed to the official report of killed, wounded and missing. The charge today into Franklin, under such adverse circumstances, finds no parallel in this war, and will embellish another page of the history of our country with the martial achievements and glory of Southern arms."

VanDorn's campaign, during which he lost his life in a private affair, left Mississippi open to Grierson's raid and Grant's advance from Bruinsburg to Jackson and the Yazoo River. The Twenty-eighth, leaving Tennessee May 17, reached Mechanicsburg June 7, a march of 400 miles. During the following operations Cosby's and Whitfield's (Texas) Brigades constituted the division of General W. H. Jackson. June 22, 1863, Lieut.-Col. R. C. Wood, with Starke's Regiment, Major J. T. McBee commanding, and Adams' Regiment, Capt. S. B. Cleveland commanding, attacked a detachment of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, under Major Parkell, which had been sent to blockade the road at Birdsong's Ferry on the Big Black. Parkell had with him one howitzer, which was posted at the head of a narrow lane, strongly fenced on each side, and repeated charges were made up this lane before the Federal force could be started and the gun captured. Wood reported 5 killed, 16 wounded and 1 missing, and that he took 33 prisoners. Parkell reported 8 killed and 16 wounded, 4 mortally. Wood, in his report recorded "the great gallantry and elan displayed by Major McBee and the officers and men of his command." This famous affair is known as the battle of Bear Creek. Companies A and F, under Captain Clanton, were particularly distinguished. In his final report, General Pemberton mentioned Privates E. G. Walker and Charles McInroe, of Maj. W. H. Johnson's Cavalry, part of this regiment, as among those who carried dispatches through the Federal lines to or from General Johnston.

July 4 the regiment moved from Mechanicsburg to Birdsong's Ferry, and as Johnston's army fell back to Jackson, they skirmished with Sherman's advance July 7, and fell back covering Johnston's retreat, skirmishing frequently and resisting a charge of cavalry at Clinton. Just before the evacuation of Jackson, July 16, they went to the Federal rear, and recrossed Pearl River after the retreat of Johnston to Morton.

After the evacuation of Jackson by Sherman, the regiment was at or near Clinton until moved to Brownsville in September. October 10 detachments from Starke's and Wirt Adams' Regiments were attacked near Port Gibson by a force of Illinois and Wisconsin Cavalry, whose commanding officer reported 11 of the two regiments killed. October 14th McPherson's expedition set out from Vicksburg intending to go to Canton, but on account of the effective resistance made, proceeded no further than Clinton. There were engagements at Brownsville, October 15; on the Canton road near Brownsville, October 15-16; near the Clinton and Vernon cross roads, October 16; at Bogue Chitto Creek, and near Liv-

ington, October 17; and near Clinton, October 18, in which all or parts of the regiment were engaged. After this the regiment was on guard between the Pearl and Big Black Rivers to the close of the year. December 25, 1863, Colonel Starke was put in command of the brigade, then including the First, Fourth, Twenty-eighth and Ballentine's Regiments. His headquarters was Clinton. He continued in this command, in Jackson's Division, under the organization of the cavalry, early in 1864, under Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee.

At the outset of Sherman's raid to Meridian, the brigade met the advance of Hurlbut's column near the Joe Davis plantation, giving battle there February 4, the Twenty-eighth being commanded by Major McBee. Gen. Wirt Adams likewise encountered McPherson's column, but neither Confederate force was strong enough to make serious resistance. Next day, having retired through Clinton, and Captain Ratliff reporting a flank movement on the Springs road, Starke fell back through Jackson and out on the Canton road. General Sherman reported that February 5 was "one continued skirmish for eighteen miles, but we did not allow the enemy's cavalry to impede our march, but got into Jackson that night on his heels. . . . Loring and French were marching at the time to concentrate with the cavalry at Jackson, but were too late. We got into Jackson first, secured their pontoon bridge, repaired it and commenced crossing Pearl River on the 6th and on the 7th marched into Brandon." Starke, under the immediate direction of General Jackson, followed, and had a brisk engagement before Meridian on the 14th, with Winslow's Cavalry fighting on foot. Sherman then began the destruction of Meridian, as the great military center of the Southwest. He reported: "For five days 10,000 men worked with a will. . . . Meridian, with its depots, storehouses, arsenal, hospitals, offices, hotels and cantonments no longer exists." The railroad was also destroyed from Jackson to Meridian, from Meridian north to Lauderdale Springs, south to Quitman and east about twenty miles. This all was preparatory to the campaign against Atlanta. Forrest and Chalmers were busied with Sooy Smith's Cavalry raid from Memphis, which was easily routed in the woods, on Sakatonchee Creek. Starke waited three days about Meridian and then he also went to help against Sooy Smith, but found on reaching Starkville that Smith was routed. Sherman having marched to Canton expecting to meet Smith, Starke moved to that vicinity, and near Sharon, February 27-29, the brigade skirmished with the enemy, McBee and his regiment having a serious encounter. On Sherman's retreat an attempt was made to attack the Federal train at Brownsville, but before McBee had a favorable opportunity the Federal infantry and cavalry formed line of battle and Starke retired. The brigade loss during the campaign Starke reported as 49 killed, wounded and missing. He estimated the Federal loss occasioned by his command as 128 killed and captured.

Starke was succeeded in brigade command by Grig.-Ben. Frank C. Armstrong, and the brigade moved into Alabama in the spring of 1864. A detachment under Captain Woods, with a detachment under Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Maxwell, left Tuscaloosa, April 19, to operate against "tories" in Walker and Winston Counties, Ala.

May 5, 1864, the brigade moved from Carthage to Montevallo, Ala.; 14th, arrived at Rome, Ga.; 17th, reached Adairsville and engaged the enemy with considerable loss in killed and wounded; May 20, fought at Cassville, crossed the Etoah, and moved to Dallas, skirmishing. May 28 the brigade was dismounted temporarily and put in the trenches on the extreme south of the line extending from northeast of New Hope Church, southwest of Dallas. At four in the evening, after lying in the trenches under a scorching sun all day, they formed in line of battle and charged, driving in the Federal skirmishers and encountering a heavy fire of musketry and artillery from the main line of the enemy. The Twenty-eighth drove the gunners from their battery, but were forced to retire before taking possession of the guns. In falling back Captain Clanton was killed and Lieut. T. N. Fowler severely wounded. The regiment had 20 killed and wounded, "a severe price to pay for feeling the enemy," one of the men wrote home.

After this they skirmished continually as the armies moved to the Marietta line, skirmished on that line and in the Federal rear near Powder Springs, picketed the Chattahoochee River, moved to West Point July 17 to meet Rousseau's expedition, took part in the battle of July 28 near Atlanta, skirmished at Herring's Mill July 30, was in the battle of August 6, and fought near Jonesboro, August 30.

The regiment, in Armstrong's Brigade, Jackson's Division, crossed the Tennessee River, near Florence, November 16-17, and began the march into Tennessee November 21, under the command of Major-General Forrest. Armstrong's Brigade was in battle at Lawrenceburg, Campbellsville, Columbia, Spring Hill and Franklin; in November, followed the Federal army to Nashville, thence moved to the investment of Murfreesboro, and was particularly distinguished in battle there December 7. In the rear guard of the army during the retreat from Nashville they fought at Columbia, Warfield's, Richland Creek, Pulaski, King's Hill and Sugar Creek, December 22-26. The casualties of the regiment were 10 killed, including Lieut. W. W. Wyatt, and 49 wounded. (See notice of brigade, First Cavalry). Gen. W. H. Jackson, commanding the division, indorsed on the campaign report of General Ross, of the Texas Brigade: "Lieutenant Hunt, of Twenty-eighth Mississippi, particularly distinguished himself; commanding a squadron of cavalry, dismounted his men in an open field."

Colonel Starke was promoted to Brigadier-General November 4, 1864, and the regiment is assigned to his brigade in General Chalmers' orders of February, 1865. When Gen. J. H. Wilson started on his raid through Alabama and Georgia in March and April, 1865, the brigade moved from Pickensville, Ala., to meet him, and after three days and nights of marching and countermarching arrived near Selma during the assault upon the fortifications there, April 2, but were cut off from the town by the Federal troops and were unable to render any assistance.

When Selma was taken they were compelled to retire in the night, thirty miles, across the Cahawba River, after which they moved to Livingston and went into camp. There the last muster rolls were made, up to April 31, 1865. The capitulation by Gen. Richard Taylor occurred May 4, 1865. The cavalry commands under General Forrest were surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., May 22, 1865.

Armstrong's Escort, enlisted at Monroe, La., 4 April, 1862.

Captain—Junius Y. Webb.

First Lieutenant—Lynn B. Watkins.

Second Lieutenant—Nathaniel M. Martin.

Third Lieutenant—John J. Carter.

Escort company for Brig.-Gen. Frank C. Armstrong.

BALLENTINE'S REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—John G. Ballentine, July, 1862, to 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William L. Maxwell, March, 1863, to 1865.

Major—William H. Ford, March, 1863, to 1865.

Adjutant—V. V. Moore.

Quartermaster—W. D. Heflin.

Assistant Surgeon—A. Brogden, 1864 to 1865.

Non-commissioned staff—C. F. Bullock, Sergeant-Major; James Hunt Quartermaster Sergeant; F. L. Burton, Commissary Sergeant; J. J. Wilson, Ordnance Sergeant; Allen F. Laird, Bugler.

Company E, enlisted at Ripley 11 August, 1862.

Captain—W. W. McDowell.

First Lieutenant—Jeff J. Davis.

Second Lieutenant—Andrew B. Knox.

February, 1864, 39 enrolled.

Company F, enlisted at Pittsboro, Grenada, Iuka, Holly Springs, etc., beginning in July, 1862.

Captain—Allen M. Reasons.

First Lieutenant—Isaac C. Steele.

Second Lieutenant—James B. Crowder.

Third Lieutenant—Jesse H. Fox.

February, 1864, 72 enrolled, 29 had deserted.

Company G, enlisted at College Hill 2 August, 1862, by Captain Wilbourn.

Captain—

First Lieutenant—J. L. McGowan.

Second Lieutenant—A. Balfour.

Third Lieutenant—T. B. Brown.

February, 1864, 38 enrolled.

Company H, enlisted at Coldwater Depot, in Marshall County, etc.
30 July, 1862, by Captains Jernigan and Blackwell.

Captain—Samuel H. Blackwell, of Panola.

First Lieutenant—

Second Lieutenant—William C. Mobley.

Third Lieutenant—Pleasant M. Mobley.

Company A, of Carroll County, enlisted at Vaiden April 10, 1862.

Captain—W. H. Ford, promoted Major.

First Lieutenants—William Stewart, R. R. Brewer.

Second Lieutenants—J. H. Gordin, died; W. J. Gordin.

Third Lieutenants—R. N. Long, W. V. Winborn.

February, 1864, 76 enrolled, 53 on duty.

Company B, enlisted at Floyd, La., 1 March, 1862.

Captain—E. F. Montgomery, killed near Brownsville October 16,
1863.

First Lieutenant—C. S. Davis.

Second Lieutenant—

Third Lieutenant—

February, 1864, 21 on roll, 11 on duty.

Company C, enlisted at Memphis or Somerville, Tenn., 7 May, 1862.

Captain—Ed. E. Porter.

First Lieutenant—George R. Merritt.

Second Lieutenant—J. C. Harrell.

Third Lieutenant—E. B. Shelton.

February, 1864, 75 enrolled, 55 on duty.

Company D, enlisted in West Tennessee 16 May, 1861, by Captain T.
H. Logwood, but mainly in November, 1862, by Captain Anderson.

Captain—J. A. Anderson.

First Lieutenant—J. S. Hill.

Second Lieutenant—

February, 1864, 37 enrolled.

Company I, of Yalobusha County, enlisted at Grenada, Abbeville,
Charleston, Garner's Station, etc., July and August, 1862.

Captain—W. S. Eskridge.

First Lieutenant—R. B. Riddick.

Second Lieutenant—S. Barbee.

Third Lieutenant—J. H. Dame.

February, 1864, enrolled 58.

Company K, enlisted at Batesville 31 July, 1862, recruited from
Panola, Grenada, etc.

Captain—R. H. Taylor.

First Lieutenant—W. H. Knox.

Second Lieutenant—G. R. Watkins.

Third Lieutenant—D. S. Lester.

February, 1864, enrolled 78, present 49.

This regiment was formed in time to participate in the operations attending the battles of Iuka, Corinth and Coffeeville, September-December, 1862, but is not mentioned in the official reports available. The regiment never received a number and was known throughout the war as Ballentine's Battalion or Regiment. Ballentine had been Captain of Company A in the Tennessee Regiment which Col. W. H. Jackson commanded in Mississippi in 1862. He was distinguished for personal valor in the cavalry fight at Lockridge Mills, Tenn., May 5, 1862, where he commanded five companies of Jackson's Regiment.

In January, 1863, "Ballentine's Battalion," 259 strong, was listed among the troops to accompany VanDorn's expedition into Tennessee. It was assigned to the Second Brigade of W. H. Jackson's Division, and in February to Cosby's (First) Brigade, which was transferred from Jackson's to Gen. Will T. Martin's Division. In parting with the regiment at Okolona, February 6, 1863, Gen. W. H. Jackson, in special orders, expressed his "heartfelt thanks to the officers and men for their cheerfulness and attention to every duty, the hearty co-operation at all times displayed by them, and his admiration of their cool, determined courage in every engagement while under his command, also his regrets at losing them from his division."

Ballentine's Regiment, with Pinson's and Starke's and Woodward's Kentuckians, formed the brigade of General Cosby, in Martin's Division of VanDorn's Cavalry Corps in the campaign in Middle Tennessee, March and April, 1863. The brilliant achievement of the campaign was the capture at Spring Hill, or Thompson's Station, March 5, of Gen. John Coburn's Brigade. The main fight was made by the brigades of Jackson, Armstrong, Whitfield and Forrest. General VanDorn reported that General Martin, with Cosby's Brigade, arrived on the field and took position on Coburn's right flank, preparing for a charge and cutting off the only way of escape, when Coburn surrendered. The brigade also participated in the attack at Franklin, April 10, 1863. (See First and Twenty-eighth Regiments). Soon afterward the brigade made a rapid march of 400 miles to the Big Black River, Grant having, in the absence of VanDorn's Corps, succeeded in establishing his army in a secure position between that river and Vicksburg, with his base of supplies on the Yazoo. The brigade covered the retreat of General Johnston from the Big Black to Jackson after the surrender of Vicksburg, and afterward was stationed between the Big Black and Pearl Rivers, guarding the country from raids.

The Crosby Brigade, in September, 1863, included the Fourth Cavalry, Maj. J. L. Harris; Twenty-eighth Cavalry, Capt. S. B. Cleveland; Col. J. G. Ballentine's Regiment; Wirt Adams' Regiment, Capt. Robert Muldrow; and Lieut. N. M. Martin's escort company. The brigade, under command of Wirt Adams, participated in the operations against McPherson's expedition from Vicksburg towards Canton, October, 1863, skirmishing near Bolton and Clinton; under the command of Gen. W. H. Jackson.

In the organization of cavalry under Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee, in February, 1864, Ballentine's Regiment, with Pinson's and Starke's, formed the brigade of Colonel Starke, in W. H. Jackson's Division. When Sherman crossed the Big Black on his campaign to destroy Meridian and the railroads and immense army stores, Starke met Hurlbut's column near the Joe Davis plantation, and from that place to Jackson, Ballantine's Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, was engaged in skirmishing through February 4 and 5. A flank movement by the Federal cavalry under Colonel Winslow caused the hurried abandonment of Jackson. Afterward the brigade annoyed the advance to Meridian and skirmished briskly with Winslow as Sherman was about to enter the city, February 14. Thence they moved to Starkville, to assist Forrest against the Sooy Smith raid, but found the battle over there. They next operated against Sherman's troops at Canton, skirmishing February 27-29, and picking up several foraging parties. The last skirmish was near Brownsville, March 2, Sherman recrossing the Big Black next day.

Capt. Edward E. Porter was commanding the regiment in April, 1864, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell in June and later. Maxwell, with a detachment from his regiment and Starke's, operated against deserters and tories in Walker and Winston Counties, Ala., in April. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong took command of the brigade, which was ordered to Georgia, arrived at Rome May 14, and was engaged at Adairsville, May 17, after which it was constantly on duty and in frequent skirmishes until after the evacuation of Atlanta, September 1. May 28, near Dallas, the brigade dismounted, made a reconnaissance against the Federal intrenched position, suffering heavy loss.

The regiment, in Armstrong's Brigade, Jackson's Division, crossed the Tennessee River near Florence, November 16-17, and began the march into Tennessee November 21, under the command of Major-General Forrest. Armstrong's Brigade was in battle during the remainder of November, principally at Lawrenceburg, Campbellsville, Columbia, Spring Hill and Franklin, in the two latter engagements, November 29-30, fighting both as cavalry and infantry. In December they followed the Federal army to Nashville and moved thence to besiege Murfreesboro, where they were particularly distinguished in battle December 7. After the disaster at Nashville, they served as rear guard on the retreat, and fought at Columbia, Warfield's, Richland Creek, Pulaski, King's Hill and Sugar Creek, December 22-26. The casualties of the regiment were 4 killed, 15 wounded. (See also First and Twenty-eighth Regiments).

February 22, 1865, General Chalmers ordered Ballentine's Regiment consolidated with the Seventh, in Armstrong's Brigade. Armstrong's Brigade held the line of works at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865, which was carried at a heavy cost in killed and wounded by Long's Division of Wilson's Cavalry expedition.

All the troops of the department were paroled under the capitulation of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor May 4, 1865. General Forrest's command surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., May 22, 1865.

BASKERVILLE'S BATTALION.

See Fourth Battalion.

BAXTER'S CAVALRY BATTALION.

January, 1863, listed with cavalry at or near Grenada, with General VanDorn, 259 in number. In organization by General VanDorn, "Baxter's Scouts," reserve at headquarters.

BRADFORD'S SCOUTS.

An act of Congress, approved June 10, 1864, authorized the appointment of a Major and four Captains, to raise four companies to do service as scouts in the Mississippi Valley. General S. D. Lee was instructed that two of the companies were to be raised on the east shore, one in North Mississippi and West Tennessee, and the other from South Mississippi and East Louisiana. "Capt. Thomas M. Nelson's company might be taken from the first named locality, and Capt. Owen's company, which has been operating in Wilkinson County, from the last. The corps will be commanded by Capt. Thomas M. Nelson, who will be appointed Major." Maj. J. D. Bradford, however, was assigned to command. According to Federal information, the scouts, 60 in number, were ordered to report at Canton, then at Mechanicsburg, where they arrived November 30. "Their main object is to facilitate communication between the Mississippi and Trans-Mississippi departments."

In Federal's report of action near Rolling Fork, September 22, 1864, commands of Bradford and Montgomery reported 150 men. Their camp on the Helen Johnston Plantation destroyed by Colonel Osband, and buildings burned. The scouts, under the command of Major Bradford, were in battle as skirmishers for Griffith's (Mabry's) Brigade, in the action at Concord Church, Yazoo County, December 1, 1864, and were given honorable mention in Griffith's report of his victory.

February 24, 1865, Inspector-General J. F. Girault reported that the practice of selecting men for this battalion from any other command at the will of the Major commanding had caused much evil and that it would be difficult to discover any benefit resulting from the organization. "I am satisfied that this command has not performed the service assigned it when the authority was given."

BRECKENRIDGE GUARDS.

Captains—E. M. Blackburn, resigned April, 1863; H. L. Foules, died at Atlanta June 17, 1864; James H. Buck.

First Lieutenants—H. L. Foules, promoted; James H. Buck, promoted; John W. Henderson.

Second Lieutenants—James H. Buck, promoted; John W. Henderson, promoted; Aaron Stanton.

Third Lieutenants—John W. Henderson, promoted; Aaron Stanton, promoted; A. H. Peale, captured.

Total roll, 115.

This company was mustered in July 24, 1862, and its first service in the field was with Gen. John C. Breckenridge in Eastern Louisiana. It was ordered to report at headquarters for escort duty, August 18, 1862, and accompanied Breckenridge to Tennessee.

General Breckenridge wrote in his report of the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31 to January 2, 1863: "Capt. E. M. Blackburn, commanding my escort, ever cool and vigilant, rendered essential service and made several bold reconnaissances. Charles Chotard, of the escort, acting as my orderly on Wednesday, displayed much gallantry and intelligence." Aggregate present and absent, February, 1863, 71.

Later known as Foules' company. Escort company with Maj.-Gen. A. P. Stewart, July, 1863, Capt. H. L. Foules, commanding. Of their conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, General Stewart wrote: "My thanks are due to Capt. H. L. Foules, commanding my escort, who acted as aide, and to the officers and men of his admirable company, for their intelligence, activity and zeal. I have never required a service from the company, nor from any member of it, that was not performed to my entire satisfaction."

April, 1864, Captain Foules commanding; June, 1864, Lieut. James H. Buck commanding, escort for Maj.-Gen. Bates, in Atlanta campaign; August, 1864, escort for Maj.-Gen. Brown, successor of Bates.

The company served in all the battles of the Army of Tennessee, including those of the Georgia campaign, Franklin, Murfreesboro, and Nashville, Tenn., and Bentonville, N. C.

GARLAND'S BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Major—William H. Garland.

See Fourteenth Confederate Regiment.

GORDON'S BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—James Gordon.

Major—J. L. Harris.

Organized May, 1862; merged in Second Regiment Cavalry.

HARMAN'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Also called Harman's Confederate Cavalry Regiment.

Colonel—B. Desha Harman.

Gen. Villepigue, commanding the camp at Grenada June 12, 1862, reported the arrival of four companies of this regiment, with 130 mixed guns, 194 present and absent.

HARVEY'S SCOUTS.

Captain—Addison Harvey.

First Lieutenant—R. J. Lee.

Second Lieutenants—T. B. Land, George Harvey.

Third Lieutenants—George Harvey, William H. Tyson.

Total roll, 118; 12 killed or died in service; wounded, 16; captured, 29. Lieut. Land was killed near Stilesboro, Ga., October, 1864; Captain Harvey was assassinated April 20, 1865, at Columbus, Ga.

"Harvey's Scouts were organized as a detachment of men detailed from Wood's and Starke's Regiments of Wirt Adams' Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Harvey of Wood's Regiment. Its subsequent organization as an independent company of scouts, attached to Gen. W. H. Jackson's Division, took place at Cave Springs, Ga., June 1, 1864. Before organizing as a company its service was confined to Mississippi, scouting on the Mississippi River between Vicksburg and Natchez, and following Sherman's raid to Meridian and back. Upon the transfer of General Jackson's Cavalry from Mississippi to Georgia, Harvey accompanied Jackson, and on arriving at Cave Springs was promoted Captain and permitted to increase his command by receiving enlistments to a full company. It had been composed of about forty detailed men. From this time until the surrender, with varied fortunes the scouts watched the movements of the enemy around Atlanta, followed raids and made dashes on the railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta, went into Tennessee with General Hood, returned to take part with General Forrest against the Wilson raid through Alabama, following the enemy to Columbus, Ga., where Captain Harvey was basely assassinated by a citizen of that place, and finally ceased the struggle upon the surrender of General Taylor." (Notes accompanying the final roll).

During the service in Mississippi Captain Harvey was wounded in an attack on the escort of a wagon train from Natchez. July 16, 1863, he and his men dashed into Jackson as Sherman's Corps moved out, and Col. John N. Cromwell, Forty-seventh Illinois, was killed in the fight that followed. Harvey reported the capture of twenty-eight men.

In his report of the Meridian campaign, Gen. W. H. Jackson wrote: "I beg leave to call the attention of Major-General Lee to the part performed by Lieutenant Harvey and his gallant band of forty scouts. He was everywhere doing good service; killed and captured of the enemy four times his own number. His daring, coolness and judgment eminently fit him for promotion and much larger command."

Colonel Starke wrote that Harvey brought to bear his usual undaunted courage, extraordinary energy and judgment. Harvey's command of twenty-three men was the only part of the Confederate Cavalry Corps that remained about Meridian while Sherman was destroying the military depots and railroads, and also alone attending the Federal army to Canton. He reported that his men occasioned a Union loss of about 130 killed and captured, and captured two wagons and forty-seven horses

and mules. [Among his own losses were John Graham killed, and Ruel M. Stancill wounded, of Starke's Regiment; and Private Tindall, Ballentine's Regiment, wounded and captured. James Renfrow and Thomas Field killed, and Private Pereau wounded, of Wirt Adams' Regiment.

Report of General McCook, Union army, June 26, 1864: "These men in the rear who have been doing the mischief near Tilton's belong to this division (Jackson's). They call them Harvey's Scouts."

HENDERSON'S SCOUTS.

Captain—Samuel Henderson.

Operating on the Yazoo, February, 1863. Gen. W. H. T. Walker, at Benton, asked for their aid May 31. July 30, General Johnston asked General Jackson to send the scouts to the Mississippi River, to observe the Federal movements above and below Vicksburg. In his report of operations, including action at Concord Church, near Yazoo City, December 1, 1864, Col. John Griffith, commanding brigade of Adams' Cavalry, mentioned the valuable services of "Capt. Sam Henderson, commanding independent company of scouts, who is ever ready, courteous and gallant on all occasions." Gen. Wirt Adams mentioned Capt. Sam Henderson and his scouts as informing him from Vaiden of the movements of Grierson's raiders in December, 1864. Scout Binford reported the Federal operations on the Big Black November 25. January 20, 1865, Maj.-Gen. W. T. Martin, commanding at Jackson, wrote: "I had hoped to retain Henderson's Scouts in this district (Mississippi and East Louisiana), they are almost the only reliable scouts I have, knowing the whole country in front and the people along the river, and having established channels of communication which cannot be easily re-established."

January 24, 1863, General Loring, at Grenada, reported: "Thomas Henderson's Scouts report most of Grant's army at Memphis; 10,000 left on the 20th and the remainder is to follow immediately for Vicksburg. Are pressing all boats and sending up the river for others."

After the disaster at Baker's Creek, Pemberton sent Capt. Thomas Henderson with a message to General Johnston, and he brought back, on May 18th, while Grant's army was closing up on the intrenched line, the answer from Johnston, saying: "If Hayner's Bluff is untenable, Vicksburg is of no value and cannot be held. If, therefore, you are invested in Vicksburg, you must ultimately surrender. Under such circumstances, instead of losing both troops and place, we must, if possible, save the troops. If it is not too late, evacuate Vicksburg and march to the north-east." Captain Henderson then carried back Pemberton's reply that it was the unanimous opinion of his general officers in council of war that it was impossible to withdraw the army with such morale and material as to be of further use to the Confederacy. "I have decided to hold Vicksburg as long as is possible, with the firm hope that the government may yet be able to assist me in keeping this obstruction to the enemy's free navi-

gation of the Mississippi River. I still conceive it to be the most important point in the Confederacy."

Colonel Waring wrote to General Washburn, commanding at Memphis, 1864: "I don't understand why Henderson's Scouts are constantly about us. They usually have some communication with Forrest."

August 12, 1864, General Forrest announced Capt. Thomas Henderson as Chief of Scouts for his department of North Mississippi and West Tennessee. Orders of Maj.-Gen. Forrest, December 2, 1864: "There are four regularly organized and recognized companies of scouts for this command, viz.: Capt. T. Henderson's company, Capt. Kizer's company and Capt. Cobb's company. None others will be recognized." The company was on duty during the Alabama campaign of 1865.

LAY'S CAVALRY.

Colonel—Benjamin D. Lay.

Benjamin D. Lay, March 20, 1863, was a Surgeon in the army. January 16, 1864, he applied for and soon afterward received permission to raise a regiment within the lines of the enemy. General Polk confined his enlistments to Hinds and Hancock Counties, and he was to have sixty days to raise the regiment. March 1st he accepted the appointment and reported 1,100 men before the close of April. Then arose a conflict with the conscript officers, who held that his sixty days began in January. General Hodge, in July, 1864, said there were in camp only about 150 men, the rest at home.

Gen. Polk, writing to Gen. S. D. Lee, February 15, 1864, authorized Lay to raise as much of a command as possible.

May 24, 1864, Colonel Scott, commanding the district of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, reported that Colonel Lay had not yet succeeded in forming a regiment. His command was listed in the return of June 30, in Scott's command; in August, under the district command of Gen. George B. Hodge, district south of Homochitto. "Lay's Mississippi Cavalry Regiment, Col. Benjamin D. Lay."

In November, 1864, a Federal expedition moved from Baton Rouge to Brookhaven, destroying railroad property and cotton and woolen goods, a tannery and shoe factory, and had a considerable fight with Scott's Cavalry at Liberty November 18. Lieut. E. Brown, of Lay's Cavalry, was among the prisoners taken. A court of inquiry, Gen. Wirt Adams president, found that one cause for the surprise of General Hodge's headquarters at Liberty, was the capture of a Lieutenant and ten unarmed men of Lay's Regiment, on picket duty.

February, 1865, Gen. Wirt Adams asked that there be assigned to his command the companies of Lay's Regiment, "mere skeleton's," to be incorporated with some recognized battalion or regiment, there being enough men to probably make three or four companies. List of companies of Lay's former regiment:

A—Captain C. A. Hester.
B—Captain Louis Winston.
C—Captain W. D. Sneed.
D—Captain J. T. Williams.
E—Captain E. J. York.
F—Captain P. J. Gibson.
G—Captain J. D. Mitchell.
H—Captain P. H. Wallace.
I—Captain B. F. Kimbrough.
K—Captain John Fletcher.

HUGHES' BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—C. C. Wilbourn.
See Fourth Regiment Cavalry.

STOCKDALE'S BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Major—Thomas R. Stockdale.
See Fourth Regiment Cavalry.

POWERS' REGIMENT.

Louisiana and Mississippi Cavalry.
Colonel—Frank P. Powers.
Lieutenant-Colonels—William McKewen, Joseph S. Terry.
Major—Joseph S. Terry.

Company raised near Crystal Springs.
Captain—Joseph S. Terry.

Captain Terry raised this company after he had served one year in Virginia in the Eighteenth Infantry. He was promoted to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of Powers' Regiment (A. T. Wolfe).

Company raised near Crystal Springs, 1864.
Captain—A. T. Wolfe.

Captain Wolfe had served in the armies of Virginia and Tennessee.
Owen's Scouts, from Jefferson, Copiah, Claiborne and Hinds, enlisted at Clinton, La., 1863.

Captains—R. M. Owen, John W. Farley.
First Lieutenants—L. W. Disharoon, James Kelly.
Second Lieutenants—John W. Farley, ——— Dupree.
Third Lieutenant—Felix Fairchild.

May 15, 1863, General Gardner ordered Col. Frank P. Powers, of the Fourteenth Arkansas, to report at Olive Branch, La., to Col. J. L. Logan, and take command of the cavalry at that place. With this command he took part in the engagements during the siege of Port Hudson and after, including Plains' Store, the three days' fight from Olive Branch to Clinton, La., and other encounters at Clinton, Jackson and Red Wood. Federal scouts reported him, with a considerable command, at Woodville, Miss., in December. Col. Edward Dillon, commanding in that region, reported December 27, that it would be desirable to "muster into companies and organize a regiment and battalion of the men that have been assembled by Colonel Powers with that expectation."

This regiment included three Mississippi companies. The regiment is mentioned in the official reports as part of Col. John S. Scott's Brigade, spring of 1864. It was employed in April in the campaign against deserters and insurgents on Honey Island and vicinity. May 24, 1864, headquarters, Camp Polk, La. Powers' Regiment of Cavalry, present, 310; enrolled, 803; taken prisoner, 36. June 1—Powers' Louisiana and Mississippi Regiment, Col. Frank P. Powers, Scott's Brigade, Wirt Adams' Cavalry.

When General Slocum made his expedition from Vicksburg to Jackson, in July, 1864, Scott and Powers moved at the call of General Adams, and skirmished with the advancing enemy near Clinton. Slocum pushed on and occupied Jackson July 5, and Adams collected the Scott and Powers Regiments and Gholson's Brigade, north of the city, and moved to intercept Slocum on the retreat to Clinton, bringing on the engagements of July 6-7. The enemy was severely punished and Scott and Powers pursued as far as Edwards. In August and October part of the command skirmished near Woodville and Bayou Sara. During the Federal raid from Baton Rouge to Brookhaven in November, 1864, Powers was in the field attempting to attack a portion of the Federal command at Summit, but failed to overtake them.

By order of November 21, 1864, the three Mississippi companies were detached as the Twenty-third Battalion, which see.

WARREN DRAGOONS.

Captain—W. C. Raum.

First Lieutenant—H. J. Herrick.

Second Lieutenant—F. A. Kellogg.

Third Lieutenant— — McIntyre.

Partial roll of 38 men from Warren County on file.

This company was raised in Warren County in April, 1861, by Captain Julius N. Kline and Lieutenant Raum. Captain Kline resigned because of poor health before the company left Vicksburg, in August, 1861, for Memphis, where officers were elected as above, and the company was mustered into Confederate service. It was stationed for some time at Columbus,

which it entered as the advance guard of General Polk's command; and was transferred to Bowling Green and assigned to Wirt Adams' Regiment, with which it served until after the battle of Shiloh, when it was made an independent command, known as Raum's Cavalry. It was the escort and courier company at the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Hardee, through the Kentucky and Tennessee campaigns, with Lieutenant-General D. H. Hill when he was in command of the corps, and afterward with Hardee until the surrender in North Carolina, 1865.

MILES' LEGION.

Company G of this Louisiana command, included Captain Edward Lynn's squad from Adams County. Lieutenants James O'Neil, promoted Captain; John Kienan, William Houlihan, Patrick Burns.

MOORMAN'S BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel—George Moorman.

Major—Calvitt Roberts.

Order of War Department, January 24, 1865, the following companies, now forming what is known as Moorman's Battalion, will constitute the Twenty-fourth Mississippi Battalion Cavalry:

Company A—Captain E. A. Miller.

Company B—Captain B. Hudnall.

Company C—Captain John Wilkinson.

Company D—Captain Thomas J. Hargrave.

Company E—James P. Beesley.

Company F—Joseph W. Devenport.

This battalion was formed by Major Moorman, formerly Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. W. H. Jackson, when the latter was in command of cavalry in Mississippi. The official reports mention the battalion, Maj. Calvit Roberts commanding, in Gen. Wirt Adams' Brigade, 1864, spring of 1864. Return of June 10, Moorman's Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel George Moorman, in Mabry's Brigade, Wirt Adams' Cavalry. June 30, Mississippi Battalion, Lieut.-Col. George Moorman brigaded with Wirt Adams' Regiment, under Colonel Wood.

The battalion was with Colonel Wood in the engagement at Coleman's cross roads in Jefferson County, July 4, 1864. A newspaper account mentions the companies of Captain Wilkinson, Hargrave and Devenport as actively engaged in the defeat of Ellet's expedition, and adds: "Moorman's Cavalry Battalion, of Wood's Brigade, is still increasing in numbers and efficiency. Whittaker's Scouts, a fine company and heretofore independent, reported to Colonel Moorman last week."

Inspection report August 1—"The battalion commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Moorman is composed of four companies only. He was

appointed by Department Commander." Wood's Brigade was increased from the reserves in the fall of 1864. Major Roberts reported in command in September. General Gardner reported in October that he had assigned Miller's, Hudnall's and Whittaker's companies, the latter of Gillum's proposed regiment, to Moorman's Battalion, they being old and good companies, and he proposed to do the same with Moore's company. November 20 return brigaded with the reserves under Colonel Denis. Part of Moorman's Battalion took part in the battle of Concord Church, near Yazoo City, December 1, 1864, after being in the field during Osband's raid from Vicksburg to Canton. On December 30, during Grierson's raid from Memphis, Moorman's Battalion returned to Livingston from North Mississippi, but did not reach the field in time to take part in the battle of Franklin, January 2, 1865. The battalion was part of Wirt Adams' command at the close of the war.

MISSISSIPPI ARTILLERY, C. S. A.

FIRST REGIMENT—LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Colonel—William T. Withers.

Lieutenant-Colonel—James P. Parker.

Majors—Benjamin R. Holmes, Jefferson L. Wofford.

Adjutants—J. L. Power, John Patton, August, 1864.

Surgeon—M. W. Boyd.

Assistant Surgeon—E. G. Banks.

Chaplain—T. R. Markham.

Quartermaster—W. T. Hickie.

Commissaries—T. C. Fearn, H. R. Lott, A. N. Craig.

Ordnance Officer—Lieut. H. E. Barnes.

Company A, enlisted March 22, 1862, mainly from Hinds and Jefferson Counties.

Captains—Samuel J. Ridley, killed at Baker's Creek; W. T. Ratliff.

First Lieutenant—Charles E. Hooker, wounded at Vicksburg.

Junior First Lieutenant—W. T. Ratliff, promoted Captain September 8, 1863.

Second Lieutenants—W. T. Ratliff, promoted May 15, 1862; Philip B. Lancaster, Frank Johnston.

Junior Second Lieutenant—Allen W. Sharkey, killed at Vicksburg.

Second Lieutenants elected January, 1864: Samuel Chambers, John G. Patrick; Sergeant-Major John L. Power, promoted Adjutant; George Handy. Enrolled 163 under Ridley; 157 under Ratliff. (Power rolls).

Lieutenant Ratliff commanded Company C and was acting Chief of Artillery of Hebert's Brigade, siege of Vicksburg; Lieutenant Hooker was promoted Judge Advocate, rank of Colonel, afterward; and Lieutenant Ratliff was promoted Captain September 8, 1863.

Company B.

Captain—A. J. Herrod.

First Lieutenant—T. L. Sorrells.

Junior First Lieutenant—J. B. Edrington, killed at Plains Store.

Second Lieutenant—Joseph A. Purvis.

Junior Second Lieutenants—J. E. D. Rowe, I. C. Henley.

Unofficial roll on file, 169 non-commissioned officers and men, from Yazoo County. Company originally organized as "Vaughn Rebels" for twelve months' service, at Benton, about February 4, 1862; mustered in at Vicksburg, sent to Meridian, re-enlisted for the war, ordered to Canton, thence to Jackson to join Withers' Regiment, equipped with six guns. After surrender at Port Hudson, and exchange, Lieutenant Henley commanded the company in Wofford's Battalion. Captain Herrod on being exchanged reported at Mobile February 29, 1865, and was assigned to command of a battalion of artillery.

Company C, from Choctaw County mainly, enlisted March 27, 1862.

Captains—H. P. Turner, resigned January 10, 1863; L. A. Collier.

First Lieutenant—James M. Wells, resigned February, 1863.

Junior First Lieutenant—W. M. Wells, resigned February, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—John H. Drane, resigned February, 1863; John E. Flowers.

Junior Second Lieutenants—L. A. Collier, promoted Captain; James F. Eubanks.

Lieut. John F. Langford resigned July 1, 1862.

Total enrolled 160, resigned 5, transferred 5, died 18. (Power rolls).

Company D.

Captain—J. L. Wofford.

First Lieutenants—H. W. Weaver, M. L. Cole.

Junior First Lieutenants—A. M. Green, W. A. Lockhart.

Second Lieutenants—L. Webster, W. A. Lockhart, John W. Weems.

Junior Second Lieutenants—M. L. Cole, John W. Weems.

The above is up to February, 1863. No rolls.

Company E.

Captains—George F. Sanderson, Newit J. Drew.

First Lieutenants—N. J. Drew, W. J. Duncan.

Junior First Lieutenant—

Second Lieutenants—W. J. Duncan, W. J. Cottingham.

Junior Second Lieutenants—W. J. Cottingham, John A. Guest.

The above is up to February, 1863. No rolls.

Company F.

Captain—J. L. Bradford.

First Lieutenant—G. Cook.

Junior First Lieutenant—A. J. Stewart.

Second Lieutenants—Isaac Smith, Jr., W. M. Grigsby.

Junior Second Lieutenants—W. M. Grigsby, J. H. Stewart.

The above is up to February, 1863. No rolls.

Company G.

Captain—James J. Cowan.

First Lieutenant—George H. Tompkins.

Junior First Lieutenant—T. J. Hanes.

Second Lieutenant—B. C. Edwards.

Junior Second Lieutenant—L. B. Cowan.

Above commissioned officers and 116 men from Warren County according to county roll of February, 1863.

Company H, Conner Battery, of Natchez, mustered in 30 April, 1862.

Captains—George Ralston, Ben Wade.

First Lieutenants—Ben Wade, Stanley O. Thomas.

Second Lieutenants—Stanley O. Thomas, J. Wood Coleman.

Junior Second Lieutenants—J. Wood Coleman, J. L. H. Foulk.

Lieut. G. J. Bahin transferred to Engineer Corps.

Ten non-commissioned officers and 125 men. Total enrolled during war 160, killed and died 16, discharged for disability 27.

In action at Grand Gulf, 1862; ordered to Port Hudson after the close of bombardment of Vicksburg; fired the first gun at the Essex in August; ordered to the Trans-Mississippi department in September, 1862. With Gen. Alfred Mouton's command, in the LaFourche district, and in battle of Donaldsonville, October 27, suffered severely. Captain Ralston was wounded and captured. "This officer managed his battery with coolness and ability and deserves much praise," Mouton said. Engagements to close of war, Bayou Lafourche, Franklin, La., Milliken Bend, Lake Providence, Red River, Pineville, Grand Ecore. Federal report, November, 1864, Connor Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Foulk, ordered back to Monroe, La., time of Price's raid in Missouri. Mississippi Battery, Capt. Benjamin Wade, in Trans-Mississippi Army, reported December 31, 1864, attached to Semmes' Battalion Horse Artillery, Maxey's Cavalry Division. At Alexandria January, 1865.

Company I.

Captain—Robert Bowman.

First Lieutenant—W. S. Compton.

Second Lieutenant—Edward L. Bower.

Junior Second Lieutenant—J. F. Tye.

Total original roll 118. The company was enlisted in Yazoo County early in April, 1862, joined the regiment at Jackson, participated in fights on Yazoo River with gunboats, Chickasaw Bayou, Big Black bridge, and siege of Vicksburg. After exchange, Captain Bowman resigned on account of disability, E. L. Bower was promoted Captain, and J. F. Tye, D. W. Lamkin and Lem Peaster were First, Second and Third Lieutenants. At Mobile Captain Bower commanded Companies D and I, and Lieutenant Tye was Adjutant of Wolford's Battalion.

Company K, from Claiborne and Jefferson Counties mainly, enlisted May 7, 1862.

Captain—George F. Abbey.

First Lieutenant—R. C. Love, died on Johnston's Island March 3.

†.

Second Lieutenants—Irvin Pierce, killed at Plains Store; William A. Green.

Junior Second Lieutenants—John R. Davis, Sidney M. Abbay.

Cadet—Earl VanDorn Miller.

Total enrolled, 181; 11 killed, 12 wounded, 8 died in hospital. (Power roll).

Organized at Port Gibson, joined regiment at Jackson, equipped with six howitzers and 120 horses, served at Vicksburg during bombardment of 1862, sent to Port Hudson, La. Surrendered July 8, 1864; paroled, reorganized in parole camp at Enterprise, sent to Atlanta, Ga., in 1864, returned to Mobile after evacuation of Atlanta, captured at Blakeley April 9, imprisoned at Ship Island, paroled in May, 1865.

Company L, Vaiden Artillery. Designation changed to E, March 6, 1865.

Captain—Samuel C. Bains.

First Lieutenant—A. J. Sanderson.

Junior First Lieutenant—W. P. Young, died at Corinth.

Second Lieutenant—D. P. Wilbanks, died at Corinth.

Junior Second Lieutenant—J. S. Young, killed at Vicksburg.

Lieutenants promoted—E. M. Collins, E. L. Wood.

First Sergeant—J. B. Simpson.

Total enrolled, 177.

In February, 1862, the Vaiden Battery, described as a new company of artillery, with six guns, was sent from the command of General Lovell, headquarters New Orleans, to reinforce the army in Tennessee. Assigned to Chalmers' Brigade in organization of March 9, 1862. April 3, General Ruggles reported Bains' Battery not ready for field service. "Bains' Battery is not to go," is the Adjutant-General's endorsement. Lieutenant Sanderson, however, with a detachment, manned two guns of the Stanford Battery, in place of men who were sick, and was in the hottest of the fight at Shiloh, temporarily losing the guns, which were soon recaptured. Several men were killed and wounded. Report of May 6, Lieut. R. H. Smith Thompson, commanding heavy artillery at Corinth, a 24-pounder siege gun, rifled, which commands the Farmington road for nearly three-quarters of a mile, manned by Captain Bains' company of light artillery. After the evacuation, at Columbus several months, drilled as heavy artillery. Bains' Artillery company, in Beltzhoover's command at Vicksburg, January, 1863. Company L, First Artillery, report of March, 1863. In parole camp at Enterprise January, 1864.

The regiment assembled in camp of instruction near Jackson in May, 1862, and elected field officers. Colonel Withers, in General Orders No. 1, dated May 16, appointed James J. Calloway Acting Adjutant, William D. Elder Acting Sergeant-Major, Charles F. Trumbull and Andrew Trumbull Aides, Dr. M. W. Boyd Surgeon, Dr. C. A. Rive Assist-

ant Surgeon, Capt. Thomas C. Fearn Commissary, Capt. William T. Hickle Quartermaster and Rev. Dr. W. W. Dovel Chaplain. Soon afterward the regiment was called to Vicksburg on account of the attack upon that place by fleets from New Orleans and Memphis.

In his report of the defense of Vicksburg during the bombardment, May 26 to July 27, 1862, General VanDorn said: "Withers' Light Artillery was placed in such position as to sweep all near approaches." Lieutenant-Colonel Parker was in command, according to M. L. Smith's report. Three divisions of the picket front were reinforced by batteries from the artillery regiment. Captain Ridley, supported by infantry and cavalry, was posted toward Warrenton, May 25. Herrod's, the other six-gun company, was sent from Jackson about the same time to the mouth of the Big Black to protect the gunboat General Quitman.

The return of July, 1862, shows 24 officers and 399 men on duty, 877 present and absent. August 1 the regiment was in camp at the Marshall Place, "Camp Parker." J. L. Power was appointed Adjutant August 6. The return of August shows the following aggregate enrolled: Ridley, 225; Herrod, 152; Turner, 156; Wofford, 142; Sanderson, 116; Bradford, 145; Cowan, 138; Ralston, 99; Bowman, 123; Abbay, 142; total 1,472, of which 1,022 were present. The regimental headquarters were at Snyder's Bluff October 4, and at Vicksburg January 19, 1863.

Ralston's company was reported detached at Port Hudson in August, 1862. They crossed the river and became a part of the Confederate forces afterward under the command of Gen. Richard Taylor. Herrod's, Bradford's and Abbay's companies were sent to Port Hudson later in 1862.

Five companies of the regiment were in the Vicksburg campaign of December, 1862. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, in command of the Chickasaw Bayou line, from the city to Snyder's Mill on the Yazoo, the line attacked by General Sherman, mentioned Colonel Withers, given a brigade command, "who exhibited high soldierly qualities and great gallantry, first in holding the enemy in check after landing and in repulsing him when my right flank was threatened. His dispositions were excellent. * * Of the artillery, I would particularly mention Major Holmes. Captain Wofford exhibited great gallantry and coolness, and to him is due more credit than to any one else for such defenses as were at Chickasaw Bayou, he having planned and executed most of them. Lieutenants Johnston, Duncan, Tarleton and Weems behaved well."

On the 26th, when Sherman effected a landing, driving in Lee's pickets, Colonel Withers, with the Seventeenth Louisiana, two companies of the Forty-sixth Mississippi, and Captain Wofford with a howitzer of Company D, held the Federal skirmishers in check near Mrs. Lake's plantation, in good style, driving them back into the woods. Under a heavier attack next morning Withers took position and held it, in a woods a short distance up the bayou. That night Withers and his infantry were transferred to Blake's Levee, where the Federals had appeared in considerable force, giving Lee much uneasiness. Withers was given command of the right wing of Lee's line of defense. Here Withers had

Bowman's Battery. The arrangement was made none too soon, said Lee. On the 28th the Federals carried the position where Withers had been, but at the levee the attack was repulsed, the two Napoleon guns, under Lieutenant Johnston, Company A, doing admirable service. Next day was the principal assault, which failed with heavy loss. Lieut. W. A. Lockhart was in charge of the 12-pounder howitzer engaged at the plantation on the 27th.

On the 28th Johnston's two Napoleons swept the space between the lake and levee, and three guns of Bowman's Battery were posted to open fire when the enemy should turn the angle of the levee. All day, though under heavy fire, they held the Federals in check. About 11 A. M. the troops across the lake were driven in and the Federal artillery advanced to McNutt's Lake and opened fire on the batteries on the left of Withers' command—two of Wofford's guns, under Lieut. J. W. Weems; two howitzers, under Captain Wofford; a section of Company E, under Capt. N. J. Drew, and the other section of E at the Indian mound. The heaviest fire was on Wofford's four guns, and his loss of men was heavy, but night found the survivors at their posts. Captain Drew, having one of his pieces disabled, left the field with the other. Next day his battery was commanded by Lieutenant Duncan. Part of Wofford's men, not needed with the artillery, took their places with muskets in the trenches.

Next day, 29th, when the main attack was developed on the center of Lee's line, Withers sent two Louisiana regiments of infantry and one gun from Company E, under Lieut. W. J. Duncan, to the point of danger. As the Federal column assaulted it was played upon from the right by Lieut. Johnston's Napoleons and a 6-pounder of Company I, under Lieut. John F. Tye, with marked effect. The assault was unsuccessful and the Federals retreated, being thrown into greater confusion by one of the Parrott guns of Company E, taking them in the flank as they crossed the bed of the dry lake. When another column advanced it was soon checked by Duncan's gun and other artillery. Some of the pieces fired 120 rounds each during this action, and the firing was rapid and accurate. During the evening the Federals attempted to throw a pontoon bridge across McNutt's Lake, but Duncan and Wofford soon put a stop to it, and General Lee ordered them to fire at intervals through the night. In apprehension of another attack, Withers was reinforced January 2, but Sherman's army was re-embarking, and Withers commanded the three brigades of infantry which moved out and found the camps deserted. Lieutenant Johnston and a section of Wofford's Battery accompanied this expedition. One of Johnston's guns was left on picket at the Yazoo.

Six guns of Company A, Captain Ridley; all of Company G, Captain Cowan, were posted at Snyder's Bluff, which was threatened but not attacked. Colonel Withers complimented in his report Major Holmes, who had general oversight of the batteries in the field; Adjutant J. L. Power, Sergeant-Major W. D. Elder, Quartermaster-Sergeant J. C. Henley, and his Aides, Lieut. S. S. Champion, of Johnson's Cavalry, and

Captain Gaines, Volunter Aide; and Captains Wofford and Bowman, Lieutenants Lockhart, Weems, Johnston, Tye, and Lieuts. William J. Cottingham and J. A. Guest, of Company E. Casualties: Bowman, 1 killed; Drew, 2 killed, 3 wounded; Wofford, 1 killed, 4 wounded.

In his report, Lieutenant-General Pemberton particularly complimented, among others, "Colonel Withers, who first commanded the force at Chickasaw Bayou and afterward at Blake's Levee," and named the First Mississippi Artillery as one of the commands "entitled to the highest distinction "

In January, 1863, the regiment was listed as a part of Gen. S. D. Lee's command at Vicksburg. February, effective present, 789. Companies A and G were detached with Hebert's Brigade at Snyder's Bluff; B, F and K were at Port Hudson; C was in the Grenada district, D was at Chickasaw Bayou, H was in Southwest Louisiana, Drew (E) was attached to Baldwin's Brigade, and Bowman (I) to Vaughn's Brigade, at Vicksburg.

In the period of the sieges of Vicksburg and Port Hudson a section of Ralston's Battery was on duty with Col. I. F. Harrison on the west side of the river.

At the battle of Baker's Creek, May 15, Colonel Withers took an important part. General Pemberton reported: "Col. W. T. Withers, Chief of Field Artillery, with the army, was active and attentive to his duties and prompt in the execution of orders. In addition to his duties as chief of artillery, Colonel Withers continued in the command of his regiment. He also accompanied me on the field."

At the opening of the Vicksburg campaign of 1863, Company A had eight guns in four sections, commanded by Lieutenants Hooker, Sharkey (Ratliff's), Lancaster and Johnston. In the battle at Champion's hill, May 16, Captain Ridley commanded Johnston's and Sharkey's sections, which were posted on the left of Barton's Brigade, the left brigade of Stevenson's line. After the Federal attack had pushed the brigades of Lee and Cumming, the onslaught fell, with overwhelming numbers, upon Barton, who, though he charged gallantly, was forced back and entirely cut off from the rest of the division. It was here that Major Joseph W. Anderson, Stevenson's Chief of Artillery, met his death. "Here, too, the gallant Ridley, refusing to leave his guns, single-handed and alone fought until he fell, pierced with six shots, winning even from his enemies the highest tribute of admiration." (Stevenson). The horses being nearly all killed, almost all of Stevenson's guns were captured. The main part of Barton's Brigade was captured. Lieutenant Johnston and a few men escaped and reported at Big Black that night.

Colonel Withers personally assisted in bringing up Featherston's Brigade. Loring said: "It was a scene ever to be remembered, when the gallant Withers and his brave men, with their fine part of artillery, stood unflinchingly amid a shower of shot and shell before the approach of an enemy in overwhelming force, after his supports had been driven back, trusting that a succoring command would arrive in time to save his batteries." Early on the day of battle General Barton posted Sharkey's

section, supported by the Forty-second Georgia, to hold the bridge over Baker's Creek. In his report Barton named Lieut. Sharkey among those remembered for marked and distinguished gallantry.

Half of the company, under Lieutenant Hooker, with four guns, was not engaged at Champion's hill. Moving out from Vicksburg, they joined the brigade of General Baldwin near the Big Black May 12, and on the 15th were ordered forward to the support of General Vaughn's Brigade, in the works at the head of the railroad bridge, which General Pemberton attempted to hold until he could hear from General Loring. This position was assaulted by the Federal army on the 17th, and Hooker's command participated in the defense that was made, until the rout of the infantry made their position untenable. Lancaster's battery was engaged and Hooker's under Lieutenant Johnston, who was severely wounded by the explosion of ammunition, which disabled one gun, three men being injured at the same time. One of Johnston's guns was brought into Vicksburg. Lancaster's two Parrot guns, stationed half mile east of bridge, on south side of railroad, were captured.

In the second week of the siege of Vicksburg Lieutenant Hooker, commanding the company, was severely wounded, losing his left arm. Lieutenant Ratliff was in command of Turner's Battery and acting Chief of Artillery of Hebert's Brigade, after Col. C. H. Herrick was mortally wounded May 19.

Power's roll of Company A shows: Killed at Baker's Creek, 8; wounded, 2; captured, 8; battle of Baker's Creek, killed, 8; wounded, 2; captured, 8; Big Black, wounded, 1; siege of Vicksburg, killed, 6; wounded, 6. General Hebert, with whose brigade part of the company was stationed during the siege, reported its casualties as 2 wounded. Part of the company was with Moore's Brigade. Markers 139 and 169 show the site of four 12-pounder howitzers under the command of Capt. C. E. Hooker.

Company G, Captain Cowan, stationed at Snyder's Bluff, went to the field at Baker's Creek, with Tilghman's Brigade of Loring's Division, which was the left of Pemberton's army, and not seriously engaged. The battery was posted about the middle of Loring's line. The enemy was not far distant in their front, but also inactive throughout the day until about 3 P. M., when General Tilghman fired a few rounds from one of Cowan's guns. This brought out a heavy fire from two Federal batteries posted on Coken's hill, under which General Tilghman was killed. Cowan responded, engaging the Chicago Mercantile Battery. When the retreat began the route selected was impassable for the artillery, and General Loring ordered the guns spiked and abandoned. General Loring was not attempting to rejoin Pemberton's army, considering himself cut off. Colonel A. E. Reynolds, commanding Tilghman's Brigade, reported that the battery had several men wounded and had expended most of the ammunition. In the night march he said: "Captain Cowan and all his men left the command and have not been heard from since." Lieutenant Tompkins, however, and seventy-eight men, were with the brigade.

Captain Cowan, Lieutenants Hanes, Cowan and Edwards, and the remainder of the company, had rejoined the main army under General Pemberton. "An 18-pounder, a 30-pounder Parrott and a Whitworth gun were placed during the siege in rear of my line and commanded by Captain Cowan," Gen. John C. Moore reported. Part of the men fought in the trenches as infantry.

Company D, Wofford's, two 6-pounder, two 12-pounder howitzers, was at Baker's Creek with General Loring, and were not engaged. Gen. W. E. Baldwin reported that after he took position in the line of works at Vicksburg, May 18, checking the rapid advance of Grant's army that hoped to enter Vicksburg at once, he was reinforced by light artillery, including three howitzers, two 6-pounders and two 3-inch rifles, served by Wofford's company, all the artillery on his line under the immediate direction of Captain Wofford, as Chief of Artillery for the brigade. They took part in the repulse of the assault of the 19th and continued on duty through the siege. In Baldwin's final report Captain Wofford was commended for gallantry. Lieut. E. J. Weems commanded a two-gun battery until he was killed. Other sections were commanded by Lieuts. A. G. Arnold and M. R. Eakin. Sergts. Sproles and Shelton had charge of guns.

Company I, Captain Bowman, during the siege of Vicksburg was stationed at or near the road leading out from Cherry Street, about one and one-half miles below Vicksburg (Hall's Ferry road). The company was not in the Baker's Creek campaign. At the beginning of the siege there were about 115 men on duty. Captain Bowman was disabled by sickness and the officers on duty were Lieutenants Bower, Tye, D. W. Lamkin and John Patton. Colonel Reynolds, commanding Fourth Brigade, Stevenson's Division, reported that his artillery consisted of five light pieces under Capt. F. O. Claiborne, one piece under Captain Corput on the left, one section under Lieutenant Bower on the right, one piece under Sergeant Hairston (Vaiden Artillery) on the right, one siege piece under Lieut. George P. Crane on the left center. The positions of four of Bowman's guns are marked on the line, Markers 163, 187, 190, 194.

Company E, Capt. N. J. Drew, attached to Baldwin's Brigade. A section under Lieut. W. J. Duncan served with Gen. S. D. Lee's Brigade during the siege. The company is in list of commands which crossed the river and returned to their homes after the surrender of Vicksburg. Captain Drew commanded his battery in 1864 attached to Polignac's Division, Trans-Mississippi army.

Turner's company (C) was attached to General Loring's command at Grenada in 1862, and participated in the defense of Fort Pemberton at the head of the Yazoo River during the early months of 1863, that position being assailed by a naval force and infantry brought down Yazoo Pass from the Mississippi. Afterward the battery was sent to Snyder's Bluff, where Lieutenant Ratliff, Company A, was detailed as its commander. It then had about ninety effective men, besides the non-commissioned officers, under Lieutenants Collier, Flowers and Eubanks, Dr. Turner, the Captain, having resigned. The company was in a deplorable condition

after its work in the swamps, but soon got into fighting trim and took position on the Vicksburg lines at the beginning of the siege, with Hebert's Brigade, on the left of the Jackson road, where the main part of the company remained through the siege, under the command of Lieutenant Ratliff, Brigade Chief of Artillery. There were about thirty casualties in the company and Lieutenant Eubanks was severely wounded. Four men were wounded by the mine explosion of July 1. The partial reports show 3 killed, 13 wounded, 2 missing, during the siege. Gen. John C. Moore reported part of this battery in his command.

The Vaiden Artillery, Captain Bains, added to the regiment as Company L, was on duty throughout the siege, part of the company in the center batteries on the river under Major Ogden and Col. Ed. Higgins, and one section under Lieut. Elbert M. Collins with General Lee on the land line. General Lee gave special mention in his report to Lieutenants Duncan (E) and Collins (L). Lieut. A. J. Sanderson commanded a 10-pounder rifled gun, Lieut. E. L. Wood a 12-pounder, and Lieut. J. S. Young was killed in command of a 12-pounder howitzer, with Cumming's Brigade. Tablets 212, 214, 215.

The battalion at Port Hudson was no less heroic and devoted. Abbay's, Bradford's and Herrod's companies, at Port Hudson, had two wounded, March 14, 1863, when Admiral Farragut ran the batteries and the man-of-war Mississippi was burned, and other boats driven back, including the Essex.

Herrod's Battery had a prominent part in the fight at Plains Store, near Port Hudson, with the advance of Banks' army, May 21, 1863. Captain Herrod and several men were wounded. Lieutenant Edrington, Sergeant Alex Kerr and Corporal Lee killed. In the same fight Abbay's Battery was distinguished and suffered severely, twenty-one being killed and wounded, according to Lieut. E. V. Miller. Among the killed were Lieutenant Pierce and First Sergeant H. J. Gorman. During the fifty days' siege of Port Hudson Sergt. W. B. Mims, of this company, and six others were killed. The battalion had lost 11 killed and 33 wounded up to June 1, after which there are no official reports. The three companies were included in the surrender of July 8, after which the officers were sent north to prison camps and the non-commissioned officers and men paroled. The latter assembled at parole camp at Enterprise, and having no guns, formed an infantry battalion, under the command of Major Jefferson L. Wofford. They took part in the battle of Harrisburg, July, 1864, and subsequently were ordered to Mobile.

Lieutenant Tompkins and the portion of Cowan's Battery that did not return to Vicksburg from Baker's Creek, joined Gen. Wirt Adams' Cavalry, and was in that service until the battery was equipped and its complement of men made up by detail from Captain Smith's company of the Fifteenth Infantry. They served under the command of Major Culberson with Johnston's army in Mississippi, until after the exchange of Vicksburg prisoners, when the old company was reorganized under Captain Cowan, at Demopolis. The company was attached to Loring's

Division of the Army of Mississippi, Lieut.-Gen. Polk commanding, the division artillery battalion commanded by Maj. John D. Myrick in Atlanta campaign; Lieut. George H. Tompkins commanding, July 31, four 12-pounder Napoleon guns. They were posted on hills during battle of Resaca, were effectively engaged in the battle near Marietta, June 27, and rendered good service throughout the campaign. Corporal Dancy was killed and one wounded at Resaca, and two were wounded at New Hope Church. They accompanied Hood into North Georgia in the fall of 1864 and into Tennessee in November and December. In the first day's battle at Nashville, the battery was ordered to report to Gen. Ed. Johnson, on the extreme left, and they arrived on the gallop and went into position in time to be run over and lose their guns. That night the guns of Haskins' Battery were turned over to the company, and, thus equipped, they took part in the battle of December 16. On the retreat Lieutenant Tompkins took three guns to Decatur and engaged a gunboat that threatened the pontoon bridge. They delayed the boat from daylight December 26, till about 2 P. M., when a shell dismounted a gun and wounded Tompkins and one other and killed one of the men.

The companies surrendered at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, also assembled in the parole camp at Enterprise, where 291 of the regiment were reported present in November, 1863; in December 481 not exchanged. January 1, 1864, 160 officers and men in parole camp at Enterprise, aggregate present and absent, 1,056. Those present and exchanged, arrived at Demopolis, Ala., February 20, General Polk's forces having retreated there before General Sherman's advance to Meridian, and were ordered to report to General Maury, commanding at Mobile. The regimental order book shows headquarters at Enterprise, January 14, 1864, Capt. J. J. Cowan commanding the regiment; at Mobile, February 21, Capt. E. L. Bower commanding the regiment; at Mobile March, Capt. E. L. Bower commanding battalion First Regiment; at Selma, March 9, Col. W. T. Withers commanding regiment.

May 14, 1864, there were about eighty men in the parole camp at Demopolis of the various companies of this regiment, "and the regiment is divided, one company acting as horse artillery in the cavalry command of Gen. S. D. Lee, and the others doing provost duty in Mobile." The company of horse artillery participated in the battle of Harrisburg, July 14, 1864. The command at Mobile was composed of Companies B, C, D, I, K, which were listed June 1, Capt. George F. Abbay commanding, in Fuller's Artillery Brigade; and June 30, Capt. J. L. Bradford commanding, brigade of Gen. Edward Higgins, Mobile.

Maj. J. L. Wofford was field officer of artillery, cavalry corps commanded by Maj.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee.

Company A, Capt. William T. Ratliff, was assigned to Loring's Division, General Polk's army, headquarters Demopolis, Ala., early in 1864. In May the company is reported at Canton, attached to Wirt Adams' Cavalry, one 12-pounder howitzer, two 6-pounders, one 3.3-inch rifle. In August 85 present, 215 aggregate. Company A, Captain Rat-

liff commanding, was with Gen. Wirt Adams in the attack upon General Slocum's expedition as it retreated from Jackson toward Vicksburg, July, 1864. The first attack was made in the evening of July 6, at the Barrett farm, west of Jackson, in which Lieutenant Johnston's section participated, posted at the steam mill, and Lancaster's section of 20-pounder Blakely guns in front of Lee's house. The Forty-sixth and Seventy-sixth sustained the attack mainly, supported by Bolton's Battery. Colonel Jones, of the Forty-sixth, reported that, after a vigorous skirmish under a heavy fire of shot and shell, they passed the night in line of battle, made a demonstration of attack next morning, and were, for three hours, under a galling fire until the trains had passed, when he fell back under "a withering fire, his ranks torn by shell," and "again subjected to severe shelling, some shots telling fearfully in our ranks," as they took up the march as rear guard. The casualties of the two regiments, including the repulse of Gholson's charge on the 7th, were 19 killed, 99 wounded. Ratliff's men had 5 wounded. The losses in Gholson's Brigade were heavy. October 31, 1864, Ratliff's Battery at Dry Grove, 109 present, four guns.

Part of the regiment, besides Cowan's Battery, was in the siege of Atlanta. August 3, 1864, General Maury at Mobile wrote to General Bragg: "Please send back my heavy artillerists, the Louisiana Artillery and First Mississippi Artillery." General Hood, at Atlanta, August 4: "The First Mississippi Battalion goes tonight."

Regimental headquarters at Tensas Landing, August 10, Colonel Withers commanding; at Sibley's Mills, east shore Mobile Bay, August 23, Major Wofford commanding; at Mobile thereafter. November, 1864, First Mississippi Artillery, Capt. Marquis L. Cooke, in Maury's command; Bradford's and Ratliff's Battery in Southwest Mississippi. Two guns of Bradford's Battery were captured at Brookhaven, November 18, 1864, by an expedition from Baton Rouge under Colonel Fonda, who "surprised the town by daylight, scattering a small infantry force and capturing a section of artillery with caissons. The gunners were, many of them, shot down at their pieces." (Gen. A. L. Lee's report). Private Winn was killed in this fight. January, 1865, Abbay's Battery, 80 present, four field guns, in Semple's Battalion Artillery, Mobile; March, 1865, Company L, at Battery McIntosh, Mobile Bay; Company G, Captain Cowan, in Grayson's Battalion, right wing defences of Mobile, Col. Melancthon Smith commanding. The Vaiden company manned a battery of heavy artillery.

—The Mobile Battalion was ordered to Blakeley, where they served during the siege by General Canby, a period of fierce fighting, ending in the capture of the garrison, April 9, 1865. They were taken to Ship Island, and, after the capitulation by General Taylor, May 4, to Vicksburg, and finally paroled.

—On the night of 9, 186 . . . , a railroad train on which the battalion commanded by Major Wofford was traveling between Montgomery and Mobile, ran into a landslide, with fatal results.

Casualties: Company B, 7 killed, 28 wounded, 2 dangerously and 11 seriously; Company C, 4 seriously wounded; Company D, 4 killed, 16 wounded; Company I, 4 slightly wounded; Company K, 4 slightly wounded.

The final statements, incomplete, give the names of officers and men who died in the service: Company A, 25; Company B, 20; Company C, 43; Company D, 33; Company E, 25; Company F, 19; Company G, 6; Company I, 23; Company K, 21.

ELEVENTH BATTALION—HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—R. Stevening.

No muster rolls returned to this department.

The above entry appears in the Adjutant-General's list of November 1, 1863. No other information.

Culberson-Smith Battery included in this. No reason except Reynold's report of Baker's Creek. Culbertson listed separate in other volumes. No data of Culb. battery.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION—ARTILLERY.

Major—Matthew S. Ward.

Company A, of Panola County, organized 24 February, 1861.

Captain—Matthew S. Ward.

First Lieutenant—J. D. Vance.

Junior First Lieutenant—S. P. Lester.

Second Lieutenant—C. B. Vance.

Junior Second Lieutenants—B. T. Matthews, J. S. Simmons, Joseph R. Jackson.

Company B, Batesville Battery, organized May 6, 1861.

Captain—James H. Yates.

First Lieutenant—Robert B. Jones.

Junior First Lieutenant—John L. Knox.

Second Lieutenant—George C. Stowers.

Lieutenants promoted: W. W. Perkins, W. J. Shelton.

Company C, organized May 5, 1861.

Captain—J. M. McLendon.

First Lieutenant—J. B. Gay.

Junior First Lieutenant—F. W. Merrin.

Second Lieutenant—B. W. Sturdivant.

Junior Second Lieutenants—D. A. Richards, D. G. Morris.

Listed at Grenada June 12, 1862, under Gen. John B. Villepigue. Two companies, 251 present and absent, ten 2-pounder breech-loading guns.

Company A, Ward's Battalion, was included in the list of commands particularly distinguished at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, December, 1862. General Lee reported that a section of guns commanded by Lieut. J. A. Tarleton, of Ward's Battalion, aided effectively in thwarting the attempt of the Federal troops to throw a pontoon bridge across the lake, on the morning of the main attack, 29th. C. B. Vance's and J. H. Yates' Batteries, Maj. M. S. Ward commanding, on the Vicksburg lines, Gen. J. C. Vaughn's Brigade, April, 1863.

Company C, McLendon's Battery, with Tilghman's Brigade, Loring's Division, January, 1863. This battery of four guns, two 6-pounders, one 12-pounder howitzer, one 3-inch rifle, participated in the battle of Bakers' Creek, with Tilghman's Brigade. In taking the second line of battle one section, under Lieut. F. W. Merrin, was ordered to the rear as there was no position for it, and subsequently joined in the retreat to Vicksburg. The remainder of the battery lost several men and horses and were exposed to such a heavy fire as to render the use of their guns exceedingly hazardous. On the retreat, in which the brigade was separated from Pemberton's army, the guns were abandoned, by order of General Loring, during the first night's march, on account of the impossibility of taking them over the roads the brigade was compelled to follow, but Captain Culbertson brought off his horses, harness and men, of his section of the battery. (Report of Colonel Reynolds, commanding brigade).

Two pieces of Ward's Battalion were in action on the left of Baldwin's Brigade during the assault by Grant's army on the Vicksburg works, May 18-19. Two other pieces were sent to Baldwin, but could not be placed on account of the Federal sharpshooters. Part of the battalion was with Vaughn's Brigade and the State troops at the northernmost part of the line in June. Marker 93 on the Vicksburg lines is at the site of one piece of Battery A and one of Battery B, 12-pounder Napoleons. This place is known as the forlorn hope, the orders being to hold it at the sacrifice of every man. Lieut. W. W. Perkins, Company B, surrendered with his section at this place July 4, 1863. Marker 94 is at the site of two 12-pounder Napoleons, of Company B, commanded by Lieut. W. J. Shelton, one of which guns was later placed at 93. Marker 95 is the site of a 24-pounder siege gun, commanded by Lieutenant Perkins, until one trunnion was shot away, after which it was left loaded with canister to be used in case of assault. Marker 98 is the site of the right gun of the four 12-pounder Napoleons of Battery A, Capt. C. B. Vance. This was a temporary location, the protecting works being of cotton bales which were destroyed by the enemy's fire. Marker 100 is the site of the left gun of Battery A in this temporary location. Marker 99 is the first site of a gun of Battery A, Lieut. B. T. Matthews commanding, moved back to 105, where it was served until the surrender.

Marker 101 is the position of two 12-pounder Napoleons, commanded by Lieut. R. B. Jones during the siege. Markers 200 and 204 are the sites of two 12-pounder Napoleons commanded by Lieuts. T. H. Cunningham and D. H. Hanson, Company A, the guns being moved to this place from the north front.

After the surrender Companies A and B and part of C were in parole camp at Enterprise until exchanged. They were in the battalion of paroled men under Colonel Beltzhoover, sent to Mobile when Sherman advanced to Meridian, May 24, 1864. Major Ward not on duty with battalion, only one company being equipped. June 3, 1864, paroled men in camp at Cahaba. November and December, 1864, Company C, Capt. F. W. Merrin, in district of Central Alabama, Gen. D. W. Adams.

Culbertson's Battery with Featherston's Brigade, Loring's Division, July, 1863. Lieut. D. A. Richards, with one rifled gun, took part in the engagement at Lockhart's Mills, on the Tallahatchie, October 6, 1863; at Salem, October 8, and at Collierville, Tenn., October 11, with General Chalmers' Cavalry. October 18, McLendon's Battery of two 6-pounders attached to Slemmons' Brigade, Chalmers' Cavalry, Captain McLendon commanding. They were on duty with Chalmers during the Meridian campaign, February, 1864.

November 28, 1863, Smith's (Culbertson's) Battery, Capt. James T. Smith, at Clinton, 211 men, four 12-pounder Napoleons, four 12-pounder howitzers. January, 1864, with John Adams' Brigade, Loring's Division.

Company B, Capt. James H. Yates, was ordered from Mobile early in 1864 and attached to Cantey's Brigade, which arrived at Resaca, Ga., May 5, 1864. Lieut. R. B. Jones was commanding in June, Capt. James H. Yates in July, Lieut. W. J. Shelton in August, in the Atlanta campaign. The battery of four 12-pounder Napoleon guns was part of Preston's Battalion. Mentioned in reports of battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20, and battle of Ezra Church, July 28, supporting the desperate assault of Quarles' Brigade. Listed September 20, 1864, Captain Yates commanding, Trueheart's Battalion Artillery, A. P. Stewart's Corps.

The final statements give the names of thirty of the battalion killed or died in service.

Brookhaven Light Artillery, of Lawrence County, organized May 11, 1861; enlisted at Brookhaven 21 July, 1861.

Captain—James A. Hoskins.

First Lieutenant—John C. Hardy.

Junior First Lieutenant—Benjamin T. Atkins.

Second Lieutenant—Daniel H. Mitchell.

Sergeant Major—A. E. Maxwell.

Quartermaster Sergeant—George W. Hoskins.

Sergeants—Charles H. Williams, C. A. Williams, A. D. McClendon, G. A. Duke.

Total enrolled, 104.

Appears in list of troops at Port Hudson, under Gen. W. N. R. Beall, August 31, 1862, aggregate present 62; at Ponchatoula, return of October

22, under Beall's command; attached to Gregg's Brigade, return of January, 1863, Port Hudson. On duty during Admiral Farragut's attempt to run the batteries March 14. Brigade ordered to Jackson, May 1, 1863.

— May 14, with the forces under Gen. John Gregg, which held in check the advance of Sherman's and McPherson's Corps to gain time for the evacuation of Jackson. Hoskin's Battery and Colquitt's Georgia Brigade retarded the advance of Sherman on the Clinton road. "Owing to the well-directed fire from Captain Hoskins' Battery and the fire of Colquitt's skirmishers, with Gregg's Brigade in view, the advance of the enemy was very cautious and slow," was General Gregg's report. The battery had one man wounded in this action, the battle of Jackson.

In June, attached to Gen. John Adams' Brigade, Walker's Division, on the Yazoo. June 4, at Mechanicsburg, in action against a Federal expedition, covering Adams' retreat. With the land forces on the Yazoo at the time of the expedition to Yazoo City by Admiral Porter, July, 1863, when the gunboat Baron DeKalb was blown up by one of Capt. I. N. Brown's torpedoes.

January, 1864, Captain Hoskins commanding, 125 men, three rifled guns (one 3-inch) and one smoothbore, one of the strongest batteries in Polk's Army of the Mississippi. Gen. S. G. French's Division, headquarters Demopolis, March, 1864. In Atlanta campaign, Capt. James A. Hoskins commanding, Maj. George S. Storrs' Battalion, French's Division, Lieutenant-General Polk's Army of Mississippi. Guns, two 12-pounder Napoleons and two 10-pounder Parrotts. Three of the guns were engaged between May 13 and June 20. Lost two men in the battle of Resaca, May 17. At New Hope Church, Lieutenant Stewart, a gallant officer, had his leg taken away by a cannon shot while standing by his gun. The battery was praised by General French for good conduct at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27. The Parrott guns were used on the west side of the mountain. After the battle of Ezra Church, July 28, French "continued an enfilading fire on the enemy all night from Hoskins' Battery." The battery occupied a redan to the left of the Turner's Ferry road, westward of Atlanta.

BUCKNER BATTERY.

Lieutenant—C. H. Holt.

The Buckner Battery of four steel breech-loading 2-pounders, Lieutenant Holt commanding, was part of the command of Col. R. V. Richardson, which joined General Chalmers in his unsuccessful attack on LaGrange and Collierville, Tenn., October 9-11, 1863, and participated in the battles of Byhalia, October 12, and Wyatt, October 13, during the retreat of Chalmers. Colonel McGuirk, commanding the brigade at Wyatt, said: "Lieutenant Holt, with his little battery, did well. If his guns were as large as his courage, he could do much more in defense of his country." During the battle the battery was withdrawn, "after

doing good service and withstanding a terrific fire from the enemy." Lieutenant Holt had but two guns in this battle, the other section being under command of Lieutenant Armstrong, who also commanded one section at Collierville. Holt complimented the service of Armstrong, and also mentioned Private McDougal and Corporals Williams, White and Hofmeister. October, 1863, assigned to McCulloch's Brigade, Chalmers' Cavalry, one rifle gun added to the battery. November 28, twenty-eight men, four Williams 10-ounce, only guns of the kind in the army, and one 2.9-inch rifle. Lieutenant Armstrong and enlisted men of Ferguson's Brigade were on duty with the battery during December campaign on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

ENGLISH'S BATTERY.

Captain—Richard T. English.

First Lieutenant—William W. Wilkins.

Second Lieutenant—P. J. Noland.

Third Lieutenant—John W. Chase.

This company, of Adams County, appears to be the successor of the Quitman Light Artillery, which served one year at Pensacola in 1861-62. English and Wilkins had the same rank in the former company and Noland and Chase were privates, on enlistment in 1861. According to the "Rolls of Adams County" this company was mustered in June, 1862, enrolled 79. The company is listed with the troops at Port Hudson under Gen. W. N. R. Beall, August 31, 1862, aggregate present 64, where they remained and were reported in April, 1863, Lieut. W. W. Wilkins commanding, on provost duty. They served during the siege of Port Hudson, suffering severely on June 28 (Roll of Adams County), when Lieutenants Wilkins and Chase and Private Murphy were killed and Lieutenant Noland, Sergeants Peter Paul, H. C. Stietenroth, Thomas English and eight others wounded. Colonel Steedman, commanding the left wing, reported one wounded May 26. The company was surrendered with the garrison July 8, 1863, under command of Lieutenant Noland, and the non-commissioned officers and men were paroled.

JEFFERSON FLYING ARTILLERY.

Of Jefferson County, organized May 6, 1861; entered Confederate States service April 3, 1861.

Captains—William L. Harper, Putnam Darden.

First Lieutenants—Howell Hinds, A. J. Cameron.

Second Lieutenant—Archibald J. Cameron.

Third Lieutenant—Putnam Darden, August, 1861.

The company was first organized as the Jefferson Troop, for cavalry. Lieutenant Darden was promoted Captain after Shiloh. Lieutenants

promoted: First, H. W. Bullen, F. W. Coleman, Cabell B. Richardson; Second, Thomas Reed, J. D. Chamberlain, Edward W. Crozier. Total roll 245, published in *Fayette Chronicle*, 1895.

The company was originally organized as a cavalry company, the Jefferson Troop, and mustered into State service at Fayette about April 1, but soon afterward equipped as artillery. After some time in camp at Cane Ridge Church and Camp Dunbar, ordered in July or August to Mississippi City, opposite Ship Island. About October 1 ordered to Richmond, Va. Going by way of New Orleans and the river to Memphis, were held a week and posted on the river bank to stop a steamer supposed to be running blockade. Took railroad to Chattanooga, thence ordered to Bowling Green, Ky., arriving October 13, 1861. (Sergeant D. B. Wade's narrative). The battery passed the winter of 1861-62 at Bowling Green with Gen. A. S. Johnston's army, until the retreat to Tennessee. In the reorganization at Murfreesboro, February 23, 1862, it was assigned to Wood's Brigade, which was in Hardee's Corps at the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862. The attack on the morning of the 6th was so successful that Captain Harper had difficulty in following the infantry with his four guns. The battery charged through the camp of the Sixteenth Wisconsin. Becoming separated from the brigade, Captain Harper joined Smett's Battery in bombarding a Federal camp, and later, after changing position, he was posted by General Cheatham within 400 yards of a Federal battery, with which his gunners were in an artillery duel until the infantry took up the fight. Seventy men were in the battle, of whom eight were wounded. Among the wounded was Captain Harper, who turned command over to Lieut. Putnam Darden on the 7th, when the battery was fought in line with the Washington artillery at New Orleans, at the most hotly contested place of the field. Darden had only six men to work at each gun and they were worn out with the arduous labor of the day before. They made a desperate effort for about half an hour, and began to fall at their posts from exhaustion. The supporting infantry was gone when the men limbered up under a galling fire and retired, being compelled to leave one gun on account of the horses being killed, but bringing off a 12-pounder howitzer that had been captured from the Federals. April 26, at Corinth, the company had an effective total of forty-two men.

The siege of Corinth followed, after which the battery fell back with the army to Tupelo and in July accompanied General Bragg to Chattanooga. Continued in General Hardee's command, known as the left wing, Army of the Mississippi, after the reorganization in August, 1862. Under command of Capt. Darden they accompanied the army to Kentucky and participated in the battle of Perryville, October 8, where the battery had two men wounded. They were posted on a hill east of Perryville, supported by Bushrod Johnson's Tennessee Brigade, and actively engaged the enemy from that position and others which it took as the brigade advanced, in the last position being exposed to a particularly heavy fire of artillery.

Captain Darden's Battery (four guns, seventy men) went into the battle of Murfreesboro much fatigued by its battle of December 27, at Triune, supported by Wood's Brigade, and on the morning of December 31 moved upon the field with Johnson's Brigade, about the center of Cleburne's Division. As soon as opportunity presented, in the rapid advance of the division, Darden took position and silenced, in succession, two Federal batteries. When they had advanced again near the Federal hospital, Captain Hotchkiss, chief of artillery, placed Darden's Battery and Calvert's in position to engage some heavy rifled batteries that enfiladed the advanced position of Cheatham's Division. Here a bloody battle was fought, in which the Federal General Sill was killed. (Hardee's report). Darden reported that he moved into the woods about midnight and checked the Federal pursuit of Wood's Brigade, then moved around to the right and with two guns of Humphreys' Battery silenced four guns of a Federal battery, which the Confederate infantry captured. "By this time our infantry had rallied, reformed and did the rest of the work for that battery." During the following days they were not engaged. They moved five pieces of artillery off the field. Darden reported Corpl. H. A. Hendrixson and Private J. T. F. Waters wounded, and four others slightly. He commended the judgment, prudence and courage of his Lieutenants, H. W. Bullen, F. W. Coleman and C. B. Richardson, and the gallantry of his whole command. Captain Darden was selected to represent the command in the Roll of Honor.

The battery was actively engaged June 24 to July 4, 1863, when George H. Thomas' Federal Corps occupied Hoover's Gap, compelling the retreat of General Bragg to Chattanooga. Darden's four Napoleon guns were depended upon constantly, according to the report of Gen. Bushrod Johnson, brigade commander. Darden opened fire on the evening of June 24, in support of Bates' Brigade, and next morning opened on the Federal line advancing. He was replied to by artillery and a great improvement in the Federal aim was observed. Darden expended about 300 rounds of ammunition from Johnson's position before retiring, on orders from General Cheatham. July 2, at Morris' Ford of Elk River, with General W. T. Martin's Cavalry Brigade, Darden fired forty-eight rounds of shell at the moving columns of Federal artillery, cavalry and wagon trains, producing great confusion and loss. Attached to Bushrod Johnson's Brigade in the movement of Buckner's Corps from Loudon to Charleston, Tenn., September, 1863.

Capt. Putnam Darden commanding, in reserve corps artillery, under Maj. Samuel C. Williams, in Chickamauga campaign. The battery crossed Chickamauga Creek September 19, 1863, as reserve artillery of Buckner's Corps, was under heavy fire, but did not go into action until the 20th, supporting the assault upon the Federal right at the Snodgrass place. The battery of four 12-pounder Napoleons fired eighty-nine rounds, had one man and eight horses killed and two men wounded.

The battery was on the line during the investment of Chattanooga, but was at Chickamauga Station during the battle of November 23.

Went into winter quarters near Dalton, Ga., December, 1863, 81 present. Engaged in repulse of Federal demonstration against Rocky Face Gap, February 24-26, 1864. March, 1864, report, four Napoleon guns, 115 men present. Captain, Put Darden; Lieut., H. W. Bullen; Second Lieutenants, F. W. Coleman, C. B. Richardson. Captain Darden mentioned as conspicuously deserving promotion.

In Atlanta campaign, May to September, 1864, in reserve artillery, Col. J. H. Hallonquist commanding, with Kolb's Alabama Battery and Jeffress' Virginia Battery composing Williams' Battalion.

The company was in constant activity through the campaign. At Atlanta they took part in the battle of July 22, and one section was in the battle of July 28, on the other side of the city, under Gen. Walthall. Men were killed and wounded each day. Tennessee campaign of November and December, 1864, in artillery of Stewart's Corps, Col. S. C. Williams commanding, with Cowan's Mississippi Battery and Bouchaud's Louisiana Battery composing Myrick's Battalion. At Decatur, Ala., in November, the company suffered considerable loss. In the flank movement to Spring Hill Lieutenant Coleman and twenty men were detached to accompany the infantry, to take charge of guns expected to be captured. At Franklin the company was not engaged. In the disaster at Nashville the battery lost Lieutenant Bullen and Sergeant Turpin and two guns. At Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865, when the works were carried by Wilson's Cavalry, the battery lost its guns and about half the men, captured. Some of the remainder gathered at Meridian with Captain Darden and were paroled May 9, 1865.

PETTUS FLYING ARTILLERY.

Mustered in State army May 4, 1861, Panola County.

Captain—Alfred Hudson, killed at Shiloh.

First Lieutenant—Thad. D. Randolph.

Second Lieutenant—James L. Hoole, promoted Captain.

Third Lieutenant—John R. Sweaney, killed at Vicksburg.

Lieutenants promoted: E. S. Walton, wounded at Vicksburg; Milton H. Trantham, in command at surrender of Vicksburg.

In the organization of the army under General Polk at Columbus, Ky., in the fall of 1861, Hudson's Battery was, with Blythe's Battalion, attached to Preston Smith's Brigade in Cheatham's Division. At Camp Beauregard, Ky., November, with Bowen's Division, present and absent, 109. In the next month General Polk broke up this camp, sending the troops to General Johnston at Bowling Green. He wrote: "I send you Hudson's Battery, a very fine one." It was attached to Bowen's Brigade, in Floyd's Division of the army under General Hardee. After the retreat to Cornith Bowen's Brigade was a part of General Breckenridge's "Reserve Corps." Breckenridge fought in the front line at Shiloh, but he

